

For a Man

WE SUGGEST

A DRESSY SCARF PIN, one of our latest styles, stone set, prices range from \$20, down to \$1.35
OR A CARVING SET, three pieces of finest Sheffield Steel, fitted with horn or ivory handles, in case, prices range from \$11.95 to \$4.50
OR SUIT CASE, genuine Bull Sea Lion hide, with very handsome toilet fittings complete. Special \$63.00

Challoner and Mitchell
VICTORIA.

AT 1017 GOVERNMENT STREET

N. B.—FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE BOTTOM HALF
PAGE TWO OF THIS PAPER.

Xmas Cakes and Biscuits Imported From Germany

Just arrived—a fine shipment of the tastiest conceptions. You'll want some of these for your Christmas table:

Braune, Weisse, Basler, Maccaronen, Koenigs-kuchen, Elisen, Dampfnusse, Spitzkugeln, Reibkuchen, Thorner, etc.

H. & P. Fancy Xmas Caskets, splendid Gift Goods, Jacob's Xmas Biscuits, a splendid assortment.

MONDAY'S BARGAIN
OKANAGAN NORTHERN SPY APPLES, Per Box. \$2.50

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.
Independent Grocers. 1317 Government Street.
Tels. 50, 51, 52 and 1590.

Good Values All the Time

But a Special Bargain This Time

MEN'S Opera and Everett Slippers, tan and black. Patent-trimmed American make. Per pair \$1.50
LADIES' Red, Black and Brown Felt Romeo Slippers, best grade. Special, per pair \$1.25

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart
555 Johnson Street

Every bottle of Lemp's Beer brings the smack of satisfaction. It is wholesome, pure and supremely fine in flavor.

YOUR CHRISTMAS TABLE WILL NEED THIS SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING BEVERAGE.

Order a case from your dealer, and remember that a dozen bottles of Lemp's Beer would make an exceptionally good Xmas Gift to a friend, be he benedict or bachelor.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents

Victoria.

Vancouver.

Nelson.

UNFAVORABLE TO DR. COOK

Preliminary Report at Copenhagen Says Proofs Not Sufficient

MAY FIND VERDICT OF "NOT PROVEN"

Steps to End Controversy Are Contemplated By Geographic Society

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 18.—The Associated Press is informed by a high authority that the committee of the University of Copenhagen in its preliminary examination of his records failed to discover proof that Dr. Cook reached the pole. A preliminary report was made by the examining committee at a secret session of the consistory of the university today, and provoked an animated discussion. It appears that the committee so far submitted are not held sufficient to establish the explorer's claim. The result of today's discussion was a request on the part of the Consistory that the committee continue its work. The University body will leave to the investigation committee proper the matter of making public the results of their inquiries. In the meantime it is announced by officials of the University that the Consistory will not make public any communication based upon information received orally from the committee at today's meeting.

The general impression prevails that Dr. Cook's paper as submitted does not constitute proof that he discovered the North Pole. His other records. Dr. Cook's close friends said tonight that the doctor, previous to dispatching his polar data to the University of Copenhagen, had written in private to Rector Torp informing him that in the event of an adverse decision, he, Dr. Cook, would not appeal from the Consistory of the Consistory. His instruments and three documents, important to the case, Dr. Cook pointed out in his letter, are still at Etah, and it is possible that, in view of the fact that all of the evidence was not in, the Consistory might find a Scotch verdict of "not proven." In such event, the doctor wrote, he would fit out an expedition to go to Greenland next summer and bring his complete records and his instruments back with him. If the verdict of the Consistory is positive however, this expedition will not be attempted. If the Consistory finds in his favor, Dr. Cook will further submit his data, his friends add, to the authorities of Geneva and Brussels, both of which have asked for an opportunity to examine them. The records might similarly go to London, though on that point Dr. Cook's friends say the doctor was not positive as he had never received an invitation to submit them from the Royal Geographical Society, the body which, in all probability, would assume the task of passing on them. Funds for the expedition to Greenland, should it be decided, would be raised by the doctor, who still believes in him, and John B. Hammond has offered the use of his yacht.

There was a further rumor tonight,

NEWS SUMMARY

Page.
1—Make fight on tariff. Unfavorable to Dr. Cook. Wild reign of terror.
2—Is Victoria a church-going city?
3—West end realty deals.
4—Editorial.
5—Names of streets recall pioneers.
6—News of the city.
7—Is Victoria a church-going city, continued. Amusements.
8—In woman's realm.
9—Sporting news.
10—Social and personal.
11—Mining department.
12—Hotel arrivals.
13—General news.
14—Marine news.
15—Provincial happenings.
16—W. & J. Wilson, advt.
17—Happenings in the world of labor.
18—Bring gifts for Victoria's needy.
19—Nursing society's successful year.
20—Nursing society's successful year, continued.
21—Canadian Pacific Oil Co.'s ad.
22—Classified ads.
23—Church services.
24—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION.

1—The new Victoria. Snapshots in and around Oak Bay.
2—Some of the coming events at the Victoria playhouses.
3—Literature, music, art.
4—An hour with the editor.
5—Rural and suburban.
6—Rural and suburban, cont.
7—Feminine fads and fancies.
8—Are Victoria school children properly protected.
9—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere.
10—Scenes from an easy chair. Animals decreasing.
11—A page for the young folks.
12—Do these monkeys provide missing links?

well substantiated but impossible of positive verification, that Dr. Cook is now within thirty-six hours' journey of Copenhagen, ready to appear personally before the University Consistory if his presence is desired. The Doctor had so written Rector Torp, his friends assert.

Recognition Premature. It is learned that several members of the University consistory are exceedingly angry over the rector's preliminary report, one of them expressing regret that the University had not waited until Dr. Cook's claim that he reached the pole had been proved before honoring him. The Copenhagen newspapers up to the present have been wholly friendly to Dr. Cook, but it is learned that some of the leading dailies tomorrow will print articles throwing doubt on Cook's trustworthiness. They will point out that the Danish people regarded Cook in the light of a national hero, and think he is still a hero, and that the slightest evidence that this is not the case, the papers assert, will oppress 1 Danes with grief.

Interest at Washington. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Intense interest is manifested here today by officials of the National Geographic Society in the preliminary report of the committee of the University of Copenhagen that it had failed to find proof substantiating Dr. Cook's claim that he had reached the North Pole April 21, 1908. None, however, would permit himself to be quoted. It is a fact, however, well known, that there has been in the membership of the society a large element that was skeptical of Dr. Cook's claims, and that for this reason Dr. Cook would not consent to have the society pass upon his records. As soon as an official announcement is made of the results of the preliminary examination, the National Geographic Society will take prompt measures to bring to an end the world-wide controversy as to the finding of the north pole by demanding from Dr. Cook absolute proof of his claim. Failure to receive ample and convincing proof that will satisfy its members, the society will proclaim Commander Peary as the discoverer of the pole.

Peary Smiles. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Commander Robert E. Peary smiled broadly today when informed that a Copenhagen dispatch had been received to the effect that the committee of the University of Copenhagen, in its preliminary examination of Dr. Cook's records, failed to find proof that the physician had found the north pole, and that smile was the only "Absolutely nothing to say," said Commander Peary.

Efforts to locate Dr. Cook today were fruitless.

TRAIN WRECKED NEAR CHICAGO

British Columbia Lady Among Injured—Sleeping Cars Overturned

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Train No. 52 on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the Oriental Limited, was wrecked early this morning at Western Springs, Ill. near Chicago, three sleeping cars rolling down an embankment. One passenger was killed, many were injured, and the train was wrecked. The train was killed by a trolley car. The trolley car was killed by a trolley car. The trolley car was killed by a trolley car.

Two women passengers, one of them from British Columbia, were the worst injured. One of them suffered a broken leg and the other a broken arm. Other passengers who were hurt received cuts from broken glass and were bruised and shaken up.

The train came from the Pacific coast via St. Paul and was running rapidly, being seven or eight hours late. It was due in Chicago at 10 o'clock last night. At 4.30 this morning, when near Western Springs, a broken rail sent the three sleepers rolling down an embankment ten or fifteen feet, pitching the cars on their sides in the ditch. The fact that no one was killed seems remarkable to all who were in the accident.

Although the temperature was near zero, the passengers suffered little from the cold, as relief was prompt and the passengers were able to dress before the train came to a stop. The fact that the coaches were in the ditch. At the scene of the wreck the embankment is comparatively low. Had the broken rail been 50 yards west the cars might have been precipitated 25 feet into a deep ditch. There were 50 passengers in the forward day coach, which was not overturned, and there were 30 occupants of the sleeping cars which were overturned.

The broken rail, termed by railroad men a snake rail, instead of piercing one of the cars and carrying death with it, rolled up beneath the cars and was in a confused tangle beneath the second car when the cars swung across the tracks and stopped. The overturned sleepers were stripped of their racks as they rolled down the embankment and windows and doors were shattered. Physicians were summoned a relief train was made up and a quick run to Chicago was made.

Scarce a passenger in the train escaped injury, and as the relief train neared the city the injured persons recovering from the shock of the accident became more aware of their hurts. The more severely injured were taken to hospitals. Among the injured are: Mrs. O. A. Lovell, wife of O. A. Lovell, a mining engineer, of Wimer, B. C., severely injured; Mrs. Bernard Eschbacher, Portland, Ore., knee injured; L. Lane, Seattle, body bruised and cut; Mrs. J. P. Payson and son, Seattle, both cut and bruised; S. R. Stein, Spokane, head and face cut; P. W. Olsby, Spokane, collarbone broken; Frank Bishop, Portland, Ore., side injured, head and body bruised.

Car Ferry Still Aground.

WILD REIGN OF TERROR

Managua Citizens Are Barbarously Used By Zelaya's Adherents

MANY IMPRISONED AND MALTREATED

Women Appeal to Americans for Protection From Savagery

MANAGUA, via Corinto, Dec. 18.—For weeks the associates and adherents of Zelaya have been conducting a reign of terror. The chief victims have been the best people in the country. Property has been confiscated, fathers and sons imprisoned, wives and daughters forced to submit to unspeakable outrages, dragged off to jail or cruelly injured.

So appalling were the conditions that large numbers of women met together and finally decided to submit their plea to the representatives of the governments whose ships are close at hand. It is not only their own protection they seek, but the safety of those who in the last few days have had courage enough to rise in the public places and denounce Zelaya and his administration.

The agitation became so strong against the holding of hundreds, and perhaps thousands, in prison, that the officials deemed it advisable to take steps to release at least some of those against whom crimes had only been alleged. Most of the political prisoners, therefore, were released today, but there are still many others behind the walls.

Pitiful Appeal of Women

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua, Dec. 18.—The United States vice consul at Managua today received a pitiful appeal from women for protection from Zelaya's associates, who have instituted a reign of terror. It is signed by many women whose husbands and sons are enduring torture in prison. Revolutionary suspects are being thrown into prison and tortured and their wives and daughters subjected to unspeakable outrages.

Those who are enraged by the presence of American war ships at Corinto, voiced their defiance of Zelaya, are terrified and believe themselves doomed, unless the United States marines land and protect them. They appeal to Americans.

Montreal's Light Plans.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—The court today dismissed the petition for injunction to restrain proprietors from voting on the question of a civic lighting plant on Thursday next. Voting consequently will take place. The city proposes to spend \$2,000,000 on a lighting plant, obtaining power from burning of garbage.

To Build Cruisers.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—It is understood, says the Press Association, that the admiralty has decided to give orders to the Thames Iron Works Company for the construction of two cruisers of this year's programme. The question of allotting the company the order for one of the new Dreadnoughts, a matter in which the Liberal east end members have greatly interested themselves during the last few months, has not been settled.

ESTIMATES CITY POPULATION

Postmaster Shakespeare Believes Victoria Contains Nearly 45,000 People

That the population of Victoria is as much as 45,000, is the estimate made by Noah Shakespeare, Postmaster, based on the increase in every department of the local post-office business. Since this time last year the parcel post has increased by forty per cent. The money order and stamp business has increased to an almost equal extent, and the amount of matter being handled this Christmas by the postoffice department has never been exceeded in the history of the city.

To cope with the growing business and to meet the demands made at the present season of the year, a staff of extra hands has been engaged. With the increased facilities the department is in better shape for handling the business, and considerable expedition is being exercised in the sorting and delivery of the mail.

Mr. Shakespeare claims that the growth in the business is a certain indication of a corresponding growth in the population. Since last Christmas this growth has been of such a steady character as to show that the city is rapidly gaining in population.

Died From Exposure.

CHATHAM, Ont., Dec. 18.—Thos. Ryan, a bachelor, has been found frozen to death, near a strawstack on the Graham farm in Raleigh. He was last seen alive on Sunday. He had come to Chatham on Saturday and was under the influence of liquor. He is thought to have fallen asleep and died from exposure.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE

Successful Candidates at Examinations Held Lately in British Columbia.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The following candidates were successful at the preliminary civil service examinations held in British Columbia on Nov. 9: At Vancouver—Wilfred C. M. Brown, Alexander Bryson, John Drysdale, Arthur Dutton, Lillian Greenfield, Arthur R. Griffiths, George E. James, Alexander Learmonth, A. Arthur, W. McLaggan, Joanna S. Arr, James Renwick, George T. Rynoch, Herbert Sclarini, G. J. Turner, Walter H. Waddell, William C. E. Wright.

At Victoria—G. Baker, William H. Harris, Richard Lory, A. Robinson, John B. Sinclair. Those who passed qualifying examination on Nov. 10, included: At Vancouver—John Buchan, Joanna S. Orr, Robert C. Maxwell, Lorne G. Sharpe, Charles A. W. Whitehead. At Nelson—W. H. Gates.

Doctor Acquitted.

COBURG, Ont., Dec. 18.—Dr. Stinson, a practicing physician of Coburg, has been acquitted on the charge of performing a criminal operation.

Brakeman Killed.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 18.—Ernest Glennon, a Grand Trunk brakeman, fell off the cars while his train was passing through downtown last night and was instantly killed. He belonged to Sarnia Tunnel.

King Menelik.

ROME, Dec. 18.—A rumor was circulated here today that King Menelik of Abyssinia was dead, but there is no confirmation of this. The latest dispatches from Abyssinia, which are dated December 12, merely announce the illness of the King, but gave no details.

Shot by Negro Highwayman.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—An uncontrolled electric car bearing a dead motorman and a dying conductor ran wild through four miles of the city streets here tonight. The men were shot by a negro highwayman, who escaped with a small sum taken from the conductor.

Winnipeg Flyer Ditched.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 18.—The northbound Winnipeg flyer on the Great Northern railway went into the ditch four miles east of Monticello, Minn., at 4.30 this evening. The fireman was crushed to death beneath his engine. No passengers were hurt. The cause of the wreck was a split rail.

FOG TROUBLES ON ISLAND COAST

Many Vessels Hampered in Movements—Fines on Japanese Fishermen

NANAIMO, Dec. 18.—For the past forty-eight hours the city has been enveloped in a fog which for density has not been equaled in years. Shipping, both deep sea and coastwise, has been greatly hampered as a result. In Nanaimo two ocean going vessels, the Kosmos liner Setos and the steamer Yucatan, from Seattle for Valdez, with passengers and freight, were tied up a portion of the day waiting for the fog to lift. The steamer Joan, due to arrive from Vancouver at 5.15 p. m., had not left that port up to that hour owing to the thickness of the fog in the Gulf. The steamer Belle of Scotland, from Victoria for bunker coal, made her way through the mist, however, arriving about 3 p. m. A fleet of coasters and tugs were tied up all day waiting for the fog to lift. The fog seemed to have been general all along the northern coast, reports from Comox stating that fog of unprecedented density had been prevalent throughout the day and last night, with the resultant tying up of shipping.

That the fisheries authorities are determined that the fisheries regulation act shall be observed is evidenced by the fact of the heavy fines imposed recently on a number of Japanese who were captured by the fisheries cruiser Alcedo sealing herring in Departure Bay during prohibited hours. In all there were ten Japanese arrested, who appeared before justice of the Peace Shakespeare and were found guilty and fined as follows: Unoski Nakino, \$40; Y. Yamashita, \$20; T. Ode, \$30; M. Miyahara, \$30; R. Nywa, \$30; C. Oquive, \$40; S. Hamida, \$30; M. K. Katalan, \$30; T. Konaga, \$5. In addition to this the costs were added to each conviction.

News was received in the city today of the death of Stanley Craig, a former well known resident of this city, which took place last night at Altadena, near Pasadena, Cal. Mr. Craig was one of Nanaimo's foremost business men and for many years was a member of the firm of Craig Bros., carriage builders and blacksmiths.

New World's Record.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Pietro Dorando, the Italian runner, collapsed in the 23rd mile of his Marathon race against B. W. Gardiner, a local runner, at Albert hall tonight. Gardiner's time for the 23 miles was 2 hours 12 minutes 2.5 seconds, a new world's indoor record. His time for the full distance was 2 hours 37 minutes 12 seconds.

Grand Duke Michael Dead.

CANNES, France, Dec. 18.—Grand Duke Michael Nicholasievitch, grand uncle of the Emperor Nicholas, died here today. Grand Duke Michael was the oldest representative of the Imperial house, having been born in 1832, the fourth son of Emperor Nicholas I. He repeatedly distinguished himself during his long military career. He entered active service at the age of fourteen as a lieutenant, and at twenty had attained the rank of general in nominal command of the ordnance department of the empire.

MAKE FIGHT ON TARIFF

The Radical Ministers Object Strenuously to Food Tax Proposals

OUTSIDE BUYERS OF BRITISH GOODS

Unionist and Liberal Chances of Victory Are Counted Up

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Lloyd-George, addressing a meeting at Walworth last night, said:

"Neither the colonies nor foreigners would buy our goods except for two reasons; either their quality is better or the price is cheaper for the same quality. They are not buying them because they love us. You go to the colonies with any article, wherever it comes from, French, Russian, German or American, and if it is a better article for a cheaper price they are not going to buy a British article which is inferior at a bigger price. They would be fools if they did it. That is not the way to do business. Our goods are beating them all. Why are we able to put them in every market in the world more cheaply than any other country?"

Counting Chances

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—A special London cable says: "There are signs that the feverish rush of Lloyd-George and Churchill is spending itself. This is inevitable, human nature being what it is. It has been a week of stupendous speech-making. Apart from thousands of smaller meetings in all parts of the kingdom, there have been thirty-one big speeches from peers, who certainly proved amid excited heckling that they are not fools, knaves or cowards, thirteen from Unionist ex-cabinet ministers, twenty-four from Radical cabinet ministers, winding up last night with great flashes from Lloyd-George and John Burns. It platform fireworks alone counted, the ministers must win easily."

"Nobody on the Unionist side compares with Lloyd-George, Churchill or Burns in mad oratory, but it is significant to note that the shrewdest Unionist election tactician, remembering that the result after all lies with a residuum of, say 20 per cent of the quiet kind of middle-class and working men, still expresses confidence in a Unionist victory. Mr. Chamberlain himself adheres to his prediction, made some weeks ago, that the Unionists will have a hundred majority. The secretary of the tariff reform league expects a majority of 80 to 90. A leading member of the political committee of the Constitutional club, who is also proprietor of a leading Unionist popular weekly journal, gives the estimate of a Unionist majority as 30 to 40."

After consulting Radical experts, I should say that if the election were next week the Radical whirlwind would probably sweep enough of the usually excited residuum into the Radical camp to secure a small Radical majority, but the interval of nearly a month before polling will likely reassert the sway of tariff reform with the electorate, which has been continuous since the general election four years and persisting even in the bye-elections, such as Bermondsey, since the budget was introduced.

"This interval will likely also strengthen the uneasiness caused by the continued disclosure of Germany's unprecedented naval preparation and the Radical ministers as to the revenue side of their proposal. Not only are they now frankly stating these views, but they are making appeals for the support of workmen on the strength of them, particularly those having relation to taxes on manufactures. In brief, they propose a tax of two and a half per cent on all colonial foodstuffs and a tax of five per cent on foreign foodstuffs. All colonial manufactures, it is proposed, shall be taxed five per cent, and all foreign manufactures, ten per cent."

John Burns on Tariff Reform

TORONTO, Dec. 18.—A special cable from London says: "Leaders of the tariff reform propaganda in their speeches are now announcing that they intend, if the election results in the defeat of the present government, to tax all foodstuffs and all manufactures, colonial or foreign. They have been forced into this explanation of their position owing to insistent demands of an unequivocal statement as to the revenue side of their proposal. Not only are they now frankly stating these views, but they are making appeals for the support of workmen on the strength of them, particularly those having relation to taxes on manufactures. In brief, they propose a tax of two and a half per cent on all colonial foodstuffs and a tax of five per cent on foreign foodstuffs. All colonial manufactures, it is proposed, shall be taxed five per cent, and all foreign manufactures, ten per cent."

"John Burns, president of the local government board, at a mass meeting in Battersea last night denounced the proposals with vigor. He said there was one factory in Battersea employing men working foreign goods into more finished products. That factory, he declared, would be compelled to close within a few weeks after the adoption of such a tariff. This did not apply to the constituent constituencies. Similar conditions extended all over the United Kingdom. Mr. Burns also took advanced ground on the liquor question. His language was strong and incapable of any misunderstanding. Not only did he express his own personal views, but he plainly pledged the government to do everything possible to lessen the evil of intemperance and to curb the power of the liquor interests."

Steinhilf's Paintings.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—An enormous crowd of curious ones from all classes of society besieged the Steinhilf house in the Emprasse Ronsin, where an auction of household effects was held today. The prices secured were low, the murdered artist's paintings bringing from \$4 to \$10.

Brilliant Light

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS TRADE can be secured by installing **TUNGSTEN LAMPS**.

Ring up 1609, when our representative will be pleased to call and explain the merits of this lamp.

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

Light and Power Dept.

Phone 1609.

P. O. Box 560

SHOP EARLY!

And avoid the unpleasantness of finding stocks broken and depleted. We are prepared for the usual rush of Xmas shopping and can guarantee our many customers fresh, clean groceries at prices that will please. This week, you will probably require:

SWIFT'S PREMIUM HAMS, per lb. 25c
B. C. SPECIAL HAMS, per lb. 25c
SWIFT'S PREMIUM BACON, per lb. 35c
B. C. SPECIAL PALE BACON, per lb. 30c
B. C. ROYAL BACONS, per lb. 25c

Phone orders receive prompt attention.

The Family Cash Grocery

Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts. Phone 312.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.

CLEARED LANDS

The Cleared Lots at Qualicum Beach, Newcastle District, are now on the market in tracts of from thirty to forty acres.

For plans and prices apply to L. H. Solly, Land Agent, Victoria, or L. E. Allin, Local Agent, Parksville.

Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Is Victoria a Church-Going City?

What Clergymen of Various Denominations Have to Say on the Subject.

Church	Seat	Cap.	Ave.	Men.
St. James	230	110	—	—
First Cong.	200	200	120	—
Knob	100	150	63	—
Emk. Bath	125	180	40	—
St. John's	160	560	300	—
St. Andrew	—	—	—	—
(G. C.)	800	100	—	—
St. Joseph's	200	75	—	—
St. Mary's	200	150	50	—
Tabernacle	200	50	50	—
V. W. Meth.	120	85	75	—
St. Paul's	200	150	120	—
First Pres.	700	500	300	—
Meth. Meth.	1,500	1,000	700	—
St. Barnabas	200	240	500	—
St. And. (P.)	1,070	600	400	—
Christ Church	1,200	500	1,000	—
J. B. Meth.	150	90	—	—
St. Paul's	200	110	—	—
St. Saviour's	250	130	110	—
Church of Our Lord	150	120	121	—
Socialists	—	100	—	—
Totals	8,955	5,690	4,019	—

Postoffice estimate of population 10,000.
Average total church attendance 5,690.
Number who do not go to church 4,310.
Seating capacity of churches 8,955.
Approximate church membership 4,019.

"Is Victoria a church-going community?"

"If it is not, why is it not?" "Do regular women attendants outnumber regular men attendants?"

Actuated by the comment that is often passed, The Colonist set out last week to form an approximate estimate based on facts.

The pastors of twenty churches and a leading member of one non-denominational society were interviewed and their views were obtained. The figures given herewith are based on the statistics furnished from these twenty churches and may be taken as correct in so far as they go.

Both by the figures obtainable and by the consensus of clerical opinion it is proved that Victoria is not by any means a church-going community.

Of the twenty representative churches of all denominations visited, twelve reported that women are more regular in their attendance than men; seven said that the sexes were evenly divided and one church reported more men than women.

A variety of reasons for this state of affairs was advanced by the clergymen seen. The general opinion obtained was that Victorians are an easy-going lot for the most part not

exercised as to the present nor the hereafter. But there was also noticeable an optimistic spirit. Many pastors noted an improvement during the last year or two.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Columbia, Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, said that in his opinion only a fair proportion of the population attended church. "But," amended his lordship, "I believe that those who do attend regularly do so from a sense of conviction. However, a large number of our church-goers attend church with the idea of obtaining some entertainment rather than with the idea of giving something to God. They have lost, very largely, their sense of duty, their sense of worship and think that very largely, the fault lies in the absence of proper religious training in the schools."

The Rev. Father A. J. Babant, of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral said that he found his people regular in their attendance at all three masses each Sunday and that he had no complaint to make. There was no preponderance of either sex.

The Rev. Dr. John Campbell, of the First Presbyterian Church said that he did not look upon Victoria as a church-going community in the sense in which some cities are. But Victoria was, he felt, much aligned. "It is," he said, "more cosmopolitan than Toronto which is often led as a model church-going city. When I came here in 1891 there were only two Presbyterian churches here. Now there are five and I think that this increase proves an increase of interest. The average attendance has increased in all of the Presbyterian churches, I believe. But Victoria is honeycombed with societies the members of which look upon churches as antagonistic to their interests. In the First Presbyterian church, men and mostly young men, outnumber the women in the matter of church attendance."

The Rev. T. E. Holling, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church said that Victoria as a church-going community compared unfavorably with cities like Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Calgary. Some improvement was noticeable, however. He believed that the apathy here was due in no small measure to the popular sentiment on the matter of the Lord's Day observance. "Sunday observance was not nearly so pronounced here as in other places. Sunday excursions, picnics, etc., were the regular thing here whereas they would not be permitted in many eastern cities. He was gratified at the increase in attendance at the Metropolitan church but considered the general aspect of the question throughout the city bad. At his church there was no preponderance either of men or women.

The Rev. Herman A. Carson, of the First Congregational Church did not consider Victoria a church-going

community as compared with other cities of its size in Canada. "But," he went on, "I can say that the attendance in my church and probably in others is improving encouragingly. There was no preponderance of either sex."

The Rev. W. C. Drhan, of the English Lutheran Church said: "If the city of Victoria is not a church-going city I do not lay the blame to the people but to the climate. During the short time I have been here I have found that Victoria compares favorably, in point of church attendance, with cities in Washington and Oregon where the climate is similar. I for the people of my parish, I consider that they are comparatively regular in their church attendance, during wet, cold weather it is evident that the people of Victoria lack the rising spirit. The climate is very different from the climate in any other part of Canada and this I believe is the explanation of the general small church attendance. My church is but a new one, having been incorporated only three months ago but in that time I have formed my opinion."

The Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, said that in his opinion Victoria is not a church-going community. "There are many reasons, I think," he said, "I hesitate to put it because I feel that the church itself is not wholly lacking when the question of the reason for this condition arises, but I feel that the early settlement of a place has much to do with its later attitude towards religion and the church. Those who came here with the gold rush years ago were not, I fear, especially inclined to church-attendance. Victoria today is too materialistic. Our people possess too general satisfaction with worldly things. This disinclines their minds to religion. However, some improvement is noticeable lately so far as St. Andrew's is concerned at least. The congregation is almost always well mixed."

The Rev. Thomas W. Gladstone, of the Church of Our Lord, said that Victoria was not a church-going city compared with the cities of the east and with the cities of England. "Especially," said he, "is the working class irregular in its attendance. It

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

See Our

SPECIAL AD.

Page 16

W. & J. WILSON

MEN'S FURNISHERS,
1221 Government St. and Tronca Av.

is, moreover, very little attached. In England, during a recent visit, I noticed a very great increase in church attendance among the working class. There a majority of the population attended church. Here a majority of the population is very irregular in its attendance. One reason, in my mind, why this is so is the fact that many good people, religiously-inclined though they may be, have lived for long periods in remote places where they had no opportunity of attending church and thus they have grown out of the church-going habit. I believe that beyond doubt more women attend church regularly in Victoria than men. (Continued on Page Seven)

No. 1324 Victoria, B. C. 190

Finch's Glove Bond

MADE IN CANADA AT THE GOVERNMENT ST.

Finch's Glove Bond is the most durable and comfortable glove ever made. It is made of the finest quality of leather and is finished with us.

Finch & Finch.

Challoner & Mitchell

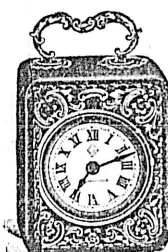
THE JEWELLERS

Not Only a Gift But An Investment

THE REASON good Jewelry and Silverware are the most popular and most numerous of all gifts is due to sound, common sense, for they are not only gifts but first-class investments, and the better the jewelry or silverware, the better the investment—the best investment of all is a diamond!

Gifts in Leather

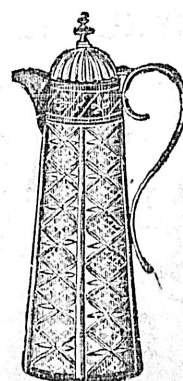
Handbags, Ticket Cases, Wallets, Notebooks, etc. Not a large quantity of common, everyday goods, but a large quantity of specially made and specially selected goods of exclusive design, in which the finest and most fashionable hides are used and deftly fashioned by skilled workmen into goods that every one of good taste will appreciate. Why quote prices when we are delighted to show you the goods without pressure to buy.



We should like to show you our Clocks and Watches, because our large stock for the Christmas gift season was selected with extra care and we can give you extra

Cut Glass Gifts

We have a magnificent stock of Cut Glass, from wee Salt Cellars to massive Punch Bowls. Every item in our large selection is of the latest design and finest workmanship. Prices start at 35c. Our expert packers attend to the packing of your gifts, and, above all, kindly remember, we are sole agents in Victoria for the famous cut glass manufactured by J. Hoare & Co.



Ladies' Rings

We take the greatest pride in our ladies' rings, using superior stones and highest workmanship in their construction. We sell a beautiful, three whole pearl ring for \$5.

Challoner & Mitchell

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

1017 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Reliable Barometers

Make excellent Christmas Gifts. One that is a sure indicator of atmospheric conditions and weather. We carry a good stock of Short and Mason Barometers which are the best instruments made.

Price from \$6.75 to \$22.50



For "His" Stocking



We have countless suggestions for Men's Xmas Presents and everyone could not fail to please the average smart man who is particular about what he wears. Everything shown here is correct in style and exclusive in fashion, yet priced reasonably.

We're handicapped with building operations on both sides, but you'll appreciate our unrivalled values when you get here. Make an effort and see these:

DRESSING GOWNS, the most beautiful range ever shown in Victoria to choose from. Prices \$22.50 to\$7.50
SMOKING JACKETS AND HOUSE COATS, an unrivalled smart collection, all newest styles. Prices, \$12.00 to \$5.00
NECKWEAR, a lovely line of Cravats, all styles to suit every choice dresser. Prices \$2.00 to25¢
UMBRELLAS, a fine range, most worthy goods. Prices \$20.00 to\$1.00

GLOVE AND MERCHANDISE BONDS

Nothing better for Gifts. The recipient then can come here and select just the size and color Gloves he desires or anything else he requires. Come in and we'll tell you more about them.

MOTOR GLOVES, lined with silk or wool.
GAUNTLET GLOVES, a full line.
MOTOR OR TRAVELLING RUGS, English goods, very handsome, most desirable for gifts. Prices \$25.00 to \$5.00

LADIES' GIFTS—Gloves or Umbrellas are very happy thoughts. They are here for you, too, and priced low as possible for the Xmas Trade.

F. A. GOWEN

Amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Co.
The Gentlemen's Store. 1114 Government Street.



THE STORK CHILDREN'S STORE

Xmas Gifts

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Our stock is full of dainty, useful and pretty articles that make a handsome present for the baby.
Infants' Wool Coats, up from65¢
Infants' Hand Crocheted Sets, beautifully made, pure wool and silk trimmings, comprising hood, coat, booties and mitts. A splendid gift\$5.00
Children's Fur Sets, from95¢
Children's Fur Muffs, from45¢
We have on view the best selection of popularly priced Dolls in the city. Call and see our stock and prices. You will be pleased.

R. TUNNICLIFFE & CO., 643 FORT STREET

FOR A BABY

It is sometimes hard to think of a suitable Gift. We can offer two splendid suggestions.

Infants' Hair Brushes

Infants' Toilet Sets

The daintiest of soft Hair Brushes, in pink, blue, white, etc. Charming Parisian goods and priced very modestly. The cutest of Toilet Sets.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST

Chemist. 1228 Government St.



Well-to-do men come to us for Shoes. We sell the kind of shoes that make a man look prosperous. The Geo. E. Keith Co., of Campello, Mass., make that kind for us, selected leathers, special styles and lasts made for us-only.

If you would like to see what's the greatest value that can be condensed into shoes at from \$5.00 to \$7.50 come in to the

"Walk-Over Boot Shop"

TOMLINSON & BELLHOUSE

632 Yates St., Opp. King Edward Hotel

WEST END REALTY DEALS REPORTED

Market Continues in Buoyant Condition—Important Sales Are Pending

The end of the week brings no cessation in the interest in the local realty market. Despite the fact that yesterday was a short day a number of deals were put through.

Messrs. Bond and Clark report a brisk week's business amounting to over \$100,000, while a number of other important sales are pending. This firm was responsible for the sale of the Hepburn building for an amount in the vicinity of \$45,000. It also during the past week sold another property for \$40,000, but the purchasers, and the site are held secret at present. Two lots running from Belleville street to Quebec belonging to Charles Hayward were sold to S. O. Bailey of Cook street for \$8,500. A house and waterfront lot on Erie street belonging to C. Hayward were purchased by H. T. Knott. A corner lot on Port street sold for a sum approximating \$15,500. Three lots on Government street passed into the hands of Government street buyers. Twenty-five lots in the north end of the city near Cook and Bay streets also changed hands.

The Empire Realty Company reports the following sales: Thirty feet on Douglas street at a price of \$7,000. A lot on Port street for \$3,500. A lot on the corner of Cook and View streets for \$4,000. A lot on Fort street for \$4,000. The tennis court on Rockland avenue, \$5,500. The southwest corner of Yates and Langley streets for \$30,000. A house on Cormorant street for \$2,500. A house and lot on Yates street for \$5,000. The southeast corner of Douglas and Field streets for \$3,500.

SIDELIGHTS ON LIFE

The Cyclist Who Paid and Innocent Bystander Vindicated.

When a respectable citizen, hastening home to his family's bosom with a load and a half of bundles parcels and holiday purchases, is unceremoniously jumped by a sidewalk-loving cyclist; when his bundles are scattered in the mud the wrapping breaching from the rocking horse for Baby Bill and the cover coming from the new hair switch for Aunt Janet for the passing world to see, that respectable citizen, nine times out of ten will curse all cyclists and call loudly upon a recalcitrant police force to visit punishment upon the entire tribe of Wheel.

The formal complaint that he lodges with the police produces the recalcitrant referred to for the police are doing their best to catch offending cyclists and when they do catch them the cyclists have to pay.

One of the tribe of Wheel paid yesterday morning. He was nabbed in the act of riding his bicycle along the pedestrian way that skirts King's road. He didn't even plead dislike of the bad roads when he was made to face Magistrate Jay in the police court. He admitted the charge and manfully produced \$3, the sum required to meet the fine—which proves that not all cyclists are broke.

David Cullen, the gentleman who so successfully filled the part of The Innocent Bystander in the tragedy of Robert Large's Watch the day before yesterday, was discharged yesterday. Large was enjoying Nature's Balm in an easy chair in the cafe yclept Ranier in Johnson street on Thursday evening when somebody lifted his timepiece. Later Mr. Cullen approached the proprietor of the place and presented him the watch that was Large's. Thereupon he was pinched. In police court he stated the watch had been handed to him by someone outside the cafe with the request that he take it to the proprietor. The case was adjourned to allow the police to find the "somebody." This they had failed to do when the case was called yesterday morning and so Cullen was allowed to go.

Express Their Thanks

The Sisters of St. Ann, of Nanaimo, extend their most sincere thanks to the kind ladies and gentlemen of Victoria, who, within the last two months, have contributed in sending articles of clothing, toys, etc., to the orphans under their charge. Christmas will be made merrier through their kind co-operation.

Needs Larger Premises

Mrs. G. L. Walker, of the nursing home, Burdette avenue, has been compelled by her increasing business to obtain larger premises, and has leased Winstan House, corner of Esquimalt and Dominion road, Victoria West. This is a large, handsome house, formerly the Collegiate school, fitted with the latest sanitary appliances, and standing in its own grounds of two acres, right on the car line.

Once more the Y. M. C. A. basketball team has asserted itself. That Seattle five didn't make the sweep in their recent match here that their performance at Seattle might have led them to expect. Still, if the question is admissible, Physical Director Findlay, what are you going to do about it now that Petticrew, and perhaps another, have been suspended for amateur standing?

FOR MAYOR

To the Electors of the City of Victoria

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I beg to announce that I am a candidate for Mayor at the approaching election. After having served as Alderman for three years I now respectfully solicit your vote and influence for the more important position, and promise to do my utmost for the progress and betterment of our city. My views have already been published, and will be more fully explained from the platform. My principal objects are: The securing of Sooke as a water supply. The introduction of more efficient management of the public works department. The stricter guarding of public morals. A systematic improvement in making and beautifying our streets and parks. A. HENDERSON.



Campbell

FASHION CENTRE

We ourselves the better served by serving others best.



JUST FIVE DAYS MORE

And then comes the greatest day of all days—Christmas Day. There is very little time now to complete your Xmas shopping. Those that shop early best express their consideration for the welfare of all employees, during the Christmas rush. We trust this ad. will be of assistance to you, and feel sure that your judgment will confirm the modest values here quoted.

FROM NOW ON WE'LL BE OPEN EVENINGS.

COATS AND SUITS

Those who study economy will find values here without an equal. For instance, we are offering a splendid line of coats, values up to \$20, for\$12.75
All our coats and suits have that regal air of exclusiveness.

SILVER PURSES

With chain handles, at \$4.75, \$4.50 and\$4.00
Silver chain bags, white kid lining, from \$7.50 to\$1.75

HAIR ORNAMENTS

Excellent assortment, in bird knots, butterflies, wings and bands—all sequin and net, \$2.00 to75¢

BEADS

Fancy bead chains, long and short, in all colored beads and dull and bright jet, 90¢, 75¢, 50¢, 35¢ and25¢

RUCHING

Boxes with 6 pieces of net, chiffon, and fancy gold. Special at25¢

GLOVES

We are splendidly equipped to serve you with the best. Christmas assortment is complete. We Issue Glove Scripts all the year round.

CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES, 90¢ and75¢

LADIES' DENT'S TAN, per pair \$1

LADIES' LINED KID, per pair \$1



GLOVES (continued.)

LADIES' CAPE GLOVE, with strap on wrist, per pair\$1.00

LADIES' CAPE GLOVE, strap on wrist, 6 button, per pair\$1.50

LADIES' FRENCH KID, black, white and tan, per pair\$1.00

LADIES' FOWNE'S, splendid quality, all shades, per pair\$1.25

LADIES' FOWNE'S, extra quality, all shades, per pair\$1.50

LADIES' DENT'S, medium weight, per pair\$1.50

LADIES' JONVIN SUEDE, all shades, per pair\$1.50

LADIES' EVENING GLOVES, in kid and suede, all Fowne's, per pair, \$3.75 to\$1.75



APRONS

Ladies' Kitchen Aprons, in butcher linen, at 50¢, 40¢ and25¢

Nurses' Aprons, of heavy white linen, 90¢, 75¢ and30¢

Maids' Aprons in white lawn, trimmed with embroidery, at 90¢, 75¢, 50¢ and35¢

Afternoon Tea Aprons, of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery and lace, at 65¢, 50¢ and35¢

Children's white muslin pinafores, at 90¢, 75¢, 50¢, 35¢ and25¢



FURS

Children's Sets — muffs and boas—in Foxaline, \$3.75

Children's Sets, suitable for a child of 2 years, \$3.75 and, \$2.25

Ladies' White Foxaline Furs, with heads and tails, very stylish, \$10.50 to\$2.75

Ladies' Brown Furs, \$15.00 to \$4.75

Grey Squirrel, \$14.00 to\$9.75

Mole Skin, \$7.50 to\$6.75

FANS

Fancy Colored Paper Fans, 50¢, 35¢, and25¢

FANS, with ivory sticks and trimmed with sequin and lace, in black, white and other light shades, \$9.00 to\$1.00

HAT PINS, extra length, fancy tops, at 90¢, 50¢, 35¢, 25¢, 20¢ and10¢

COMBS—Barettes, plain and fancy, at 90¢, 75¢, 50¢, 35¢ and25¢

BACK COMBS, plain tops, 50¢, 25¢

SPANISH LACE SCARVES, cream and black, all hand run, very beautiful. Would make an excellent Xmas Gift, \$15.00 to\$4.75

UMBRELLAS

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, 90¢ and only75¢

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, very good value at \$5.75 to\$1.25

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, fancy gold and plain handles, \$9.00 to\$6.50

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

SPANISH LACE SCARVES, cream and black, all hand run, very beautiful. Would make an excellent Xmas Gift, \$15.00 to\$4.75

UMBRELLAS

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, 90¢ and only75¢

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, very good value at \$5.75 to\$1.25

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, fancy gold and plain handles, \$9.00 to\$6.50

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Shades of Rose, reseda, sky, green, black, amethyst, different shades, pink and other colors. From \$2.25 to \$6.00. In Silk, from \$3.75 to \$18.00. Satin merv, \$12.75 to \$16.50. All frilled and shaped in the latest style.

KIMONAS AND BATH ROBES

FANCY FLANNELETTE ROBES in cardinal, pink, sky, mauve and navy, fancy art designs, at \$3.25, \$2.75, \$2.25 and\$1.75

FRENCH FLANNEL ROBES in cardinal, sky, mauve, purple and navy, at \$7.50, \$6.50 and\$4.50

EIDERDOWN ROBES in cardinal, old rose, purple, sky, pink, navy and mauve, at \$15.00, \$12.75, \$9.75, \$9.00, \$8.50, \$7.50, \$6.75 and\$5.75

EIDERDOWN ROBES in fancy stripes, red, grey, pink, sky and navy at \$8.50 and\$6.50

SILK KIMONAS, floral designs, \$10.75 and\$9.75

FLANNELETTE DRESSING SACQUES in fancy patterns, at \$1.50 and\$1.25

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES in plain colors, cardinal, grey, sky and pink, 36 to 42 bust, \$2.75 and\$2.25

EIDERDOWN DRESSING SACQUES in fancy stripes, in pink, cardinal, reseda, mauve and rose, at \$3.75, \$3.25, \$2.75, \$2.50 and\$1.75

FRENCH FLANNEL DRESSING SACQUES in cream, cardinal, mauve, pink and sky, at \$3.75 and\$2.50

CASHMERE DRESSING SACQUES in sky, pink, cream, trimmed with lace, at\$3.50

SPANISH LACE SCARVES, cream and black, all hand run, very beautiful. Would make an excellent Xmas Gift, \$15.00 to\$4.75

UMBRELLAS

CHILDREN'S UMBRELLAS, 90¢ and only75¢

LADIES' UMBRELLAS, very good value at \$5.75 to\$1.25

LADIES' SILK UMBRELLAS, fancy gold and plain handles, \$9.00 to\$6.50

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

UNDERSKIRTS

In Silk, showing all the most beautiful shades, up from\$3.75

In Morene and Moirette, up from\$2.25

Our Christmas showing is one of complete exclusiveness. Each department is replete in every way. The most fastidious can be pleased. Sole Agents for Victoria for Ladies' Burberry Coats.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

J. S. H. Matson.

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents, if paid in advance. Mailed, postpaid, to any part of Canada, except the city or suburban districts, which are covered by our carriers, or the United Kingdom at the following rates:

One year.....\$5.00
Six months.....2.50
Three months.....1.25
London Office, 90-92 Fleet Street

Sunday, December 19, 1909.

VICTORIA CHURCH-GOERS.

Elsewhere will be found some statistics in regard to church-goers in Victoria. We have compiled these for the purpose of directing the attention of those responsible for church management to what we regard as a state of things to which it is desirable that a remedy shall be applied. No one must infer from the statistics that Victoria is an immoral city. Only yesterday the Chief of Police spoke of the orderliness of the community and the absence of serious crime. Every one, who knows the city, will admit the truth of the statement that day and night our streets are safe and that a lady is free from insult, even if unattended, in almost any part of the city. In works of charity Victoria stands high. The sympathies of the people are broad and generous and their purses open readily to all legitimate calls. There are exceedingly few social scandals, and in general morality the standard is as high as it is anywhere in the world.

Why then does not a larger proportion of the people go to church? The population of the city and immediate vicinity has doubled in twelve years, but the new churches erected are few in number. We can think of some reasons, and the clergyman, who ascribes the relatively small attendance to the weather, may not be very far astray. In the summer a very large percentage of the population goes out of town either for a month or more, or to spend the week-end, or for a Sunday holiday. When the summer is over, it is not as easy to resume church-going as one might think. Another reason is the very general Western habit of abstaining from church attendance. A very large percentage of the population are energetic and restless, and the placidity of church-going does not appeal to them. But whatever the reason, these are the facts, and the question for the church organizations to consider is what they are going to do about it, for, granting that Victoria is as moral and orderly as any other city of equal population, there is no question at all that it would be better for the people if more of them went to church. We shall be glad to hear from laymen why they do not go to church. Letters may be sent to the office addressed "Church-going." They must be signed by the writers, but the signatures will not be published, nor will the letters be. We only want to get as many bona fide reasons as possible to present in the form of an article.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Yesterday the Colonist said that Provincial rights in the broad sense of the term, is likely to be an issue in Canadian politics unless some compromise can be reached. The question has been brought forward in a very acute way by the passage of what is known as the Hydro-Electric Act, passed by the Ontario Legislature and now before the Dominion government, which, it is said, contemplates exercising the right of disallowance. The Ontario authorities have transmitted to Ottawa an elaborate and learned presentation of the claim of the province, and the following, which is the concluding paragraph, gives a very good idea of the line of argument followed:

The people of Ontario take their position on the positive and unshakable foundation formed by the British North America Act and the decision which have been indicated and in agreement with the principle laid down by the present Minister of Justice, and respectfully submitted for the consideration of the Lords and Commons of Great Britain have legislated without fear of the Royal veto, although its existence has been undoubted, and, therefore, in full accord with the spirit and genius of British institutions, the people of the province entitled to all rights of British subjects elsewhere, as free as has been practically pointed out by the Minister of Justice to legislate within their jurisdiction as the Lords and Commons of Great Britain are free to legislate, cannot submit to any check upon the right of the Legislature to legislate with reference to subjects within its well-defined jurisdiction, although a technical right to disallow may exist. Any other view would mean that there are different grades of British subjects in the Empire; that the people of the several provinces of the Dominion have not and are not entitled to the full and free enjoyment of those civil rights and liberties which are enjoyed by British subjects in the Mother Country, a condition of things which would be intolerable. Without, therefore, in any way suggesting the possibility of such interference, and appreciation of the very grave and serious consequences which must inevitably follow such an act fully justified, in the opinion of the undersigned a respectful recital of the rights of the province in this behalf, and a clear intimation of its attitude in respect thereto.

The argument summarized in this

paragraph is in line with the position always taken by the Colonist namely that the right of disallowance ought not to be exercised for the purpose of settling constitutional questions. We have always contended that the only ground for disallowance was that Provincial legislation was opposed to the settled policy of the Dominion. It is obvious that the right of disallowance cannot, in Canada, be placed upon quite the same basis as the right of the Crown to refuse the Royal Assent to Acts of Parliament. The British Parliament is omnipotent in a legislative sense, whereas the Provincial legislatures only exercise a limited jurisdiction. Hence it may sometimes occur that the exercise of this jurisdiction may be incompatible with the powers vested in the Dominion Parliament, and hence the power to disallow a local Act might be very properly exercised. For example Parliament having legislated as to immigration and having ratified a treaty with Japan it is obvious that if a Provincial Legislature endeavored to add to or detract from that legislation or to increase or diminish the rights of aliens in Canada, the local act might constitutionally be disallowed. But when the only question is as to whether or not the local legislature has exceeded the powers vested in it by the British North America Act, the determination of that ought to be left to the Courts.

As to the right of the Dominion to interfere with Provincial legislation because the policy of an Act of a local nature may not commend itself to the federal authorities we think there can be no doubt. Such a claim cannot be sustained and upon this we have good authority in support of our contention. Thus we find Sir Oliver Mowat saying:

I repudiate the notion of the petitioners that it is the office of the Dominion Government to sit in judgment on the right and justice of an Act of the Ontario Legislature.

The Hon. Edward Blake, when Minister of Justice, in reporting on a petition for the disallowance of an Act of the Province of Ontario (38 Victoria, chapter 75,) said:

The undersigned does not conceive that he is called upon to express an opinion upon the allegations of the petition as to the injustice alleged to be effected by the Act. This was a matter for the Local Legislature.

Sir John Thompson, in his report to Council upon the Act, 48 Victoria, cap. 5, an Act in respect of certain sums of money ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be impounded in the hands of the Speaker, to which objection had been taken on the ground that it was an interference with the private rights of a creditor, used these words:

Without expressing any opinion as to whether the Act is a just measure or not, the undersigned is of the opinion that it is within the undoubted legislative authority of the Legislature of that province, and therefore respectfully recommends that it be left to its operation.

The following views were expressed by Mr. Aylesworth in the House of Commons on March 1, 1909, and they are fully in accord with what is contended above.

I entertain in all honesty and sincerity the view that it is of vital consequence to the well-being of this Dominion that the rights of the province to legislate within the scope of their authority should not be interfered with, and that every Provincial Legislature, within the limits prescribed for it by the terms of the British North America Act, is and ought to be supreme. I believe that this is a principle of greater importance to the welfare of this Dominion as a whole than even the sacredness of private rights or of property ownership. I am willing to go thus far in the enunciation of the views I am stating to this House that a Provincial legislature, having, as is given to it by the terms of the British North America Act, full and absolute control over property and civil rights within the province, might, if it saw fit to do so, repeal Magna Charta itself. I know no difference between that most sacred bulwark of liberty and of property to every British subject and any piece of legislation. I take it that no one would dispute the power of a Provincial Legislature to repeal the Habeas Corpus Act, or any other charter of liberty. Englishmen possess, and in precisely the same view I take the ground that rights of property are subject only to the control of Provincial Legislatures within Canada. Having that view it seemed to me in considering this legislation that I was not, as advising His Excellency-in-Council called upon to think at all of the injustice, of the outrageous character it might be, of the legislation, but that my one enquiry ought to be whether or not there was anything in the legislation itself which went beyond the power of the Provincial Legislature to pass a law referring alone to property and civil rights within the province.

In view of this it is not surprising that an Ottawa despatch should say it is Mr. Aylesworth's intention to refer this question to the courts.

THE BRITISH ELECTION

The contest in the United Kingdom, and especially in England, is at fever heat. There has never been anything quite like it. A candid critic must admit that Mr. Balfour is badly handicapped. The leader of a great party, he finds himself overshadowed by Mr. Chamberlain, whose "manifestos" are not very well considered in their tone and are of such a nature as to make him appear as if he were being dragged reluctantly into a position not of his seeking. If the Conservatives are defeated, the responsibility will not rest with their recognized leader, but with the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The despatches say that the betting is in favor of the Liberals, the odds being two to one. On the other hand some of the Conservative candidates are hopeful of

success and they are putting up a vigorous fight. The introduction of a religious element into the contest gives it a complexion very different from any that has arisen in the United Kingdom within a century. At this distance it is impossible to say what the effect will be. Mr. Lloyd-George is appealing with all the force of his eloquence to the nonconformist bodies. The voting strength of these organizations cannot be very easily determined, for there are no official religious statistics available. From the best information available we estimate that there may be a million nonconformist voters in England. They are not distributed uniformly throughout the country. One can hardly expect England to be the England of the past, no matter how the election may result. A tremendous movement is on foot, a movement that seems likely to be revolutionary, a movement that will require the wisest judgment and the strongest hand to keep it within bounds. Perhaps it had to come anyway; but one could wish that the Lords had accepted the Budget, and postponed the issue until the natural end of the late parliament, when Tariff Reform could have been placed before the voters on its own merits.

Vancouver can comfort itself with the reflection that London is not without its fogs.

Last night the streets resembled Christmas Eve. There has never been a Christmas season in Victoria quite like this one.

The Victoria boys must try to see that it does not happen again. However, a well-fought game is next best to a victory.

If some of the consideration that has been shown to Mr. Topp since he resigned, had been exhibited during the last eleven years, things might have been different.

This morning's dispatches from England show a defining of election issues, which leaves very little to be guessed at. They are certainly calling spades, spades.

A cold wave is sweeping down the eastern slope of the Rockies. We express the general sentiment of the people of Victoria when we say they are quite welcome to it so far as they are concerned.

Mr. William Mackenzie, of the Canadian Northern, is reported to have said recently, while in Quebec, that the eastern summer terminus of that railway would be in Toronto and the summer terminus in Halifax.

Will Crooks, M. P., now in Australia, is reported to have said in a Melbourne interview that, as far as he has observed in that country, the proposed preference based on a duty on breadstuffs is not acceptable there.

There is only one fly in the ointment of Victorians nowadays, and it arises out of the delay in street car service, owing to the street improvements in progress. There is every prospect, we are glad to say, of better things in a day or so.

Apparently Dr. Cook is discredited on all sides. The Copenhagen University authorities say he has not proved his case. The Doctor stands a chance of going down into history as the most monumental fakir of them all.

Raphael Tuck & Sons have issued their customary beautiful series of Christmas cards and calendars. The color work of this firm is of the very highest kind, and admirable judgment is shown in the selection of subjects and in their artistic treatment.

It is a matter of surprise to read in the Montreal Gazette that the money expended on the militia might "more profitably be used for other purposes or be remitted to the taxpayers." We had supposed that so sane a paper, as the Gazette usually is, would not have asked that Canada should be defenceless.

Some time ago the Colonist suggested that Germany's naval preparations were quite as likely to be directed against the United States as against the United Kingdom, and now we find a former French Minister of Foreign Affairs declaring that Kaiser William has something of the kind constantly in his mind.

The Circulating Libraries Association of England has taken steps to prevent the circulation of vulgar and immoral books, and has asked the publishers to submit to it for inspection copies of all proposed books one week before they are placed on sale, with a view to a decision whether or not the books are such as the Association will care to handle.

We need only remind Colonist readers that this is the time to send in their subscriptions to the Ragged School Union and Shaftsbury Society. Contributions will be telegraphed to London to give crippled and destitute children a little Christmas joy. Contributions may be sent to the Colonist or to Mr. A. J. Brace of the Y. M. C. A., who is the treasurer of the Victoria fund.

Sir Henry Pellatt, of Toronto, has offered to take the Queen's Own Rifles, of which he was formerly Colonel, to England and maintain them there at his own expense for several weeks. Sir Henry's object is to show the British people what Canadian soldiers are like. His generous offer deserves and will receive the heartiest recognition from all Canadians, and if the Queen's Own take the trip we are safe in assuming that they will produce a great impression upon our kinsfolk across the sea.

WEILERS

FIVE FLOORS OF CHRISTMAS GIFTS

THE MECCA FOR HOLIDAY SHOPPERS

An Unrivalled Collection of Gifts

A Wonderful Exhibition of Practical Presents Here

IF YOU have not already bought your Christmas gifts, the preparations on all sides for the holiday, ought to have impressed you it was high time you were doing so. This week settles the matter. The gifts must be purchased at once. Our stocks present the most interesting point for selection in the city—we have an unrivalled collection of practical gifts, and practical gifts are the kind being sought this season.

In Silverware, in Art China, Cut Glass, Furniture, Linens, Rugs and all such, this holiday season's showing excels all previous attempts. Nowhere else is there such a breadth of selection for the seeker of gifts. But withal early choosing is desirable, for if the business of the past few weeks is any criterion, this week is going to bring up the busiest time of our lives. So come early—early in the week and early in the day—and share in complete stocks.

A Lavish Profusion of Xmas Gifts in China Store

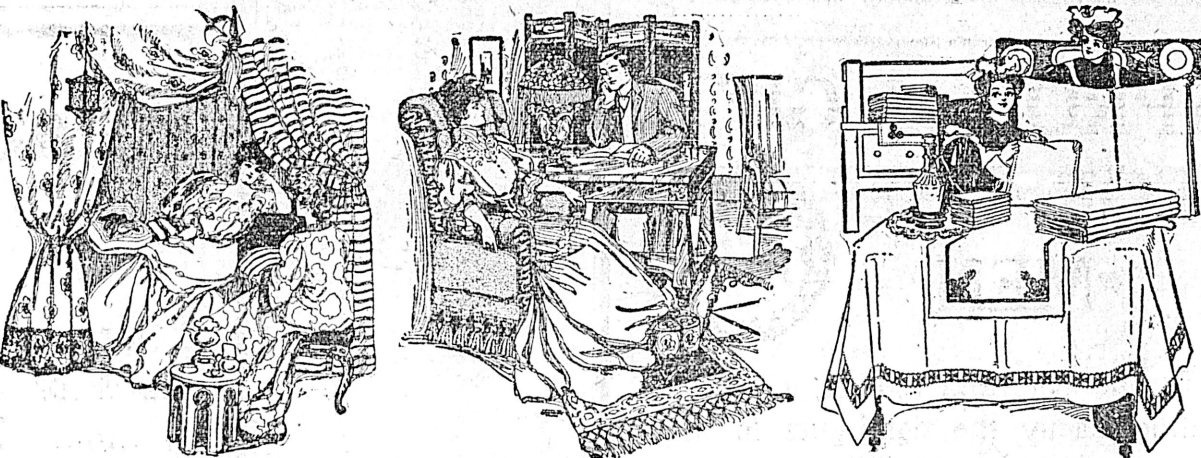


Hundreds of Magnificent Specimens at Fairest Prices

DAINTY, practical, suitable for use or show—these and other merits have made china and glassware almost indispensable at the holiday season to the present-giving public, and we are justly proud to be able to offer such a wonderful variety of exclusive pieces. We are told that our assortment is without a rival as to comprehensiveness.

To enumerate here is quite impossible—you must see them to appreciate fully the scope and excellence of the various collections. We control for this territory many of the lines shown, and you can be sure that your gift will not be duplicated if you choose from these surprisingly handsome bits. A feature is the low prices—interesting if your money must go a long way—there are so many exquisite things at little prices.

Don't Miss the 10c, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c Counters



Linens, Cushions, Rugs, Down Quilts, Curtains, Carpet Sweepers

These Are a Few of the Hundreds of Gifts to Be Found on Our Second Floor

GIFTS for ladies in generous abundance on the second floor. Here you will find a host of articles dear to every woman's heart and specially desirable as gift things to send the homekeeper. This department's offerings in dainty linens, linen drawn work, sofa pillows, cushion tops, cosy corner fitments, hearth rugs, curtains, down quilts, etc., are bound to please.

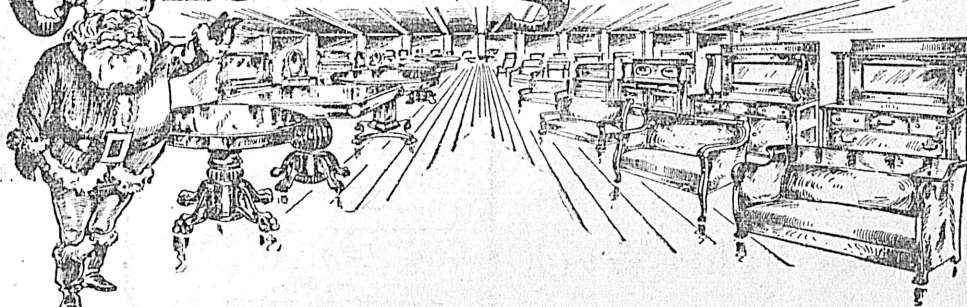
It is impossible to adequately describe these many choice items and therefore useless to quote prices. The best and only satisfactory plan is to make a visit of inspection. You are welcome and we promise that you won't be disappointed.

A comfortable, convenient rest room for ladies, on this floor. Make use of it during the holiday season. Welcome whether a shopper at this store or not.

Bookcases

Morris Chairs
Easy Chairs
Rockers
Desks
Music Cabinets
Foot Rests

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS



Dining Tables
Buffets
China Cabinets
Parlor Tables
Framed Pictures
Parlor Suites

In Our Stock of Handsome Furniture

AS the largest distributors of furniture in Western Canada we are peculiarly well fitted to supply you with practical gifts in furniture—and what gift could be more practical than a useful piece of furniture? Fortunately for us, and you, we had early shipments in—got them through before the general tie-up of the railroads—and the assortment we offer you is a very complete and comprehensive showing of ideal gifts.

Two generous floors are filled with gift suggestions—hundreds of magnificent things are shown. Choice of styles and range of prices never was more extensive. A piece of Weiler Furniture is sure to be appreciated. Come in and inspect the many offerings.

WEILERS

OUT OF TOWN ORDERS are packed and shipped promptly. We'll pack your gifts careful and put the smaller pieces in attractive packages. China and glass can be safely forwarded—if you let us pack it.

WEILERS

No. 1327 Victoria, B. C. 190

Finch's Glove Bond

REDEEMABLE AT GOVERNMENT STAMPS

Finch's Glove Bond is a Certificate that there has been deposited with us the sum of \$100.00 in Government Stamps.

When the presentation of this Bond is made to the Government, the holder may select the gloves he desires.

Finch & Finch.

Xmas Slippers



The problem of what to buy for Xmas is easily solved by purchasing a comfortable pair of Slippers.

This way for Slippers.

FULLERTON

THE SHOEMAN
1008 GOVERNMENT ST.
(Next to Campbell's)
Phone L1953.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder's better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

APROPOS GIFTS FOR THE MEN



To the wife and mother, intent upon finding exactly the right gifts for masculine relatives, the Fit-Reform Wardrobe is a mine of hints and suggestions.

These splendid stocks of Suits and Overcoats, in all their richness and elegance, include the handsomest styles of the season, in the most wanted fabrics and patterns.

Single and double breasted Sack Suits—Overcoats, in dozens of styles and—Full Dress Suits and Tuxedo Coats—Frock Coats and vests—Fancy Vests and Trousers.

Special Values This Week

In Smoking Jackets and Boys' Suits. We are clearing these two lines at cost.

ALLEN & CO. FIT-REFORM

1201 Government St. - Victoria, B. C.

Names of Streets Recall Pioneers

In the onward march of progress, an onward march that is being assisted materially along its merry way by the wonderful activity in real estate which has caused, recently, the turn-over of properties some of which had not changed hands since Hudson's Bay days, a new Victoria is springing up, a Victoria that would cause many of the former well-known citizens who have crossed the Divide, to rub their eyes in bewilderment. The day cannot be far away when many of the old landmarks that now exist will be swallowed up in the city that is to be. And when that day arrives Victoria may congratulate herself on the fact that she will have a series of links with the past that time and change will not efface, providing future city governments exercise reasonable judgment. These links are the names of many of the streets in and about the city and the names of prominent points and localities.

Recently there has been a deplorable tendency to do away with some of the old names. One by one, without attracting the notice they deserved, some of the old, characteristic names have been rubbed out and new ones substituted. In the majority of cases there was no good reason for the change and some decided steps should be taken on the part of citizens to prevent interference with the old names that remain.

Much could be written about the history of the names of many of Victoria's streets and localities and the associations they call up in the minds of the people who had a hand in the building of the early Victoria. In the first instance, so far as the writer can learn, J. D. Pemberton, long since dead, who was, at the time, surveyor in charge, chose the names for most of the streets that existed in his day in the James Bay section of the city. He decided to name them for places in Canada. As a result there are Quebec

street, Ontario street, Michigan street, Superior street and others whose names are immediate indices to their origin.

However, when it came to the choice of names for the streets in the business section of the city and in other surrounding suburbs a different system was followed. It was decided to use this means to perpetuate many of the names that were familiar to Victorians in the early days. Hence several streets were called for ships of the line which were stationed here years ago. Among these may be mentioned Pandora, Discovery, Flisguard, Cormorant and Herald. Then there are such streets as Government and Fort and Bastion, the derivation of whose nomenclature is easy. Government street got its name as the main street of the city connecting as it afterwards did with the government buildings. Fort street was named after the fort of the old Hudson's Bay fort and Bastion street was so called because it led past the old bastion on one corner of the fort.

In later years as property was subdivided some of the streets were named after the governors of the province; Admiral's road got its name from the fact that in the early days the residence of the admiral stationed at this station was reached by this road from the land side; and still other streets were named after pioneers of prominence and after the most extensive property owners through whose land they ran.

Among the streets, or thoroughfares, that have been erased in recent years, few are more interesting than Bird Cage Walk. This thoroughfare which used to excite curiosity on the part of visitors has since become a part of Government street, it being that section of the latter street which runs past the parliament buildings. Even among residents there has often been considerable speculation as to the derivation of the name of this bit of highway. One explanation is that the walk was given its name because of the number of bird cages that used to be suspended from the windows of the houses past which it ran. However, the true definition as given by pioneers such as Dr. Helmcken and Mr. Edgar Pawcett, is this:

When Otto Tideman, who was an engineer in the land office at the time, was given the task of drawing the plans for the government buildings, the buildings that preceded the magnificent pile that exists on the same site today, he followed an original idea and when the buildings were finished there was some comment on their appearance. One large building occupied the central position and on either side were smaller buildings. Each was panelled and criss-crossed over its entire exterior in such manner as to give it an unusual aspect. During the comment that followed the construction of the buildings some bright mind evolved the idea that the buildings, taken together as to their outline and as to the paneling, resembled nothing so much as a huge bird cage.

This comparison met with immediate popular favor and the name stuck. People came out from Great Britain and from other parts of the world and they all commented on the appearance of the government buildings.

Then the joke would be sprung on them and they would laugh and remark: "How apt!"

Eventually the name was adopted as a matter of fact and the bit of street that passed the old buildings was called Bird Cage Walk.

The museum building which was built later than the others of the old government buildings stand today behind the new building and a glance at its exterior will give a good idea of the aptness of the nickname thought of many years ago.

Decorated China suitable for Xmas gifts. Regular prices cut in two, at 558 Johnson street, A. J. Clyde.

THE STOLEN HORSE

An Old Proverb With a New Application.

The woods are full of "so-called" remedies for Baldness. You may call anything in creation a remedy, but to use them is like locking the stable after the horse is stolen. Baldness and Dandruff are caused by a germ—if you don't kill the germ the germ will kill the hair.

Scientists have labored with the problem of a preventative for Baldness for many years.

Newbro's Herpicide is the product of a modern idea, and will cure Dandruff and prevent Baldness because germs cannot exist when you apply Herpicide.

Herpicide is a valuable hair dressing and scalp disinfectant as well as a cure for Dandruff.


Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

One Dollar bottles guaranteed.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Special Agent, 1228 Government St.

Deposits Withdrawable by Cheque.

The B. C. Permanent Loan Co. accepts deposits of one dollar and upwards, allowing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. The full amount deposited, or any portion thereof, may be withdrawn without notice. For the convenience of depositors, cheques are supplied, which may be used at any time. Paid up capital, over \$1,000,000.00; assets, over \$2,000,000.00. Branch office, 1210 Government street, Victoria, B. C.



Holiday Handkerchiefs For Men Women and Children

And a more complete, varied and newer stock to choose from you couldn't wish for.

We've thousands of beautiful Handkerchiefs to sell between now and Christmas Eve, and they are irresistibly low-priced. We have gathered what is certainly the largest and choicest stock ever shown in this City, and because we bought in such generous quantities you'll save a pretty penny on your purchases.

Just take a trip through the Handkerchief Section—note the wonderful stock and the exceptionally low prices—it will be a revelation to you. We sell more handkerchiefs in December than all the other months of the year. Get your gift Handkerchiefs early, so as to get the best choice.

Here you will find Hemstitched Linens, Embroidered Initial Handkerchiefs for Women, Linen Hemstitch and Initialed Goods in Silk and Linen for Men, together with Plain, Fancy and Fancy Boxed Handkerchiefs for Children.

Children's Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes. Per box, 20c and 25c	Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c. Each, 20c, 25c and 35c	Ladies' Maltese Lace Handkerchiefs. Each \$1.40 up to \$3.00
Children's Handkerchiefs, with colored borders. Each 5c	Ladies' Pure Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c \$1.00	Ladies' Real Lace Handkerchiefs. Each, \$1.40 up to \$9.00
Children's Pictorial Handkerchiefs. Per dozen 50c	Ladies' Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs. Each, 20c to 75c	Gentlemen's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Each, 25c to 50c
Children's Plain White Handkerchiefs. Per dozen 50c	Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs. Each 10c	Gentlemen's Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs. Each, 25c and 50c
Ladies' Fancy Border Handkerchiefs. Two for 25c	Ladies' Pure Linen Initial Handkerchiefs. Each, 20c and 35c	Gentleman's Silk Initial Handkerchiefs. Each 50c
Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Three for 25c	Ladies' Irish Lace Handkerchiefs. Each, 50c and 60c	Gentlemen's Plain Silk Handkerchiefs. Each 50c

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

Headquarters for Appreciated Christmas Gifts

Every article in our stock of Xmas goods is new. You take no chances whatever.

Come in and see the swell things we are showing.



We think our lines of Xmas gifts are a little better than the average, and the prices are not so high.

"We will value your opinion."

Plain and Fancy Neckwear, 25c to \$1.50	Fancy Stone Cuff Links, Tie Pins to match, in boxes, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00
Plain and Fancy Scarfs, \$1.00 to \$4.00	Sweater Vests, all wool, \$2.00 to \$3.75
Fancy Suspenders, in boxes, single or with garters and arm-bands to match, 75c to \$2.50	Knitted Vests, \$3.50 to \$5.00
Dent's and Perrin's Gloves, "boxed," for gentlemen and ladies, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00	Canes, assorted handles, \$1.25 to \$3.50
Fancy Armbands in boxes, 35c	Linen Handkerchiefs, 25c, 35c, 50c
Umbrellas, with assorted handles, \$1.00 to \$5.00	Linen Handkerchiefs, initialed, in boxes, \$1.25 and \$2.75
Fancy Wash Vests (new), \$1.25 to \$3.50	Silk Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy borders, 50c, 75c \$1.00
Fancy Cloth Vests (new), \$2.75 to \$6.75	Tweed Caps, new shipment just to hand, 50c to \$1.50
	Hats, hard and soft, \$2.00 to \$5.00

LADIES' FURS—In every style and at moderate prices. "You'll Like Our Xmas Gifts"

FITZPATRICK & O'CONNELL

Hatters and Clothiers

811-813 GOVERNMENT STREET, OPP. POST OFFICE

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

FOR SALE

FINE BLOCK OF LAND, corner of Belmont Avenue and Pandora Street, facing the City. Will cut up in three good lots. Streets graded, cement sidewalks, sewer, water and light. Price only \$2,200

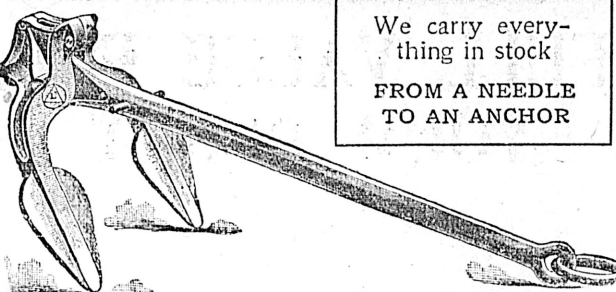
WANTED

SEVERAL SMALL HOUSES TO RENT, Furnished or Unfurnished.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Shipchandlery



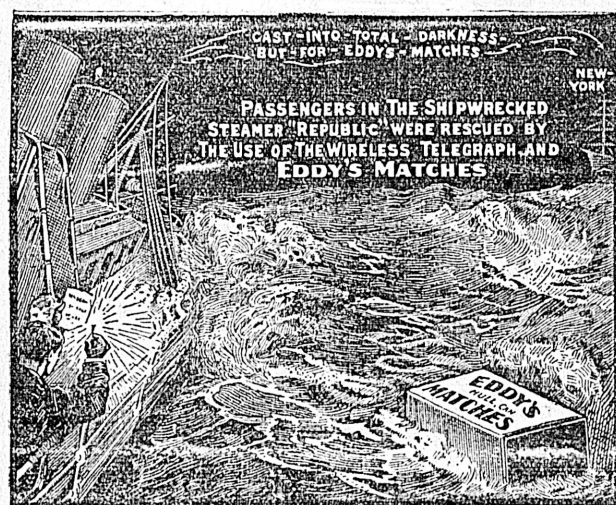
We carry everything in stock
FROM A NEEDLE
TO AN ANCHOR

We aim at best goods at lowest prices
LOGGERS' TOOLS A SPECIALTY

E. B. MARVIN & CO.

1206 Wharf Street

Victoria, B. C.



ALWAYS EVERYWHERE IN CANADA ASK FOR
EDDY'S MATCHES



November Winners

Did you draw one of these numbers in a sack of Royal Standard Flour?

62771 65196 54697 50897 61538
44073 48630 74560 51793 62723

If you did, you are entitled to a 100-piece china dinner set. Each month we draw ten numbers from the duplicates of the coupons placed in the sacks of Royal Standard Flour leaving our mills. If you are fortunate enough to secure one of these, you are entitled to a dinner set free of charge. There have been many winners—it may be your turn next. Watch this paper each month for the winning numbers. Royal Standard is the best and purest flour on the market in Western Canada today. Remember Royal Standard is a better flour—not merely different, but better.

Manufactured by,
VANCOUVER MILLING & GRAIN CO., LTD.
Vancouver, B. C.

BUSINESS PROPERTY SNAP.
30 foot lot on View street, close in \$500 will handle it. Price \$2,500. There is \$500 in this if bought at once. Apply P. O. Box 198 City.



Glasses and Xmas

Glasses are made to look through and not over. To save the annoyance of constantly changing glasses may form the habit of "pecking" over the one pair. Let us tell you how to surprise and obtain the everlasting appreciation of such persons by giving them two glasses in one—in other words, one of our Toric Bifocals. Nothing better than Glasses for Gifts. Our price \$25.00 to \$35.00. Best quality lenses and frames. Hosts of other suggestions also here: Fountain Pens: \$5.00 to \$10.00.

We are now exclusive agents for the famous English "Swan" Fountain Pen, which is thoroughly good and reliable yet low priced. Then we have:
**OPERA GLASSES
FIELD GLASSES
COMPASSES
THERMOMETERS
LOGNETTES
BROOCHES
SCARF TIES
VEIL PINS
BELT PINS
SEALERS
AUTOMATIC GOODS
AUTOMATIC CHAIN HOLDERS, Etc.**
Come in and see an unrivaled collection of interesting giveables and remember we take great pleasure in aiding selection of even if the article you select costs only 25c.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS

J. H. LePage

Optometrist and Optician,
1242 Government Street
Cor. Yates, Tel. 1860.

TREAT YOURSELF

TO A
Big B Cigar
FOR CHRISTMAS

NEWS OF THE CITY

Voters' League

A meeting of the Voters League will be held in the North Ward school tomorrow night at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of selecting aldermen for ward two.

St. Andrew's Young People

The St. Andrew's Church Young People's society will hold its regular weekly meeting tomorrow evening. Mr. Mowat will give a lecture on Eastern Canada.

Orange Lodge Meeting.

L. O. L. 1428 will meet at the lodge room, Foresters' Hall, Broad street, tomorrow at 8 p.m., conferring degrees and other important business will be transacted.

Contributions to Hamper

Miss Cooke requests that all contributions for the Christmas hamper be sent to Mr. C. Holmes paper warehouse, 620 Cormorant street on Monday, December 20th. The hamper will be packed Tuesday morning.

First Presbyterian Club

The First Presbyterian Church club intend holding a social tea, tomorrow evening. Each lady is requested to bring a pound of some appetizing delicacy. All club members and their friends are requested to be present as this is the closing meeting of the present session.

Sermon Safe

Sometime Friday evening a would-be thief entered the study of Rev. Hermon Carson, pastor of the First Congregational church, at the church and thoroughly ransacked the place. The desk was pried open and papers scattered about, but nothing of value was taken. The matter has been reported to the police.

Mr. Oliver's Candidature.

A meeting of the general committee of Mr. Oliver's mayoralty campaign will be held at the committee rooms, Langley street, on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock for the purpose of receiving reports of the different canvassers. Mr. Oliver has opened committee rooms next the McGregor block, where all information relative to the campaign is available.

Was Financial Success

By the financial statement compiled yesterday the police ball recently held proved probably the most successful from the monetary standpoint, of any similar function held in years. As a result the sum of \$930 will be handed over to the Royal Jubilee hospital as a police fund in return for which the members of the force will be entitled to hospital attention for a certain period.

Concerts by 5th Regt. Band

Bandmaster Rogers is giving a series of band concerts again this winter in the Victoria theatre. Bandmaster Rogers has made the regimental band a fine concert organization, which has been strengthened with two very fine saxophones and a bassoon, and now has a membership of 32. The band will give its first concert Sunday evening, January 2nd, and have been fortunate enough to secure the services of Mrs. Harry Pooley, Mrs. Hermann Robertson, and Mrs. Harry Briggs.

Nearing Completion

By the end of next week the east side portion of the Causeway pavement will be open for traffic. Rapid progress is being made in the work of laying the pavement, but it will require several days before the pavement will be sufficiently set for traffic. The present iron poles in the centre of the roadway will be removed immediately and temporary poles on either side of the street erected to carry the trolley wires until such time as the combination trolley and light poles arrive.

Bible Class Gathering.

A meeting of all the adult Bible classes of the city will be held in the Centennial Methodist church, Gorge road, this afternoon commencing at 2.30 o'clock. The lessons of the last quarter will be briefly outlined. Messrs. H. S. Pringle, W. J. Short and C. C. Michener, and a chance will be given all those present to indulge in an open discussion on the different speakers' remarks. A good programme has been arranged and all those interested in the work are cordially invited to be present.

St. George's Closing.

St. George's school breaks up on Tuesday, 21st instant, for the holidays. The kindergarten department under Miss Penwill have their annual Christmas tree at 10 a. m., after which the upper school marks will be read out and hand-work shown. In the evening at 7 p. m. a scene from "The Mill on the Floss" will be played by Forms III, IV, followed by Goldsmith's play, "She Stoops to Conquer," by the Fifth Form. Christmas carols will also be sung and a pleasant evening is anticipated. All who are interested are cordially invited to be present.

E. & N. Service.

It will be tomorrow before the E. & N. will return to its regular schedule. The report that the usual service would be resumed today was denied by H. E. Beasley, superintendent of the line, last night. He said that the outgoing train would leave the railway's local depot at 11 o'clock this morning while that inward bound would reach here at about 1 p.m. While good progress was being made in the repairing of the break in the vicinity of the Sillan Brick Works, it was not expected that it would be in condition to accommodate traffic before Monday. On that day, however, it was hoped to send a passenger train away at 3 o'clock in the forenoon and to despatch the freight train according to the regular official time table.

Test of Box Thirteen.

Box thirteen, the Unlucky, which always sends a thrill through every fireman connected with the Victoria fire department, rang out at noon yesterday. But the alarm was preceded by the preparatory siren which signified a test. At fire headquarters the horses were in harness, the men in their places and every vehicle, from the chief's buggy to the big engine was ready to whirl up the street within eleven seconds. Box thirteen is situated at the chemical works and it is not expected that it would be in condition to make sure that it will not fail in case of need. A fire at the chemical works would mean one of the most dangerous fires the department would have to contend with and extraordinary precautions are taken to insure a quick run on the first alarm.

THE WEATHER

Metropolitan office, Victoria, B. C., at 8 p. m., December 18th, 1909.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometric pressure is highest in the Yukon and Alton districts but has given way on the Vancouver Island and Washington coast. Snow is falling at Baker City, Edmonton and Swift Current, but elsewhere both in the North Pacific states and the Canadian provinces the weather is fair with normal seasonal temperatures in most localities.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	35	38
Vancouver	31	36
New Westminster	30	32
Kamloops	28	32
Barkerville	10	16
Fort Simpson	12	34
Alton	12	14
Dawson, Y. T.	12 below 14	14
Calgary, Alta.	12	14
Winnipeg, Man.	10 below 2 b.	14
Portland, Ore.	28	38
San Francisco, Cal.	50	58

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Winds chiefly northerly and easterly, generally fair and cold with fog.
Lower Mainland: Light to moderate winds, generally fair and cold with fog.

SATURDAY.

Highest	38
Lowest	35
Mean	36

SQUARING AWAY

Another Possible Candidate in Ward Five—No New Mayoralty Entries

Still another aspirant for aldermanic honors is in the field. W. H. Smith, Fairfield Road, has practically decided to offer himself for election in ward five. He has not yet formally announced his intention of running but his friends have been endeavoring to induce him to do so and he will in all likelihood accede to their wishes.

This week the program of meetings to be held by Aldermen Turner and Henderson will likely be announced. W. E. Oliver will also hold one or more meetings, though the fact that this is Christmas week may mitigate against the holding of such meetings. The three candidates who have already announced their candidature, but while the public appearance of Aldermen Turner and Henderson may be somewhat delayed they, as well as Mr. Oliver, are not idle. Committee rooms have been selected and energetic workers are busy advancing the interests of their respective favorites. That there will be a fourth mayoralty candidate in the field is a certainty. R. L. Drury still refuses to say whether he will seek the highest honors in the gift of the electors and it is announced his hesitation is consequent on the fact that so far the Voters' League has not come to a definite conclusion as to whom it will support.

A meeting of that organization will be held this week when it is expected that a definite announcement of the candidate to be supported will be made. A list of questions to be submitted to each candidate, mayoralty and aldermanic, has been prepared and before election day answers to each question is expected by the league.

May Reside Here.

It is very probable that Mr. Justice Gailher of the new court of appeal will decide eventually to reside in Victoria, it being understood that he has been making enquiries about the price of a desirable residence here.

OBITUARY NOTICES

Livingston.

Carroll Lindlithgow Livingston, aged 26 years, died yesterday morning at the Jubilee hospital after an illness of some months duration. The deceased was a son of the late Clement Livingston, and resided in Duncan, where his mother still lives. He was born in England and was an assayer by profession. The body will be removed from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing company's parlors to Duncan for interment Tuesday.

Murray.

The funeral of the late Robert Murray will take place this afternoon from the Hanna Chapel at 1 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Campbell will officiate.

Richards.

The funeral of the late William Richards has been arranged to take place this afternoon from the Hanna Chapel, Yates street, at 3 o'clock. The Rev. A. N. Miller will officiate.

Macintosh.

The funeral of the late Kathleen Glen Macintosh, who died in Seattle, will take place from the Hanna Chapel on Monday at 2 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Campbell officiating.

Spence.

The funeral of the late William Spence will take place from the Hanna undertaking parlors at 3.30 p.m. on Monday. The Rev. J. McCoyle will officiate.

Ellis.

At Port Hope, Ont., on the 9th inst., occurred the death of Abram Ellis, a native of Rawcliffe, Yorkshire, Eng., in the 90th year of his age. With other members of the family he had emigrated to Toronto in 1859, and was associated with his brother William, who as engineer had direction of a large portion of the work east of Toronto, in the construction of the Grand Trunk railway. Among his surviving children are William Harrison, Abram C. Ellis, of this city, and Mrs. A. E. Goodman and Mrs. J. N. Ellis, of Vancouver, while three other daughters and the widow are resident in Port Hope and Toronto, Ont.

For School Trustee

Ladies and Gentlemen—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for School Trustee at the forthcoming Municipal Elections, and respectfully solicit your vote and influence.

William H. P. Sweeney

Montley Brand Soap creates "Tender skin," steel, iron and tinware. Knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

Useful Xmas Gifts

Which are always appreciated.
HANDKERCHIEFS—A large stock bought specially for the Christmas trade from each 10c to50c
HAND BAGS—A splendid range to select from in the latest shapes from each 40c to\$4.50
KID GLOVES—Fownes' Real French Gloves, at per pr. \$1.25
UMBRELLAS—from each \$1.00 to\$5.00
FURS—Special value in Ladies' and Children's furs at the most reasonable prices.
See Our Windows.

G. A. Richardson & Co.

VICTORIA HOUSE
636 Yates Street

THE "UNDERWOOD" TYPEWRITER

See it with the others.
Before buying a poor imitation investigate the "Underwood." You will save money by so doing.

BAXTER & JOHNSON

809 Government. Phone 730
150 "Underwoods" in use here.

FOR THIS WEEK

1,000 New Paper Backed Books, 3 for25c
500 New Three Shilling Books, cloth bound, 3 for\$1.00
Phone 1737

THE EXCHANGE

718 FORT STREET

Xmas Novelties

IN LADIES' HANDSOME BLOUSES, NECKWARE, COMBS, ETC., ETC.
LADIES' RAINCOATS

All Genuine Old English Goods

THE "BON AMI"

731 YATES STREET.
Old Co-Op, Premises
SHELDON & SON, Proprietors.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELTIES IN HANDSOME

NECKWEAR, COMBS
And other most useful and ornamental articles.

Mrs. J. E. ELLIOTT

760 YATES STREET
Next door to Carnegie Library.
Phone R-1021

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY

We have several nice rooms to rent by the month at reasonable prices.

Apply at 615 Yates St.

Ladies' Gifts

Easy to select, and especially easy here with our variety and easy prices. Appreciable things, such as

Real Ebony Goods
Mirrors, Brushes,
Toilet Cases,
Manicure Sets, etc.

PRICES FROM \$3 TO \$15

Lots of other fine suggestions: Perfumes, Atomizers, Highest Grade Perfumed Soaps, Fancy Boxes Chocolates, etc., etc.

HALL'S

DRUG STORE

Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.
Telephone 201.

SMOKE MY CHOICE CIGARS

SMOKER—Quality is the best talking point. My choice cigars are quality in 10c cigars.

F. H. SCHNOTER, Mfr., Victoria.

REDFERN & SONS

For the Lady:

POMADE JARS, cut glass with silver tops, up from\$1.00
POWDER PUFF JARS, cut glass with silver tops, up from\$4.00
JEWEL CASES, in silver, plain and fancy, up from\$6.00
Very cheap but good line up from .75c
LEATHER JEWEL CASES very handsome, mounted in sterling silver, \$35 to\$10.00
SMALL JEWEL BOXES, in oak and ebony, up from\$1.00
A choice assortment of the newest in ladies' hair ornaments. The Diadem—the latest and prettiest French hair ornament, \$4.00 to75c
BACK AND FRONT COMBS, in various designs and patterns, from \$1.00



The lady will do well to inspect our exclusive showing in hair ornamentations, including barettes, up from\$1.00

For the Gentleman:

EBONY MILITARY BRUSHES, genuine ebony, \$7.50 and\$6.00

EBONY SET, consisting of mirror, two brushes and comb, large and small clothes brush, a beautiful gift \$16.00
Monograms affixed as desired.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and

Smokers' other accessories.

Every lady entering our store will be presented with one of our handsome calendars.

1009 GOVERNMENT ST.

VICTORIA, B. C.

DO YOU WANT FRESH EGGS?

That is what you keep your poultry for and that is why we sell Sylvester's Italian meal to make them lay, being a ground mixture of grain and grit so proportioned that it will do what we claim for it. \$1.75 PER SACK

SYLVESTER FEED CO.

Tel. 413, 709 Yates Street

Great Bargain Sale for Christmas JAPANESE FANCY GOODS

20 to 30 p.c. deductions throughout

The Mikado Bazaar

1404 Government Street - - - - - Cor. Johnson Street.

Heating the Home

The Modern Method

See us about that furnace. Don't let it go any longer. We can give estimates on Hot Water, Steam or Warm Air.

Ask us about heat, that is what we are in business for. Estimates free.

The Colbert Plumbing and Heating Co., Ltd.

Heating Engineers, Etc.
755 Broughton St.
Phone 552. P. O. Box 545

FOR SALE CHEAP

Sprague Motor

3 H. P. Direct Current,
230 Volts, 11-5 amp.

With Starting Box. All complete and good as new.

The Colonist

For a Snap in NEW BOILERS

72 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.

66 in. x 16 ft.
125 lbs. steam.

APPLY

Victoria Machine Depot Co

Quality

We can supply you with Seasonable Fruits and Groceries.
Best Quality at Reasonable Prices.
We solicit a trial order.
Phone 448.

A. POOL'S GROCERY

623 Yates Street. Phone 448

CHRISTMAS IS THE FESTIVAL OF FRIENDS

The time of all times when true hospitality reigns supreme in every household.

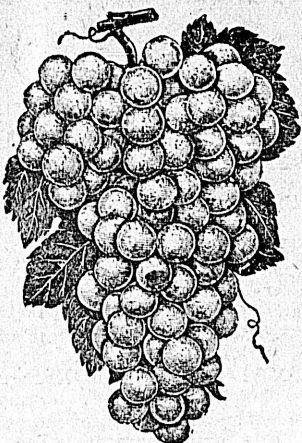
Have you thought out what you will require for your Christmas guests? It is time to order your dinner wines, etc.

CHAMPAGNE, PORT WINE, CLARET, SHERRY, LIQUOR, ALE, PORTER, MINERAL WATER, ETC., ETC.

We have an unrivalled large stock of the best and purest brands, all priced properly for purchases. Our delivery system is perfect. Telephone you order.

Capital City Wine Store

1327 Douglas Street. Cor. Johnson. Phone 1974



NO GRINDING NO HONING

NO Smarting After Shaving

Buy a "CARBO-MAGNETIC" Razor, shave with it thirty days, then, if you would rather have your money back than the razor, we will refund it.

\$2.50 each

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

Phone 59 Victoria, B. C. Agents. 544-546 Yates St.

The Proof of the Pudding Is in the Eating

The demand for our Christmas Goods by our patrons is proof of the excellence of our Christmas Cake, Pudding, Mincemeat, and Shortbread.

Bon-Bons: A very select shipment of the best in this town. Orders for shipment given every attention.

CLAY'S

Tel. 101.

P. & B. Deadening Felt

Used between floors and partitions for warmth and deadening sound.

Made in three weights. Samples and prices on application.

R. ANGUS

1105 Wharf Street

FOR SALE

60 feet on Pandora with 150 feet depth to Mason St., and good Modern House. A fine buy at

\$5,500

Langley Street

60 Feet Choice Business Property Improved And on Easy Terms

There Is a Snap

Fine Modern House **\$8,500**

\$500 cash, \$4,000, payable \$50 per month, without interest, and assume present mortgage of \$4,000. You will never get a chance like it again.

Heisterman, Forman and Company

1207 Government St. Phone 55

BRAIDS

Are the Latest **STYLE IN HAIRDRESSING** SEE MME. KOSCHKE AT 1105 Douglas St. Phone 1175.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as safeguard against infection.

P.O. BOX 363 PHONE 77

LEMON GONNASSON & CO.

DOORS, SASH AND WOOD FINISH OF EVERY VARIETY

Rough and dressed lumber, lath and shingles; also a large stock of Australian mahogany and Eastern birch flooring.

THE CAPITAL PLANING MILLS

Corner Government and Orchard Streets

No. 7327 Victoria, B. C. 190

Finch's Glove Bond

DEEPLY AT THE POINTS

Finch & Finch.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Man of the Hour"

It is impossible not to like George Broadhurst's great drama, "The Man of the Hour," which made so excellent an impression here last season, and which comes to the Victoria theatre on Monday, Dec. 20.

Certainly nobody wants to dislike it, but one cannot but ask himself where in is the charm that makes this un-artificial play so attractive? In what does it consist? No matter how often the sophisticated theatre-goer tries to get away from the inevitable answer, back he comes to the one simple word explaining it all—nature. Really and truly nature. The characters do not "play," they do not "act"—

very classy nature assures it a happy reception in Victoria, where clever lines are appreciated. "The Barnstormer" tells the story of a New York actor, stranded in a small town, who wandering down the main street, meets the Village Belle—the sparkling and highly humorous conversation, comical situations, singing and dancing that follows this eventful meeting keeps an audience in a continuous spasm of mirth. It is the kind of an offering that people talk about on the road home and that's a good sign. Fred Edwards is another big city feature, and has no superior in his portrayal of Italian character studies, "The Italian of the Day." The Misses Jennifer and George "Spanish Serenaders," in vocal and instrumental selections, Barnum, Gabriel & Co., co-

church, said: "Victoria is far from being a church-going community."

The Rev. E. G. Miller, of St. Barnabas' church, believed that Victoria was a fairly strong church-going community. He believed that it compared favorably with other communities. The women attendants outnumbered the men slightly.

The Rev. A. N. Miller, of James Bay Methodist church, said: "I find that the city of Victoria is not a church-going community. Too much interest is taken in pleasure and too little in church work. Victoria compares very poorly with other western cities."

The Rev. Wilnot Baugh Allen, of St. Paul's, Esquimalt, said: "My personal opinion is that Victoria is not a church-going community. A large percentage of the residents take no interest whatever in church affairs and it compares poorly with other cities. In my former pastorate in Chilliwack where there was at that time a population of only five thousand I found the people deeply interested in church affairs and very regular in their attendance. Victoria fails not only in attendance at church but in the matter of interest in church work as well."

The Rev. C. E. Cooper, of St. Saviour's church, said that Victorians were not a community of church-goers but at the same time he thought that it compared favorably with other cities of the same standing. Many cities were not church-going cities and he did not consider Victoria the worst.

A member of the local Socialist party, questioned as to the attendance at the weekly, Sunday meetings of the party, said that on the average from 350 to 400 were present. Young men preponderated, although a fair number of women were regular attendants. While the chief tenets of the creed, the Socialist went on, "are purely economic and material, these, after all, are but a means to an end and the ideals aimed at by Socialism are such as to diffuse intense religious feeling among its adherents. The perplexity of the preachers of Victoria over the apparent lack of interest in church doctrines is a source of pleasure to me, personally, and to a majority of the members of the party."

HOSPITAL TROUBLE

Tomorrow evening the city council sitting as the board of health will consider the complaints recently made by the city health officer, Dr. Hermann Robertson, concerning the conduct of affairs at the isolation hospital. On Wednesday evening last the board held a session at which Dr. Robertson made certain charges against the matron of the hospital, Mrs. King, but the further consideration of the matter was left over until tomorrow evening when all parties concerned can be present and present their respective sides of the question. Dr. Robertson wants Mrs. King removed from the position of matron but Mrs. King insists that she is entitled to the fullest inquiry and it is probable that tomorrow night she will be present at the meeting to give her version of the trouble.



MOORE, At the Pantages this week.

they are. Sentiments as old as time may be uttered by them, but the attention, the interest never flags from the rising of the curtain to the fall thereof. It is as much a gift, as great as boasted "historical power" to be able to create such interest for the commonplace. But there you are. Is it "commonplace" to be "real" and just like other folks with honest, loving, sweet-tempered hearts? Managers William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer's special company will be seen at this engagement.

Primrose Minstrels.

The name of Gov. Gowen is by no means unfamiliar to the amusement patrons, for every once in awhile it crops out from among the countless array of comedy talent and bobs up serenely in a most unexpected manner. Gov. Gowen, however, has for a considerable space been recognized as the accepted leader in the fun monologue line and his reputation was not long in attracting the attention of Manager Donham, who was indeed fortunate in adding this extremely comical Bowen to the Primrose Minstrel aggregation which is scheduled to appear at the Victoria Theatre next Tuesday, Dec. 21.

"The Alaskan."

Chicago claimed with one accord that the new, revised, Richard Carroll-Gus Weinburg edition of the Totem Pole musical comedy, "The Alaskan" was the best, brightest, breeziest thing in the lighter vein that had been handed to the Windy City in many a day. Victorians will have an opportunity this week to pass judgment on the new edition of the Girard-Blotcher effort, as this production is Manager C. Deane's offering for next Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 22 and 23. The large company contains a superior list of musical comedy celebrities, and besides Richard Carroll and Gus Weinburg, includes Detmar Poppert, who will be seen as Totem Pole; Peter, Sidney Allen, John R. Phillips, Jessie Stoner, Alice Kean, Edna Lockhart, Marcell Scott and Wm. Brady, and a large chorus of show girls, Esquimaux and miners.

Big Show for Pantages.

One of the very best of high-class comedy creations in vogueville is to be at the Pantages theatre tomorrow and all week—Moore and St. Claire presenting their famous comedy playlet, "The Barnstormer," which has created storms of laughter at each performance, in all of the Pantages theatres of the larger cities west. Its

medley musical artists, Arthur Elwell, illustrated song, new moving pictures and one of the most promising bills in many weeks is complete.

IS VICTORIA A CHURCH-GOING CITY

(Continued from Page Two)

In England the men outdo the women in regular attendance."

The Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, of St. James' church, said: "In my experience in the provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick where there are many people who come to this country from England and other parts of the British Isles, I found a very evident desire to attend church regularly. There they take a deep interest in the church. In Victoria, however, I find that this does not obtain. Many of our people here take little or no interest in church affairs and while I cannot advance any opinion as to the reason I am in hopes of a better condition of affairs. Certainly I consider Victoria a very poor church-going community."

The Rev. Joseph McCoy, of Knox church, said: "Comparing this city with Vancouver and Toronto and other cities, I do not think that we can call it a church-going city. However, taking many things into consideration, Victoria is holding her own very well."

The Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard, of St. John's church, said: "Victoria is not a church-going community. Why I cannot say; but I am convinced that if the members of the Anglican church alone who are resident here would attend church regularly we would have to build three or four new churches."

The Rev. Father William Fisser, pastor of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's churches, said that he could not complain about the church attendance in his parishes. The women at times exceeded the men in attendance, but not when there were naval vessels in port."

The Rev. F. T. Tapscott, of the Tabernacle Baptist church, said: "I'm afraid that the city of Victoria is not a church-going community. Judging from my own observations fully two-thirds of the people residing in the south end of the city never attend church and are not in the least in touch with the teachings of God." The Rev. A. E. Roberts, of Victoria West Methodist church, said: "I do not wish to be pessimistic on this question and, for a western city, I think the condition of Victoria is very healthy."

The Rev. D. McRae, of St. Paul's

Christmas Presents

For Father, Brother and "Hubby"

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR, \$6, \$5.50, **\$5.00**
EVER-READY SAFETY RAZOR, \$4 and **\$1.00**
AUTO-STROP **\$5.00**
ORDINARY RAZORS, \$2.50 to **\$1.00**
RAZOR STROPS, \$1.50, \$1.25 and **\$1.00**
SHAVING SOAP **25c**
SHAVING BRUSHES, \$2.75 to **25c**

DRAKE HARDWARE CO.

608 Yates St.

Cor. Government St.

FULL VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

At the

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERY

We do not put the price of one or two articles down for a day to draw the crowd.

Our price on everything is down all the time. What would you be paying for your groceries now if we were out of business? **ASK YOURSELF**

JAP ORANGES, per box **70c**
SHELLED ALMONDS OR WALNUTS, per pound **40c**
CAPE COD CRANBERRIES, per pound **15c**
ISLAND APPLES, per box, \$1.90 and **\$1.75**
C. & B. CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES, per pound **60c**
C. & B. METZ FRUIT, per box, 65c and **35c**
NICE NAVEL ORANGES, per dozen **25c**
NEW MIXED NUTS, per pound **20c**
TABLE RAISINS, per pound, 35c, 25c and **15c**
CALGARY RISING SUN BREAD FLOUR, per sk., **\$1.75**
WHITE MEALY POTATOES, per 100-pound sack **90c**
C. & Y. INDEPENDENT CREAMERY BUTTER, just in. Three pounds for **\$1.00**
CHIVER'S ORANGE MARMALADE, 1-lb. glass jar. **15c**
Four-pound tin for **50c**
CHIVER'S STRAWBERRY OR RASPBERRY JAM. One-pound glass jar for **17c**
Four-pound tin for **60c**
PURE NEW ZEALAND JAM, four-pound tin for **50c**
CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS, each, from \$2 down to **5c**
ANTI-COMBINE TEA, three pounds for **\$1.00**
SHREDDED COCONUT, per pound **20c**
C. & B. XMAS PLUM PUDDINGS, each, \$1, 65c and **35c**
PURE GOLD PREPARED ICINGS, all kinds, per pkt. **10c**
REDPATH'S ICING SUGAR, per pound **10c**
NEW CHESTNUTS, per pound **20c**
ROBERTSON'S CREAM CANDY, two pounds for **25c**

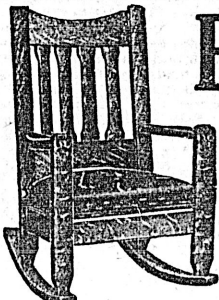
Patronize the Store of the People

COPAS & YOUNG

Anti-Combine Grocers — The Only Independent Store Corner of Fort and Broad Streets

Phones 94 and 95

Phones 94 and 95



Furniture

For Xmas Gifts

5 Shopping Days to Xmas. Store Open Evenings

IT IS NOT TOO SOON to purchase your Christmas Gifts now. Stocks are at their best. You can get first choice and be waited on promptly. We hold any goods purchased for delivery when required. Furniture makes suitable and useful gifts, and the key-note of modern Christmas gift-giving is utility. We have a very fine selection of goods suitable for gifts at very moderate prices.

FATHER

Easy Chair, the solid comfort kind, one that father can rest in and enjoy the evening at home, from **\$6.75 to \$66.00**

BROTHER OR FRIEND

Morris Reclining Chair—Just what a man wants. Prices start at \$9.00 up to \$41, for a beauty in Early English Oak with Spanish leather cushions.

MOTHER

Parlor Chair, mahogany frame, upholstered in silk, good values at from \$9.00 to **\$25.00**
Bissell's Carpet Sweepers are appreciated as Christmas gifts. Prices from up to **\$2.50**

NOW IS THE TIME

To make your selections. Have delivery made when you please. Remember, goods as represented or money refunded. Do Your Shopping Early

SISTER OR FRIEND

Writing Desk, solid oak, with British bevel plate mirror on top, a lovely present for a lovely girl. Price **\$12.25**
Others from **\$7.20** up

THE CHILDREN

Child's Set of 2 chairs and table, 3 colors, red, blue and golden, \$2.70, **\$2.25**
Child's Rocker, many designs in wood and rattan, from, up **\$1.00**
High Chairs, from \$1.00 to **\$2.50**

SMITH & CHAMPION

1420 Douglas Street

Near City Hall

Phone 718

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY COLONIST

COLONIST WANT ADS BRING RESULTS

In Woman's Realm

Here and There

During the past two years many meetings of representatives from all parts of the Empire have been held in London. Among the most important of these was the Pan-Anglican Conference where bishops, clergy and prominent laymen and women of the Church of England met to consult together and to devise means by which that branch of the church could be best extended throughout the world. The Press Conference brought together the editors of many of the chief papers and the knowledge gathered and the opinions formed on Imperial subjects are finding their way into every corner of the empire. Then came the Defence Conference, the significance of which we have scarcely yet begun to grasp.

Next July will witness a larger gathering than any of these and one which will, perhaps, be not less important in the building of the empire. Men and women of all sorts and conditions are to be invited to assemble in London to take part in a festival at the Crystal Palace next July. The nature of the scheme, which is a very inter-

esting one, has been outlined in a letter by the Earl of Plymouth. The co-operation of the Governor Generals has already been secured and commitments have been appointed whose duty it will be to select two hundred representatives of each colony.

A pageant representing the story of "Old London" is being arranged by Mr. Frank Lascelles. There will be twenty-two scenes in this pageant and it will represent not only past history but the gathering of the Children of the Empire round their mother. Among the 5,000 performers there will be representatives from the over-seas dominions. There are many other plans for the instruction and amusement of the visitors. As usual Lord Strathcona is one of the foremost in this movement to bring to the heart of the empire those who love it. We may hope that it will be successful in bringing together friends who have been long separated, and in making friends of those who have never met before. It is such contact that will make the people of lands separated by oceans and continents better known to each other than a hundred years ago were Cornwall and York, or Dover and Newfoundland. Modern science and invention are doing much to unite the empire. But all in whose hearts there exists a deep feeling of affection for the motherland and an appreciation of the possibilities of the future great-

ness of the colonies can do much to draw the bonds closer. It is by such men that the present plan has been conceived and it seems worthy of success. Experience has shown that the sons and daughters who return to their old homes, wherever they be, seldom remain there, but return with deepened affection and a fresh determination to prove themselves worthy of the stock from which they sprang. If the "Old Home" festival of next year has this result it will fulfil the hopes of its promoters.

No sadder news appears from day to day in the daily press than that of the ruin that overtakes young men because they have used money that does not belong to them. There must be, in this Canada of ours, hundreds of young men serving their time in jails or penitentiaries because they were not fit to be trusted with the property of others. That there are many others who have escaped through the clemency of their employers, but whose prospects have been blighted by their own dishonesty is known to everyone. This is a matter in which every mother has a deep interest. What has happened to us that among those who are well born and carefully reared there are so many who fall at the first great temptation which overtakes them. Is it that mothers and teachers do not themselves feel as strongly as in former generations the beauty of strength and uprightness? Is it that children are too indulgently treated in childhood and that when they enter the world of men they have not learned the stern virtue of self-denial? Whatever may be the reason, it is certain that society must enforce the laws for its own protection and that the man who is false to his trust will suffer shame and disgrace. The old law "Thou shalt not steal," and the far stricter though more comprehensive one, "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also unto them," are as binding and as needful in this twentieth century as in any that has passed since they were first given. To say that there are many who have accumulated millions by breaking these commandments does not make the need for teaching the truth any less urgent. It is in earliest childhood that the virtue of honesty must be acquired and no one, so well as the mother can teach it.

The Daughters of Pity will spend part of this week making the corridors and wards of the Jubilee hospital brighter and in preparing for the patients such gifts as will enable them to have a share in the pleasure of the season. They ask the help of the public in this labor of love. Sickness and loneliness are hard to bear at any time but never harder than on the day that brings to us all the memory of happy days spent with dear ones. The man or woman is brave indeed who shut up in the hospital does not suffer from the depression that is all too apt to retard recovery. To prevent this is the aim of the ladies who belong to the hospital societies. It is the privilege of the wealthy to send the flowers and the delicacies that form suitable gifts to the sick at this time. The hospital needs of suffering children appeal to mothers whose own little ones at this season enjoy so many delights. To make their ward a happy place (for children can be happy even though very ill) is worth some sacrifice of time and thought as well as money. The women of Victoria have shown

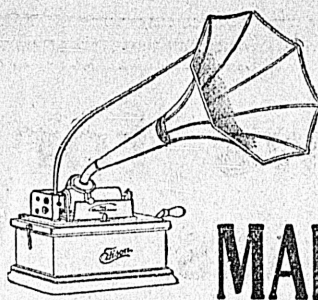
in previous years that they are never too busy or too happy to remember the hospital and it may be hoped that this year nothing that thoughtful kindness can suggest will be forgotten.

In many of the cities of the United States open air schools have been opened where children suffering from tuberculosis can be taught. The benefits of these schools have been found so great that many other cities are about to adopt the plan of teaching delicate children in the open air. Still it is said that only about one child in three hundred enjoys this opportunity of growing well and strong and at the same time gaining the knowledge needed for future usefulness. Of all the plans for fighting tuberculosis this is, perhaps the most hopeful. The child kept home from school is under almost any circumstances unhappy. He misses the companionship of children of his own age and his accustomed occupations. In the sanatorium there is too apt to be depression caused by the association with those who are very ill and by noting those who are beaten in the fight for health. But in these schools there are none admitted who are really very ill. The children's minds are occupied and the exercise is suited to their strength. Recovery is there the rule, rather than the exception.

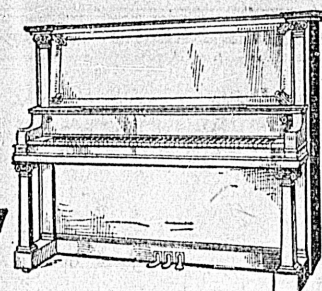
It is a question whether in the future much of the teaching of normal children will not be done out of doors at least in the summer season. Much of the native study which is now painfully conned from books would be a delight if it really brought the child into contact with nature. There is no good reason why school excursions should not be more frequent and the time will come soon when every rural and many city schools will be surrounded by gardens in which the children will spend part of every day. That the children's health both of body and mind will improve when this is the case, has been proved wherever the experiment has been tried.

The very sad accident to Mr. Geo-Coldwell's little son carries a lesson to all who have the charge of children. He is not the first boy who has suffered the loss of an eye in Victoria. The practice of throwing stones on the streets, though very common, is a dangerous one and should be strictly forbidden. It is not so very hard to make a sensible boy see its danger. The consequence of such an accident as that which occurred on Friday brings not only loss and suffering to its victim, but a deep and lasting regret to the lad who did the irreparable mischief if he is possessed of the feeling.

There are, it is said, about 1,000,000 men at work in Canada and about a fifth as many women engaged in work outside the home. In this country there has not, as yet been found any bad effects from the entrance into various fields of labor of women. There has been a demand for their work and they have entered upon it in a natural way. Very few Canadian women who are doing work which men want to do. There are some good people who think that the girls who go out into the world to earn their living will not when the time comes for them to marry, know much about keeping house. It does not seem that the experience of the past goes to prove this. Already there are in the homes of the farmer, the artisan and the professional man, wives who have spent some years of their girlhood in the workshop, at the desk or in the schoolroom. Their homes are happy and their children well cared for. It is true they may have found, at first, their work hard



HOW TO MAKE MONEY



That's what we all want to know, especially at this time of year, when extra demands are made on our purses, and we like to make the dollars go as far as possible. Now here are a few pointers how to make money, and this is how it is done:

Make Your Xmas Purchases With Us

And we both make money

Buy a \$500.00 piano and we Give You Back \$100.00.

Steinway & Sons, Mason & Hamlin, Heintzman & Co., Brinsmead & Sons, Nordheimer, and New Scale Williams. Are there any better made? We say No, and we Know what we are talking about.

Buy a \$350.00 Piano, and we Give You Back \$70.00.

Kopler and Campbell, Dominion and others of equal merit.

Buy a \$750.00 Player Piano and we Give You Back \$10.00. Heintzman & Co., New Scale Williams and the Autopiano. The trio that none can equal.

Buy a \$20.00 Record or Music Cabinet, and we Give You Back \$4.00.

Buy a \$25.00 Violin & Outfit, and we Give You Back \$7.50.

Buy a \$15.00 Guitar or Mandolin, and we Give You Back \$4.50.

Buy a \$20 Regain Music Box, and we Give You Back \$8.00.

Buy a \$4.50 Piano Stool or Drap, and we Give You Back 90c.

Buy a \$6.00 Accordion, and we Give You Back \$1.20.

Buy a \$2.50 Music Carrier or Book, and we Give You Back 50c.

Buy a \$1.00 Mouth Organ, and we Give You Back 20c.

Buy a 50c piece of Music, and we Give You Back 25c.

While the discounts we are giving are big inducements, yet the quality of our goods is a bigger inducement to purchase from our firm.

Edison Phonographs, Victor Gramophones, Records for All

Largest stock in the city, without a doubt.

M. W. Waitt & Co., Limited

The House of Highest Quality

Herbert Kent, Manager

1004 Government St

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

THE DOUGLAS MARKET

Telephone No. 1701, 1423 Douglas St.

On buying your meat at this market you obtain the best there is. Our prices are consistent with such goods. We wish you would try our home made hams, bacon and lard.

We have some nice Island Chickens in stock.

FINEST ROLLED ROAST BEEF	15c
SIRLOIN STEAK, two pounds for	35c
HAMBURG STEAK, three pounds for	25c
HOMER RENDERED LARD, two pounds for	35c
EXTRA LIGHT BACON	27c
PORK SAUSAGE	15c

Goods delivered in any part of the city

Douglas Market

TEL. NO. 1701. 1423 DOUGLAS STREET.

THE MARKET THAT SERVES YOU BEST

JUST ARRIVED

CROSS & BLACKWELL'S PLUM PUDDINGS. Each 35c
DAVIS' MINCEMEAT, 2 lb. glass jars. Each 25c
CHOICE GRANO APPLES. Per box \$2.65
Try our NATIVE WINE. Per bottle 35c

Windsor Grocery Co., GOVERNMENT ST. Opposite Postoffice.

REDUCED PRICES ON ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS

AN ELECTRIC Table Lamp, whether it be for the drawing-room, sitting-room, bedroom or den, is one of the most appropriate gifts one could give. It adds to the appearance of the room, looks pleasant and cheerful. Our stock was never more complete than now. Various colored shades and many designs to choose from. It is not a waste of time, even just to look at them.

From \$3.75
Up

—See our Windows

Further Suggestions in Presents that Save Labor and Money

Electric Speedy Coffee Urn
Electric Water Heater
Electric Curling Iron Heater
Electric Tea Kettle
Electric Coffee Percolator
Electric Heating Pad
Electric Irons
Electric Massage Vibrator
Electric Chafing Dish
Electric Saucepans
Electric Disc Stove
Electric Toaster

—See Our Windows

THE HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED

but the discipline to which they had been subjected helped them.

Thanks to the teaching of domestic science in the schools, the girls of the future will not suffer even the temporary disadvantages which their older sisters have done. The Canadian woman is self-reliant and helpful and there is no reason to fear that her independence will bring him unhappiness in the future. As for Canada itself it would have greatly missed its woman workers.

WOMAN'S WORK

The different branches of the Woman's Auxiliary to Missions have been happily and busily engaged for the last two weeks collecting and packing materials for Christmas cheer for the Columbia Coast missions. Packages have been sent to the Mission House and new hospital at Alert Bay with gifts for the clergy, teachers and pupils of the school. The doctor and nurses have not been forgotten and many useful and pretty Christmas gifts have been prepared for them. To Dr. Hannington and his staff at Rock Bay a generous hamper has been dispatched containing turkey and all the other good things the season demands. By Tuesday a box will be on its way to Van Anda, where the Rev. John Antle will spend his Christmas, containing many reminders that the women of the society thoroughly appreciate his self-denying labors and wish him all the joys of the season.

Will Enlarge Premises

To accommodate its increasing business and to better cater to the trade the W. E. Standard company will increase the capacity of its present premises on Fort street by the erection of a two-story brick building, to cost \$5,000, of a frontage of fifty feet and a depth of fifty feet, the new building to be erected on the site of the present brick structure which will be torn down. The factory and works at present existing will be located at the rear of the new building. Messrs. Moore & Whittington have secured the contract for the erection of the new building. Extensive show rooms will be located on the ground floor and the offices will be in the second floor. The company has received several good inducements to move its plant to Vancouver but it has long been in Victoria and its success here has convinced it that this city is its proper headquarters. But a warehouse has been opened in Vancouver as well as one in Prince Rupert. In addition to the stock of paints and oils always carried here a stock of wallpapers will also be added and every effort made to meet the demands of the trade.

Lovely English Skirt \$3.25 and \$3.50, usually sold at Five Dollars, at the Beehive Cash Store, Douglas St. These are specials for Xmas presents; also splendid values at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75; best English Hose from 25c up. Children's dresses in all colors \$1.00.

2000 Folks After Wilkerson's Thimbles Over two thousand ladies flocked into the up-to-date jewelry store of W. H. Wilkerson on Saturday, and each one was presented with a solid silver English "Hall" marked thimble with the name of this enterprising firm engraved upon it. This presentation was absolutely free, a Christmas gift to this popular young jeweler's patrons. When the thimbles were all exhausted, names and addresses were written down by the store's clerks, so that each lady who did not receive one will shortly receive a silver thimble delivered to her place of abode.

Books that are selling: Ralph Connor's "Foreigner"; Service's "Sourdough" and "Cheechato"; Hichen's "Bella Donna"; Kipling's "Actions and Reactions"; Page's "John Marvel, Assistant"; "The Master," by the author of "Eber Holden"; "The Silver Horde," by the author of "The Spoilers," Victoria Book and Stationery Company, Ltd.

New Shipment Xmas Biscuits

Jacob's, Huntley & Palmer's, Christie's and others, finest in the world, too many to enumerate. Call and see for yourself the finest line of Biscuits in town.

PLUM PUDDINGS, ICED FRUIT CAKES, BISCUITS IN SMALL TINS AND PACKETS

Everything is here that you'll need for your Xmas guests and at just the price you wish to pay.

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St.

Tels. 88 and 1761

XMAS TURKEY

SELECTED GRAIN FED TURKEYS	25c
SELECTED GRAIN FED GESE	20c
SELECTED GRAIN FED DUCKS	25c
SELECTED GRAIN FED CHICKEN	25c
HIND QUARTERS ISLAND MUTTON	18c
FORE QUARTERS ISLAND MUTTON	12/5c
PRIME RIBS BEEF	11c
SIRLOINS PRIME BEEF	12/5c
SHOULDER ROASTS BEEF	8c
CHOICE YOUNG PICKLED PORK HAM	15c
CHOICE YOUNG PICKLED PORK SHOULDERS	15c
BEEF OR HAM BOLOGNA	10c
ISLAND SPRING LAMB, 22c and	16c
SHOULDERS OF PORK	12/5c

IDEAL MEAT MARKET

PHONE 514

Purveyors of High Quality

620 YATES STREET

Order Now!

XMAS CRACKERS
SYMRA-FIGS
DATES
TABLE RAISINS
ORANGES
FANCY APPLES

Order Now!!

CRYSTALIZED FRUITS
CRYSTALIZED GINGER
FANCY BISCUITS
XMAS CAKES
PLUM PUDDINGS
NEW NUTS

Xmas Turkeys and Geese

Our Xmas supply is now on the way. By placing your orders with us you can depend on getting the best. WINES AND LIQUORS—Our stock is now complete for the Xmas trade

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Where You Get the Best and Cheapest
Phone 28 391 Johnson Street

Y. M. C. A.

Men's Meeting Sunday 4 p.m.

Hear

DR. WILFRID SIPPREL

"Sin in a Silken Gown; or The Devil in Kid Gloves"

A Strong Appeal to Men

Song Service at 3:45

Cheering News for the Christmas Buyer

It is cheering and encouraging to know that WHEN A CHRISTMAS PRESENT IS PURCHASED FROM FINCH & FINCH IT WILL ALWAYS GIVE SATISFACTION. We back this up with our reputation, and usual good stock at reasonable prices, as—

House Coats, from \$4 to\$15
Dressing Gowns, from \$5 to\$20
Fancy Vests, from \$3 to\$8.00
Men's Knitted Sweater Vests, with or without sleeves, \$3 to\$5.00
Men's Silk Knitted Ties, all colors, plain or fancy, 50c to\$1.75
Men's Fancy Hose, best Lisle Thread, special40¢
Fine Silk Hose, all colors, \$1.00 to\$3.50
MEN'S DOGSKIN GLOVES at \$1
These are not \$1 gloves, but regular \$1.25, at, special for Xmas, \$1.
Men's Neck Scarfs in real Poplin and Corded Silk, plain and fancy, \$1.50 to\$4.00

Men's Gloves — Wool lined Kid Gloves, special for Xmas...\$1.25
Fur liner Reindeer, with fur cuffs. At\$3.50
Men's Neckwear—Exclusive designs in fancy Silk Ties, 50c to...\$3.00
LADIES' GUARANTEED GLOVES
Ladies' heavy Dogskin Gloves, \$1.25 and\$1.50
Ladies' fine Kid, all shades, extra quality\$1.50
Ladies' fine Kid, all shades...\$1.25
Ladies' Mocha Gloves, greys and tans\$1.50
Ladies' Silk Lined Dogskin...\$1.25
Ladies' Silk Lined Reindeer...\$2.25
Ladies' Hand Bags in genuine skins, \$3.00 to\$20

DON'T FORGET OUR BONDS FOR XMAS GIFTS IF YOU DON'T KNOW WHAT TO GET

FINCH & FINCH

1107 Government Street

Victoria, B. C.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Rugby Football.
Vancouver beat Victoria in B. C. series, 9 to 3.
Victoria University and Vancouver University played to blank draw at Vancouver.

Association Football.
Ladysmith beat Victoria West at Ladysmith in Island League series, 2 to 1.
A. O. F. and Nanaimo played a draw at Canteen grounds, Esquimalt, 2 goals all.

Empress beat Y. M. C. A. at Oak Bay in Second Division series, 7 to 1.
Fifth Regiment and Victoria West played draw at Beacon Hill in Second Division series, 2 goals all.
North Ward beat Esquimalt at Oak Bay in Second Division series, 4 to 2.
Beacon Hill beat Baraca at Beacon Hill in Second Division series, 4 to 0.

Hockey.
Garrison beat North Vancouver in Prior cup series at Work Point, 2 to 1.

GARRISON WIN HOCKEY MATCH

North Vancouver Defeated in a Spectacular Game at the Work Point Grounds

At the Work Point Grounds yesterday afternoon the Garrison hockey eleven inflicted a severe defeat on the North Vancouver team by a score of 5 goals to 2. The game was one of the prior cup series played on a heavy ground. It was fast and clean throughout and the score represents the merits of the teams.

In the opening stages North Vancouver started away with a big burst of speed on the ice but one of smothering their opponents. After ten minutes of play the Garrison players pulled themselves together and rushing their opponents registered the first goal after twelve minutes of play per Williamson. Give and take play followed the bulky off until about ten minutes before half time when Garrett scored for the Garrison with a beautiful shot which the goal keeper had no chance of saving. Garrison led by 2 goals to nil at half time.

Second Half

The first ten minutes of the second moiety saw the Garrison beseeching their opponents' goal mouth. By good combination the third score came, Garrett sending through. After this North Vancouver woke up and in a series of brilliant rushes worked the ball into their opponents territory. Ward scoring from a difficult angle. Following the bulky off Garrison again assumed the aggressive and after a rush in which the short passing game was exemplified, Elson scored, after the Esquimalt team had besieged the goal for some minutes. A few minutes later Garrison scored again, it being the most spectacular game. With a good combination rush the Garrison forwards carried the ball towards their opponents' goal mouth. When about 25 yards away one of the players shot for goal. The shot was from far outside the circle but one of the Garrison players (Jones) following up hard clipped the ball with his stick as it was travelling towards goal and registered the fifth for the Esquimalt players. The second goal of the North Vancouver's was the result of a penalty. The North Vancouver team. The match ended 5 to 2 in favor of the Garrison players.

The game was fast and clean throughout. For the winners, Sergt. Jones at centre half was best, while all the forward line played a good game. On the North Vancouver team, Baylis, forward, also playing a good game. While every credit must be given to the Garrison team, it is only fair to state that North Vancouver were weakly represented. There was a goal attempted at the game. The match was refereed impartially by W. Mason and C. J. Paget Ford.

ABANDONMENT OF BASKETBALL SERIES

First Result of Suspension of Victoria West and A. O. F. Soccer Leagues

The Victoria West-James Bay senior basketball match, which should not take place and the reason is to be found in the fight between the amateur union and the provincial soccerists concerning professionalism.

With the West five there are a number of men who having taken part in yesterday's Island League football games, are suspended from amateur standing. The V.W.A.A. refuse to change their line-up while the Bays absolutely decline to meet the newly graduated pros. It is an impossible dead-lock the result of which will be the abandonment of the league as at present constituted.

Much of the game difficulty is carried into the intermediate series. On the V.W.A.A. team is Frank Tait who was in Ladysmith playing football for his club against the coal miners. The James Bays will refuse to play against him. The same player is participating in the second division soccer series and it is expected that the same trouble will spread into that organization before the season progresses much further.

HILL'S LEAD RACE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
Beacon Hill	3	8	0	1	16
North Ward	7	6	0	1	12
Vic. West	7	5	1	1	11
Empress	3	4	0	5	8
Esquimalt	3	3	1	4	7
Fifth Reg.	3	1	2	5	4
Baraca	3	1	2	5	4
Y. M. C. A.	3	1	0	7	2

which the tally-sheet read at the finish. The soldiers had held their own with one of the strongest eleven of the league. That the Militia should pull off a draw with the Wests was farthest from the thoughts of the dopesters, but they sprung a surprise—gratifying to their supporters and a pill as bitter as gall to the admirers of the sturdy lads from across the harbor. The Fifth's team displayed form as far ahead of anything for which they have been responsible thus far this year as can be conceived. It was a really fine exhibition on the part of both sides.

LADYSMITH BEAT VICTORIA WEST

LADYSMITH, Dec. 18.—Ladysmith defeated Victoria West by three goals to nil in the opening match of the series for the Island championship at Ladysmith today. The score does not indicate the character of the play because the visitors put up an exceedingly plucky struggle and with a little luck should have had another goal, at least, to their credit. The closing minutes of the contest found Victoria bombarding the Ladysmith goal but they were unable to tally, the local defence standing the pressure in cool and effective style.



BOWLING

Fort Street Alleys now open.
Ten Cents Per Game

WATSON'S NO. 10

Scotch Whisky

Distilled in the Highlands of Scotland from pure Scotch Barley Malt.

Insist on "WATSON'S"

FAILED TO NOTIFY LOCAL PLAYERS

Vancouver Hockey Team Defaults Game—May Be Outraced by League

The match between the Victoria and Vancouver hockey teams in the Prior series failed to come off yesterday, the game being awarded to Victoria by default. The Vancouver players failed to put in an appearance, and omitted to notify the local team of the fact that they would not play. As already stated Vancouver has refused to accept the finding of the B. C. Hockey Union in connection with the suspension of Bayfield (one of their players) for rough play in a game played against North Vancouver on the 20th ult. The refusal was the reason of their non-appearance in Victoria yesterday. The Victoria club sent a team into the field yesterday and duly registered a goal showing they had won the match.

The action of the Vancouver team has caused intense resentment among the hockey players in the province. The other three teams in the league namely North Vancouver, the Garrison, and Victoria are a unit in condemning the action of the Vancouverites, and it is freely asserted that the desertion of the team would be its expulsion from the league, thus barring it from any matches during the remainder of the season.

What the B. C. Hockey Union will do in the matter is at present unknown but it has signified its intention of refusing to re-consider its first finding regarding the expulsion of Bayfield. The union has taken a firm stand on the question of clean play, and is determined to purge the game of hockey in British Columbia of objectionable features, even if such action means the elimination of a club from the league.

The die is cast. Victoria West played Ladysmith. Hence they are now professionals. The A. O. F. dared to meet Nanaimo. Likewise they have automatically graduated.

Congo Roofing

The Best and Most Economical Roofing Sold

Is waterproof and does not require painting. Made in rolls 36 in. wide, containing 108 and 216 sq. ft., sufficient to cover 1 or 2 squares. In thickness, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 ply, and sold with all necessary cement, nails and caps.

Anyone can lay it by following the simple instructions given with each roll.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Ly.

Sole Agents for B. C. Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

Christmas Presents

For Men and Boys



Something to wear is what they prefer. Things here are fashionable and priced reasonably. Just what you want to pay. Lots of others besides these. Come and see:

NEW SILK TIES, very latest, 75c, 50c and25¢

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, initials, 75c, 50c and25¢

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched borders, 25c and12 1-2¢

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, 8 1-3, 25c and12 1-2¢

BRACES, in Fancy Boxes, \$1.25, \$1.00 and75¢

SWEATER COATS, \$3.50, \$3.00, \$2.50 and\$2.00

UMBRELLAS, Self-Openers and plain styles, good, durable, stylish, \$4.00 to\$1.25

NEW STYLE SHIRTS, excellent goods, \$1.50, \$1.25 and\$1.00

TIE PINS, CUFF LINKS, COLLAR BUTTONS, Etc.

W. G. Cameron

The Cash Clothier. 581, Johnson Street.

XMAS GIFTS FOR THE BOYS

This is assuredly the store for gift goods for the lads. See our full stock of Association and Rugby Footballs Rifles, Hockey Sticks Pocket Knives, Boxing Gloves and a hundred of other fine suggestions to please a manly boy. Everything priced right for purchasers

GUNSMITH, ETC. **J. R. COLLISTER** 1321 GOVT. ST. PHONE 683
Successor to John Barnsley & Co.

SALE OF FOOTBALLS

\$4.25 to\$3.25 \$4.00 to\$3.00
\$3.75 to\$2.95 \$2.75 to\$2.25
\$3.25 to\$2.50 \$2.50 to\$2.00

See our Window for Special Prices on other lines of Goods.

PEDEN BROS.

920 Government Street Opp. Weiler Bros.

Do Not Neglect Your Automobile

You have probably been running your car all summer with every satisfaction, and there is no reason why next season you should not be equally free from trouble, BUT GIVE THE CAR A CHANCE TO START FAIR; in other words, have it thoroughly overhauled before commencing another year's grind.

Do it now and avoid being put off when all the shops are full in the spring. We can do your work thoroughly and economically, as we employ only experts and have up-to-date plant. Let us estimate for you.

PHIPPS & MARTIN

Representing The Vancouver Auto and Cycle Co., Ltd. 943 Fort Street. Phone 2058.

The Sporting World

A.O.F. PLAYS DRAWN GAME

Nanaimo's Experts Couldn't Do Better Than Even Matters in Yesterday's Match

FORESTERS GAVE A CLASSY EXHIBITION

Large Crowd Witnessed First Island League Match at Canteen Grounds

HOW THEY STAND.

	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Ladysmith	1	0	0	2
A. O. F.	0	0	1	1
Nanaimo	0	0	1	1
V. W. A. A.	0	1	0	0

The A. O. F. soccer football team, of Victoria, has arrived. On the strength of its splendid showing against Nanaimo yesterday at the Canteen grounds, Esquimalt, when the visitors were sent away with nothing better than a draw, the fraternal society's eleven must be rated among the best Island exponents of the game. The two goals they obtained against the flower of Nanaimo's athletic youth were well earned and a brave fight was made to prevent the visitors obtaining the couple of points that placed them on an even basis.

If the attendance at this game may be taken as an indication association football is increasing in popularity. It hasn't yet the hold on the popular fancy such as prevails in the Old Country where the receipts of a game reach well up in the thousands but steady progress is apparent. And those who went got their money's worth. The lads representing the A. O. F. were spirited always and as Nanaimo is symbolic of

soccer, as that little coal mining town always has ranked high as a football centre, it is sufficient to say that the team sent here did not belie its home reputation.

A Strong Trio.

They were going all the time. A. O. F. started by scoring ten minutes after the beginning. J. Young doing the tallying. It was the culmination of a magnificent rush and a well-directed shot. From this the visitors out-pointed the local lads. The combination of their forward division and the speed of the left wing brought the goal into danger time after time. Shots after shot was pumped towards the goal mouth. Three players were most prominent in the maintenance of an effective defence—a defence which was successful in withstanding assaults which, to the spectator looked as though they must be winners. These were Miller, in-goal; Sam Lorimer and Wilson, fullbacks. Standing like Horatio at the bridge they defied the enemy and managed to stave off the importunate Nanaimo forwards until the A. O. F. had once got worked into the running and gave the visitors' defence something to think about.

The commencement of the second half was marked by the A. O. F.'s first misfortune. One of the backs left the field for an instant and, as it happened, Nanaimo scored and advanced swiftly with the ball at toe. There was a scrimmage, Wilson stepped forward to save, the ball glanced from his foot and when the confusion quieted down spectators saw the ball lying in the folds of the net. It was Nanaimo's initial score and, worse luck, one of the local men had, inadvertently, been guilty of converting against his own side.

Nothing could have made Wilson feel more belittled. Thereafter he was on his mettle and, although playing well at the outset, he excelled from that instance until the conclusion. He made several beautiful saves. It is true that Mitchell, for Nanaimo, managed to perpetrate the really fine defence once again later on but that wasn't anybody's fault in particular. It was the result of Nanaimo's general good play and of the comparative slackness on the A. O. F.'s part. The finishing moment found the locals working like trojans and, within eight minutes of time, Stewart landed the point that evened matters.

Here Are the Teams.

Nanaimo—Goal, Sheppard; fullbacks, Killier and Rotherford; halfbacks, Murray, White and Massey; forwards, Darrell, Massey, Leigh, Brown, Sutherland, A. O. F.—Goal, Miller; fullbacks, Lorimer and Wilson; halfbacks, Clegg, Malcolm and Telford; forwards, Stewart, Gowans, Pearson, J. Young and Dalk.

Rugby football will be played in Spokane schools and in many colleges of the northwest is the plans of those interested in the game materializes.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Henry Croft was hostess at a most delightful children's fancy dress ball yesterday afternoon at her residence, "Mount Adelaide." Dancing took place in the hall, which was beautifully decorated with garlands of evergreens and a profusion of crimson flowers and bells. The dining room, where the children's refreshments were served, was most artistically arranged—the decorations of the table being most elaborate.

The table was spanned by silver arches from end to end from which were hung miniature red bells.

Between these were silver vases filled with crimson carnations and white roses and silver candelabra shaded with crimson.

The room itself was decked with quantities of flowers and smilax.

The music was supplied by Miss Thain and the following children were present: Miss Mabel Rhodes (Fairy), Miss Ethel Rhodes (Japanese Girl), Miss Betty Robertson (Red-Riding Hood), Master Nairn Robertson (Scout), Miss Margaret Hollier (Sweet Thirteen), Master John Hollier (Chief), Master Jack Matson (Gentleman of the 17th Century), Master Tim Matson (Old King Cole), with his three fiddlers, "Dottie," "Jimnie" and "Winkle," Miss Vivian Macdonald (Madame du Barry), Master Joe Jones (Neapolitan Fisherman), Master Russell Ker (Scotsman), Master Somer Ted Burns (Turk), Master Torquie (Prince Charlie), Master Frank Holland (Don Pedro), Master Billy Holland (Crown), Master John Watt (Fisherman), Master Sholto Watt (Minstrel), Miss Margaret McBride (Dutch Girl), Miss Ruth McBride (Doll), Miss Dorothy Nairns (Early Victorian), Master Tom Lampman (Pirate), Miss Eleanor Montell (Red-Riding Hood), Miss Vivian Combe (Puritan), Miss Christobel Dundas (Little Miss Muffet), Master Alured Musgrave (A.B. of I.M.S. Egeria), Miss Yolande Langworthy (Pink Fairy), Miss Muriel Hinde (Fairy), Master Joe Hinde and Master Paul Hinde (Greek Pirates), Master Walter Hughes and Master Gordon Hughes (Red Pierrots), Miss Joy and Miss Betty Phillips (Kate Greenaway), Miss Annie Pemberton (Cinderella), Miss Mabel Eberts (Poodle), Master Claire Russell (Higlander), Miss Yoda Pemberton (Kate Greenaway), Miss Nora Pownell (Little Red Riding Hood), Master John Helmcken (Gingerbread Man), Miss Cecilia Helmcken (Hydrangea), Miss Mary Wightman (China Girl), Miss Helen Stretfield (Punchinello), Miss Betty Stretfield (Lady of 1666), Miss Betty Kirk (16 Century), Miss Baby Cousin (Page of 16th Century), Miss Flora Burns (Empress Josephine), Miss Patricia Burns (Princess Patricia), Miss Inez Ker (Japanese Lady), Master Bobbie Harvey (Pierrot), Miss Maud Scott (Gainsborough Lady), Miss Ivis James (Madame Butterfly), Master Douglas Prentice (Scotsman), Miss Katherine Oliver (Fishwife), Miss Davida Ker (Spanish Gypsy), Master B. Ridgway-Wilson (Knave of Hearts), Master Percy Ridgway-Wilson (Page), Miss Emily Hannington (Queen of Hearts), Master Ernest Hannington (Zulu Chief), Master Francis Pemberton (Little Lord Fauntleroy), Miss Pickle Jones (Cher-

ry Ripe), Miss P. Pemberton (Dutch Girl), Miss Peters (Daffodil), Miss Daisy Wilson (Water Lily), Miss Nett (Fairy), Master Norman Stirling (Boy Blue), Master Walter Rebbeck (Boysen of Nelson's day), Master Randall Matthews (Peter Pan).

Among the grown-up visitors who were present were: Mrs. Arthur Robertson, Mrs. Trevartha James, Mrs. Nairns, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. McCurdy, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Hinde, Mr. and Mrs. Kirk, Miss Musgrave, Mrs. Courtenay, Mrs. Stentfield, Mrs. Talon, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Rhodes, Mr. Hannington, Mr. McBride, Mr. Matson, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Punnett, Mr. Ker, Mr. Beaven, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hollier, Mr. Peters, Mr. Burns, Miss Bryden, Miss Macdonald, Miss MacKay, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Harvey (Pier Island), Mrs. Lampman, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Watt (William Head), Mrs. Ker, Mrs. Wilby, Mrs. Gaird, Mrs. Musgrave, Mrs. Perrin, Dr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Warner, Miss Green, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Tye, Mrs. Lampson, Mrs. H. Barnard, Miss Jessie Bell, Mrs. McBeck, Miss Ellison and Judge and Mrs. Lampman.

Mrs. Charles E. Wilson gave a delightful "baby" party on Friday afternoon at her pretty residence in Heywood avenue, in honor of her little son's second birthday.

About twenty-four little guests were present. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion—and the attraction of the festivity was a large birthday cake surrounded by two or four little dolls—one for each baby. Mrs. Wilson was assisted in receiving her small guests by her sister, Miss Sehl, and a most delightful afternoon was spent.

T. A. Cuthbertson left last evening via the Northern Pacific on a three months trip to Southern Californian points.

A. R. Langley left last evening via the Northern Pacific on a business trip to Oakland, Cal.

C. E. Powell went over to Vancouver last evening on the Princess Victoria.

Mayor Hall and Alderman Henderson who have been attending annual convention of the Union of B. C. Municipalities at North Vancouver will return to the city today.

Among recent arrivals in town from Vancouver are Mr. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. George Elsher, Mr. and Mrs. Nollis and Miss Beatrice Gordon.

Mr. and Mrs. Michener entertained the men's Bible class of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church in a very enjoyable manner at their residence on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. Hearn Kingsley, Foul Bay, entertained the members of the choir of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church recently. A delightful evening was spent in games and music, after which a very dainty supper was indulged in. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to the host and hostess for the very enjoyable evening spent.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Carmichael, of Whitehorse, have returned from California after a pleasant visit and will be the guests of Mrs. Dunbar of Hillcrest till the middle of January.

Mrs. J. Gordon Smith went over to Vancouver last evening on a short visit to friends.

Miss Olive Duncafe gave a Christmas party to a number of young friends on Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Victor Jacobsen, Head street, gave a birthday party on Saturday in honor of her son Victor's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Barkley from Westholme are visiting in Victoria and are staying at the Empress.

Mr. G. A. L. Wyllys from England is a recent arrival in town from the old country.

Mrs. Alexander Richardson from Los Angeles is enjoying a visit to Victoria.

A marriage was celebrated on Wednesday last at Ladysmith between Miss Rose Lewis and Mr. William McDowell. The Rev. Father Ambrose officiated.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Lilo Cuthbertson of Vancouver, and Mr. Ian Gordon Davis, son of the Rev. John Hardwick Davis, M. A., of Malvern, Worcestershire, England.

Miss Lillian Bart has returned from Vancouver where she has been visiting with friends for the past three months.

Miss Fullerton of the Empress school teaching staff, Vancouver, is spending her holidays with her parents, AId. and Mrs. Fullerton, Pembroke street.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pally from New Westminster, who have been spending the past few weeks in town, are leaving on Monday on their return home.

ORCHARD CONDITIONS IN B. C.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring.

In December 1907, at the North Western Fruit Growers convention held in Vancouver, many valuable medals were awarded for high quality apples. After keen competition the expert judges employed awarded the cream of the prizes to fruit grown in British Columbia. This conclusively proves that we can grow as good apples as any in Hood River, Wenatchee, or any other district in Oregon or Washington that competed with us. Despite the fact, however, the Hood River fruit growers realized at that time the \$3.37-1-2 per box for their best fruit, whilst we had to be content with some \$2.00 for our best, and that too, only after being put to great expense in storage accommodation, and great loss through the rotting of a certain percentage of the fruit thus stored.

The causes of this are not far to seek, and can certainly be remedied.

At Hood River the Fruit Packer's Union—gangs of expert packers and gardeners—visit the orchards and there, by the aid of modern appliances, grade and pack the fruit.

Consequently each box of No. 1 apples consists of perfect specimens only, of even size, and carefully wrapped in paper, perfectly packed so as to bear transportation without injury, and they have also the union label on the box, an indisputable guarantee of perfect quality, true to label.

Now take our conditions—each man frequently packs his own apples—a fatal mistake, as he probably knows little or nothing about how it is done. Also the temptation to slip in an odd apple of inferior grade is often too strong to be resisted, with the natural result that the fruit is by no means up to standard and consequently realizes only a low price. We have also a large number of small co-operative associations, all dumping their fruit on the market at once, regardless of one another, consequently flooding the market and cutting prices still further. This is inevitable under present arrangements as lack of storage room compels them to sell out the stock as it arrives to prevent congestion of their warehouses.

They also have another antagonist in the wholesale fruit seller who has to compete against them, and in the commission agent. If however the co-operative associations sold only through these wholesale men all would work harmoniously.

All these forces antagonizing one another must be harmonized if we are to get the full price our fruit is worth, and the remedy I would suggest is this:

That a central organization be formed with full power to enforce the different local co-operative associations to regulate their sales so as not to flood the market at any time, and also to hold for top market prices.

To do this cold storage at central points is necessary, to which the fruit once it is packed locally, should be consigned until high prices were reached. Throughout the apple marketing of the world wholesale firms possessing adequate cold storage facilities could be appointed our agents and could keep the central association posted on current prices, and on the varieties and quantities it was safe to ship, at once, and to them such shipments should be consigned. Adequate cold storage facilities be-

SANTA CLAUS CAN BE SEEN DAILY

AT THE

White Swan Soap Premium Depot

1304 DOUGLAS STREET

A splendid list of Premiums which can be had free in exchange for White Swan Soap or White Swan Washing Powder Coupons

ing afforded by the transportation companies to ensure the fruit arriving in perfect condition.

At the local cold storage stations evaporating plants should be erected to evaporate all No. 1 grade fruit which is always sold at a loss without this method of enhancing its value, and all cull fruit at present a dead loss.

The economy thus effected would, with the saving effected in buying boxes by the million instead of in small lots, pay for the cost of running the whole business, whilst the enhanced value of the fruit would be all clear gain to the orchardists.

But no "Fruit Growers' Parliament" such as the above suggested central association would virtually be, would be powerful enough to rigidly enforce these laws, as local jealousies would frequently intervene, so to my mind the Provincial government is the proper body to take the matter up. They have power, no subordinate (and possibly rival) authority would possess, and they have also the capital to do it with. Besides they could handle dairy, poultry and farm pro-

duce by the same official, whilst this scheme would automatically regulate the present expensive and difficult spraying problem.

They could also establish a school to teach correct fruit grading and picking, the pupils from which could go out into the orchards of the province as foremen, and teach the children of the orchardists the art of packing and grading, and they could affix a provincial stamp on each box which would be an absolute guarantee of quality.

If a small valley like Hood River can sell their fruit at such advantage by inferior methods surely the vast fruit regions of the whole province of British Columbia thus handled under an honest government could realize values commensurate with the size of the undertaking.

WEBSTER AND ATTELL FOUGHT TO DRAW

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—Mingled cheers and hisses greeted the signal of Referee Jack Welsh for a draw

last night at the close of a 20-round hard fighting between Danny Webster of Los Angeles and Monte Attell, bantamweight champion of the Pacific coast. Many believed that Webster had earned a decision so he was aggressive all the way and in the first round floored Attell with a clean right swing to the jaw.

Webster opened the fight with a rush that carried Attell off his feet. The Los Angeles man hit hard and fast and fairly smothered Attell with blows. Toward the close of the first round he shot over his right with force enough behind to send the champion to the mat. Monte jumped to his feet, but was partially dazed and had all he could do to protect himself until the fifth round, when he came up strong and held his own for several rounds. Webster again took the lead in the tenth and maintained it, although Attell was strong on his feet and showed no sign of weakening when the gong signalled the end of the fight. Ringside opinion gave Webster the credit of putting up the hardest little man's fight ever witnessed in a local ring.

No. 7327 Victoria, B. C. 190

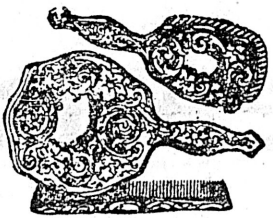
Finch's Glove Bond

MADE IN CANADA AT THE GOVERNMENT S

Finch's Glove Bond is the only glove bond that has been deposited with us

Dallars

Finch & Finch.



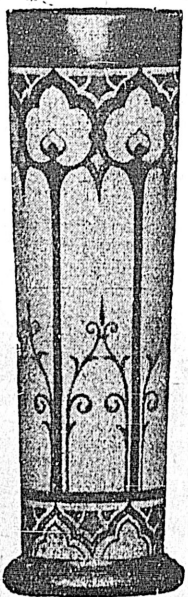
Toilet Sets for Ladies and Men

A fine aggregation of splendid goods, in genuine Ebony and Silver, ranging in price from \$3 to \$15.00

Hand-Painted China

PLATES, \$2.00 to \$6.00
VASES, \$3.00 to \$15.00
TEA SETS, \$10 to \$50.00
POWDER BOXES, \$5.00

Pickard China



A "WILKERSON" DIAMOND

Best of All Christmas Gifts

Our Diamond Prices Remain the Same as Before

A Diamond, the King of all Gems, is ever the most appropriate gift to present at the King of all Festivals—Christmas.

At no previous Xmas were Diamonds so valuable before. We were fortunate enough, however, to purchase very largely direct from the European cutters, just before the last rise in price. Therefore, if you are considering Diamonds you cannot possibly do better than come to us.

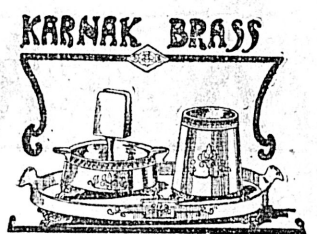


DIAMOND RINGS, \$7.00 to \$500
DIAMOND BROOCHES, \$25.00 to \$700
DIAMOND SCARF PINS, \$10.00 to \$75.00
DIAMOND EARRINGS, \$50.00 to \$500
DIAMOND BRACELETS, \$50.00 to \$100
DIAMOND SUNBURSTS, \$50.00 to \$400

No Advance in Our Figures on Diamonds

FOR THE XMAS TRADE

One of the "Wilkinson" Steel-Blue-White-Wesselton Gems would make an unrivalled gift. If you have no one to buy a Diamond for why not buy one for yourself? Such an investment is surer than real estate. Come in and inspect our splendid display of Beautiful, Flawless Stones, each one carrying our guarantee.



Brass Goods 50c to \$15

SMOKING SETS, \$1 to \$15.00
FERN POTS, \$1.50 to \$6.00
CANDLE SHADES \$1 to \$4.00
CANDELABRAS \$10 to \$15.00
WRITING SETS \$10 to \$15.00
Hundreds of things to select from



COMBS, \$1.00 to \$15.00
FAN CHAINS, \$1.00 to \$3.00
FANS, \$1.25 to \$10.00
HAT PINS, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c to \$3.00

W. H. WILKERSON

The Jeweler.

Telephone 1606.

915 Government Street

Exceptional Values in

CHINAWARE—AND—CROCKERY

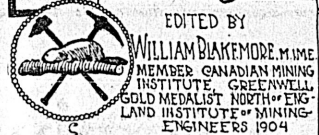
TEA SETS, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.25 \$6.25 and upwards.

EMBROIDERED TABLE COVERS, \$1.50 to ..\$13

LEE DYE & CO.

Cormorant Street
Next Fire Hall,

Mining Department.



As to Copper Mergers.

Interviewed at Phoenix this week, Mr. A. B. W. Hodges, local manager of the Granby Consolidated, denied the rumor which has appeared in the press that his company had made any overtures to acquire the properties of the British Columbia properties. Mr. Hodges pointed out that it was not, and never had been, the policy of the Granby to make overtures of such a description to another company, and that the first move in the matter, if move were to come, would be from the British Columbia Copper company. As to the probability of such an occurrence, Mr. Hodges declined to discuss the matter, stating that it was a subject for his directors.

There has been a good deal of newspaper rumor flying about for some little time past concerning the possibility of such a merger as that alluded to above, but it may be stated definitely that, whatever the probabilities, no word of an authoritative character one way or the other has come from anyone in authority connected with either of the two big companies. That such a step is likely to be taken sooner or later may be assumed as pretty well certain, as it would be no more than the general trend now-a-days of large industrial financial enterprises, and it is not likely that its effect on the copper producing industry, so far as British Columbia is concerned, would be otherwise than beneficial; but until some announcement of such a policy is made by someone in authority, speculation on the matter is idle.

The same remarks apply to the reports that are also floating round with regard to the possible connection of the Granby company with the big copper trust, concerning which rumors Mr. Hodges was also questioned. He is reported to have stated that the Granby was not connected as far as he knew. He did not consider Granby a factor with the Guinnesses and other big interests of the copper world which propose to control production, but said that the company would be ready to co-operate with them for the betterment of copper metal prices.

Of this last statement there can be no doubt, as the interests of all the producing companies would lie in the same direction, whether combined in one big trust or not. But the big trust itself cannot yet be said to have been fully formed, nor, while such an organization is highly probable, is anything definitely known on the subject. One thing is certain, the steady increase in the production of copper in British Columbia is of necessity forcing her slowly, but none the less surely, to the front among the world's factors in the red metal market. With the present activity in railroad building, and the consequent opening up of the province, which means the placing within easy

reach of the markets of numerous areas known to be very rich in copper, British Columbia's present position in this respect will acquire an enormously increased prominence and importance during the next four years. A necessary result of this will be her close connection with the huge and wealthy interests, which control, or are struggling to control, the leading producing copper sources on this continent today—sources whose prominence is quite likely to be overshadowed in the very near future by the growing copper camps of British Columbia. There is no cause for alarm in the prospect, but rather for encouragement to those energetic pioneers who are now opening up various existing camps throughout the province, or seeking for new ones.

No New Lead Mines.

The Spokane Inland Observer, in a recent issue, draws attention to a somewhat remarkable fact in connection with the production of lead which is likely to materially advance the price of that metal in a very few years. The Observer remarks that, whilst stories of the discovery and development of new and rich copper mines are of almost daily occurrence—properties capable of producing the red metal at prices considerably lower than the lowest level reached during the last financial panic—it is a significant fact that there has not been a lead mine of the first-class found or developed in the United States for twenty years. Nickel has there been any really great zinc property discovered during the same period. As a consequence the price of both lead and zinc is logically bound to go higher, and to remain at a high average thereafter, so long as the United States maintains a protective tariff, because, unlike copper, the domestic production of either metal is insufficient to supply the home market.

The fact thus drawn attention to is, possibly, relatively speaking, of even more importance to British Columbia than it is to the United States. A rise in the price of lead or zinc, or both, in the United States would, the tariff notwithstanding, make an immediate difference on this side of the boundary line, with a correspondingly heavy increase in development and production in the lead and zinc districts of the Kootenays—and, if recent discoveries and reports are any indication, to those of the British Columbia coast. The situation and its developments should be carefully watched by British Columbia mining men.

The Bridge River District.

An important mining district, and one directly tributary to the coast, where the ores will be shipped and from whose markets it will draw its supplies, is the section near Lillooet, known as The Bridge River District. The construction of the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley & Northern railway, some account of which was recently given in these columns, will, when completed to the town of Lillooet itself, do much to facilitate quick transportation; but the extension of roads and trails into the district is urgently needed and strong representations are being made towards that end by the miners and settlers of

the section. The most pressing need in this direction is the construction of a wagon road from Seaton lake up Bridge river, which would at once place the most developed and best prospected part of the district in direct touch with the base of supplies, which have now to be taken in in limited quantities and at great expense by pack horses. A recent report on the section gives the following description of its mineral resources so far as known:

"Crossing Bridge river near its junction with the South Fork is a well-defined mineral-bearing dyke of silicious diorite, one to two miles in width, running northwest and southeast, and traceable for many miles on both sides of this river. Running through this dyke, and having the same strike and dip, are at least two distinct quartz ledges, traceable at intervals, where not covered with wash, for at least ten miles. Several other ledges at about right-angles to the above have been uncovered, and many more probably exist and await uncovering. An important feature of all the ledges in this particular belt is that they invariably carry values in free gold with more or less tellurides and tetrahedrites."

So favorably are those acquainted with this rich but little known section impressed with its mineral resources, that not even the difficulties of access and transport of supplies have sufficed to hinder them from undertaking such development and operations as has been possible, and it is a strong evidence of the wealth of the district that these operations have been carried on on a paying basis. Two examples of this may be specially mentioned, the first being the Lorne group, which, without any invested capital, and with no better machinery equipment than the primitive one of a home-made arrastra, has managed to pay its development expenses, wages for miners and management, and a regular small dividend for its owners.

The second instance is the Wayside group, which, though more recently discovered than the Lorne, is stated to have a most satisfactory showing. The owners, who are Cincinnati people, are at present confining themselves to a thorough development of the property before deciding upon the installment of machinery. Up to the present this development has been all done on one of the three ledges on the property. The ledge in question is a well-defined vein three feet wide, and averages between \$70 and \$80 to the ton in free gold, besides some values in concentrates.

The rendering of so promising a district more easy of access is a matter of urgent importance, and although it is well understood that the rapid growth of British Columbia is constantly giving rise to new and urgent calls upon the provincial treasury for these three most necessary items of roads, trails and bridges, yet there is good reason to hope that the coming session of the legislature will see something done in the way of an appropriation for the construction of the wagon road which is needed to bring this valuable mineral belt into closer touch with the outer world.

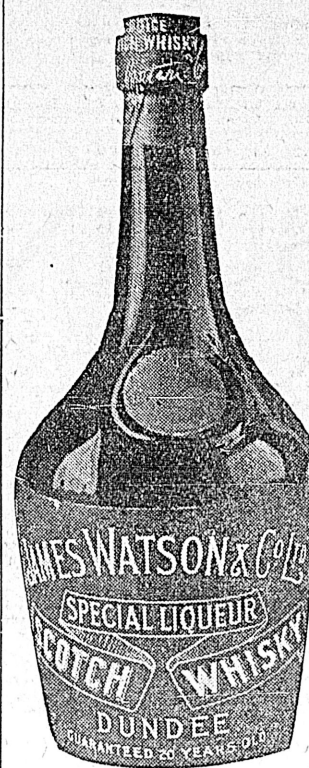
The Heroult Electric Furnace.

Mining men in Canada will be interested to know that the Heroult Electric Furnace, concerning which considerable has been heard in this country, is about to be used for the manufacture of tool and drill steel, shafts and dies, forging

and steel castings, and also light steel rails of firm 14 to 20 lbs. per yard, by the Mexican Steel & Chemical Co., recently formed for the manufacture of steel, calcium carbide, and chemicals in the City of Mexico. The plant will be erected upon about 30 acres of land purchased by the company within the limits of the City of Mexico, upon which area its calcium carbide plant will also be erected. The capacity of the electric steel furnace will be 16 to 20 tons per day of steel ingots. Robert Turnbull, Canadian representative of the Heroult furnace, will design and build the steel plant.

Exports of Cobalt Minerals.

An interesting and little-known fact in connection with Canada's mineral exports is that the greater part of the cobalt used in the United States comes from the cobalt minerals contained in the silver ores of the famous mining camp of Cobalt, neither this metal nor nickel being produced in large quantities in the United States. For 1908 the United States imported from Cobalt 212,098 pounds of the mineral which gives the district its name, being a total value of \$17,077.



Victoria THEATRE

TWO MERRY MUSICAL NIGHTS
Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 22-23
Return of Last Season's Big Success

THE ALASKAN

A Real Musical Comedy; Revised; Retuned; Coming Fresh from 5 Months' Chicago Triumph with Richard T. Carroll, Gus Weinburg, and the Prettiest, Sauciest, Daintiest Chorus of "Girly Girls" ever organized.

A POSITIVE NOVELTY
SNOWBALLING.
AUDIENCE VS. ESKIMO GIRLS
PRICES—\$1.50, \$1.00, 75c, 50c.

MANTELS GRATES AND TILES

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Nephi Plaster Paris

And Manufacturers of the celebrated Rosebank Lime.

Raymond & Son

613 Pandora St., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE

Queen's Hotel, corner Johnson and Store Streets, containing 52 rooms, all furnished with spacious offices and bar. Splendid location. Finest buy in city.

Terms Easy

Apply
Simon Leiser & Co., Ltd.

Victoria THEATRE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21.
40-PEOPLE-40
The Big Song and Fun Show.

Geo. Primrose's

MAMMOTH MINSTRELS
Splendid Singers—Charming Music—Funny Comedians—1910 Ideas—World's Greatest and Best.
PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Seat Sale—Saturday, December 18th.

Victoria THEATRE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 20
America's Greatest Play, Wm. A. Brady and Jos. R. Grismer announce

The Man of "the Hour"

By George Broadhurst. Now in its fourth year of phenomenal success. Prices—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.50. Seat Sale Friday, December 17th.

PANTAGES

WEEK DECEMBER 20th.

EXTRA SPECIAL
MOORE AND ST. CLAIR
Present Their Original Comedy "The Barnstormer."
FRED EDWARDS
"The Italian of the Day."
MISS JENNIFER GEORGE
Spanish Serenaders.
BARNUM, GABRIEL & CO.
Comedy Musical Sketch.
ARTHUR ELWELL
Illustrated Song.
BIOGRAPH.

FUEL WOOD AND COAL

R. DAVERNE, FORT STREET

ROOMS

For the winter months a limited number of good rooms at greatly reduced rates. Steam heat, elevator, best attention. Apply at office.

Driard Hotel

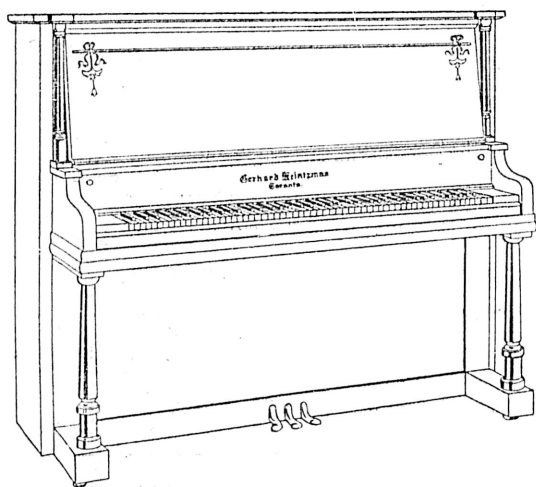
H. HEMMING, Prop.
FRED. A. BAIN, Mgr.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

Fletcher Bros., Headquarters for Musical Instruments.

A Musical Christmas Means A Merry Christmas

A statistician amongst us has figured it out that the money that is spent on foolish Christmas Gifts would keep every person in the Dominion of Canada in comfort for the remainder of their days. There is really no excuse for giving "frivolities." A present that is of little utility and no permanence carries with it no joy and conveys a poor impression of the donor. Why not give something worth while? Something that the recipient would thank you most sincerely for during this and many a merry Christmas to come?



What Better Gift For Example Than One of These

PIANOS—Beautiful new high grade instruments, Gerhard Heintzman and other famous makes. Prices, \$800 to \$500, \$400, \$350, \$300 and \$250

PLAYER PIANOS—Behning's and others, the best player pianos money can purchase. Prices extremely reasonable for such unapproachable instruments.

ORGANS—Estey and other celebrated makes. Prices, \$250 to \$100, \$90, \$75 and \$40

PHONOLAS—The new Hornless Cabinet Talking Machines, wonderful instruments that embody basic principles of sound-reproduction and tone-projection entirely unique and most commendable. Prices, \$250, \$150, \$100 and \$85

ONE GIFT FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY! Is not that far better than a small present to each member? Think it over and let us place in your home on Christmas Eve one of the above peerless instruments.

COLUMBIA-GRAPHOPHONES—\$275 to \$75, \$50, \$25, \$20, \$17.50 and \$15

For less expensive presents we have hosts of other fine ideas, such as:

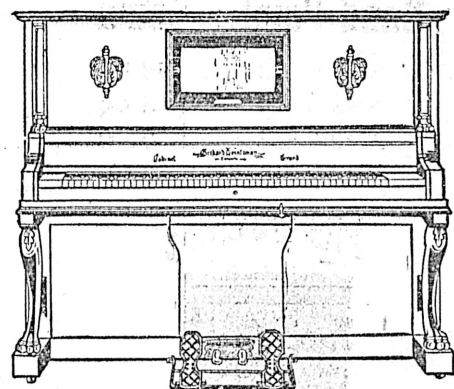
VIOLINS—At \$20, \$15, \$10, \$8, \$5 and \$2.50

GUITARS AND MANDOLINS—At \$20, \$15, \$10, \$7.50, and at \$5.00

MUSIC SATCHELS—\$8 to \$2, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1 and 75c

CELLOS, MUSIC BOXES, Cornets, Accordians, Flagelets, Harmonicas, etc. Music Books in cloth and leather binding, Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, etc., etc.

DOUBLE DISC RECORDS make unique gifts to people who own a Talking Machine. All the newest in stock. Price, each 85c



We sell Graphophones as we sell Pianos—cash or terms. Our prices and terms are the lowest in Victoria taking quality for quality

FLETCHER BROS.

Western Canada's Largest Music Store

Branches: Vancouver and Nanaimo.

1231 Government Street, Victoria.



VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

A FEW BUSINESS SPECS.

GOOD CORNER, 90ft. x 140ft., already partly business, producing 10 per cent. gross. A bargain at\$9,500
GOVERNMENT STREET, 120ft. x 60ft. Corner. At.....\$15,000
FORT STREET, double frontage, 90ft. x 240ft., improved.....\$10,000
HARBOR WATER FRONTAGE, with about 3 acres land. A bargain.....\$10,000

PANDORA STREET, three-story brick and lot, 50ft. x 120ft.....\$15,000
LANGLEY STREET, two-story and basement brick building.....\$15,000
PANDORA STREET, close to Douglas Street, lot 60 ft. frontage improved.....\$12,000
HUMBOLDT STREET, close to Douglas Street, full-sized lot.....\$12,000

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

922 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

Fire Insurance Written—Phoenix of London.

Farms—Ask for Printed List

Two Good Buys

150 FEET FRONTAGE in the centre of the city, producing \$400 per month. Exceptionally easy terms. Sale price.....\$62,500

3 WATER FRONT LOTS on Victoria harbor. Easy terms of payment.....\$21,000

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

PHONE 1076.

1130 BROAD STREET.

P. O. Box 428

Central Business Property

PEMBERTON & SON

614 FORT STREET

YATES STREET—Three-story building just off Douglas. Rentals will bring in \$350.00 per month, new street lighting system passes this. \$14,000 cash handles it. Price.....\$42,000
GOVERNMENT AND CORMORANT STREETS—Two-story brick building and basement, rental per month \$283.00. \$14,000 handles this. Price.....\$40,000
FORT STREET, lot 58ft. x 120ft., three buildings on this bring in \$75.00 per month. Price \$550 per foot. Terms. CORNER VIEW AND COOK, 60ft. x 120ft., vacant. Price \$4500. Terms.
CORNER VIEW AND VANCOUVER, 60ft. x 120ft., vacant. Price \$5,000. Terms.
CORNER YATES AND COOK STREETS, 60ft. x 120ft., vacant. Price.....\$8500
CORNER DOUGLAS AND PANDORA, 60ft. x 120ft., two buildings on this. Owner wants offer.
DOUGLAS STREET, between Johnson and Pandora, 80ft. x 120ft. Owner wants offer. New lighting system passes these two properties. See us for good buys.

LIST WITH US

We have buyers for all kinds of Real Estate, and we are anxious to get our property list complete and up-to-date. If your property is listed with us call and give us your latest price. If not already listed let us have particulars and we may be able to find a buyer for you.

GRANT & LINEHAM

P.O. Box 307

633 YATES STREET

Phone 664

HEAD OFFICES: LINEHAM-SCOTT SAND & GRAVEL CO.
LINEHAM & CO, Jordan River.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—

R. S. Coxon, C. H. Fitz Hubert, Vancouver; E. P. Fader, New Westminster; D. Krashes, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ruffner, Cincinnati; A. E. Knoff, Seattle; J. H. Thompson, Portland; R. J. Humphrey, St. John, N. B.; T. W. Mills, Halifax, Eng.; F. A. G. C. Clarke, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Palmer, New York; C. H. Cahan, Vancouver; Ernest Hermann, Brussels, Belgium; W. A. Churton, Vancouver; Geo. H. Wyckoff, Portland; Geo. E. Handley and wife, Edmonton; Jas. B. Morrison and wife, Winnipeg; W. F. Hinton, Winnipeg; Mr. and Mrs. A. Melz, Hawks McLaren, Hawks, Mont. Hawks, Vernon; W. J. Conroy, San Francisco.

At the Grand—

P. H. Dope, Seattle; J. H. Dixon, Bradford, Eng.; M. F. Batchelor and wife, Calgary; J. B. Simpson, Vancouver; G. Dreyfus, San Francisco; A. R. Palmer, W. D. Morris, Vancouver; Chas. C. Rhodes, Sidney; A. W. Bell, Vancouver; W. G. Elkington, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Walter Clark, C. C. Andrews, W. H. Arlington, Vancouver;

Miss M. Parker, Miss V. Parker, Duncans; W. H. Cooper, Seattle; C. J. Williamson, Chicago; J. C. Branton, Sydney.

At the King Edward—

A. W. Lee, Vancouver; A. MacKegan, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. B. Ferguson, San Antonio; Mrs. Helen Howard, Metchison; W. H. Wood, Vancouver; H. W. Goggin, Cognac; R. C. Crickenthrop, Snohomish; Robert Stewart, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. Ormond Smith, Duncans; Miss Johnson, Duncans; L. C. C. Lamson, Tacoma; E. B. Cole, New Westminster; S. C. Wheeler, Crofton; R. B. Raymond, Vancouver; Miss D. Kruger, Seattle; D. C. Little, Vancouver; Geo. Stevens, Morse, Sask.; Frank H. Doly, Vancouver; P. F. Stewart, Stewart, B. C.

At the Dominion—

C. Barrett, Duncans; Wm. Chapin, Spokane; F. B. Clouthier and wife, Mrs. V. Vannier, M. W. Vannier, Duncans; W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. O. Gustafson, Vancouver; Miss Phipps, Bonnie View, Sask.; W. Mossey, R. Mossey, H. Wardle, R. Colebough, W. Shepherd, F. Kilbein, T. Sutherland, J. White, P. Rutherford, F. Cairns, J. Murry, T. Brown, P. Lee, W. Culligan, Nanaimo Football Team; G. H. Chapman, J. F. Taylor and wife, Mrs. K. Martin, Mrs. E. Scurry, Vancouver; L. S. H. Howe, London, Eng.; F. C. Cooke, G. A. Jeffrey, C. B. Kerr, Vancouver; J. P. Otto, Jas. A. Lude, H. A. McDonald, Camborne; Miss Shakerley, London, Eng.; S. Peterson, G. Prazias, Fentleton; F. W. Jackson, Nicola.

At the Brunswick—

Edward Moore, Alberni; A. B. Luske, Quatsino; Mrs. A. Kennedy, Ladysmith; Geo. A. Benson, A. T. Curtis, John Dunbar, Seattle; Harry Davis, Toronto; V. Cleaves, H. Kling, L. E. Lynch, Saanich; W. Metcalf and wife, Seattle; P. Plancher, Seattle; C. H. Jones, Vancouver; Jas. Munchie, H. O. Cose, Duncans; Jos. Brown, Vancouver.

FORESTERS INSTALL OFFICERS FOR YEAR

Court Columbia 834, of Canadian Order, Hold Annual Meeting

Court Columbia, 834 of the Canadian Order of Foresters installed its officers for the ensuing year at a meeting held last Thursday evening in the Sir William Wallace Hall. The officers are as follows: Chief ranger, William Bergstrom; vice-chief ranger, P. La Mimack; chaplain, J. H. Schroeder; financial secretary, Arthur E. Haynes; recording secretary, R. W. O. Savage; honorary treasurer, Garret Smith; senior woodman, Alfred Tripp; junior woodman, John Ewing; senior beadle, R. N. Brown; junior beadle, James McEwan; physician, Dr. Ernest Hall;

SNAP!

I have a few fine lots, good soil, high and dry, within one and a half miles of the City Hall, which will be sold while they last for

\$350

Lots 60 x 110

Terms, \$50 cash and \$10 a month.

R. W. Coleman

Tel. 302. 1230 Government Street.

trustees, Thomas J. Evans, F. G. Wyatt, Alexander Peden, conductor, F. G. Wyatt; auditor, R. W. O. Savage.

The meeting was of an enjoyable and interesting character. The installation of the incoming officers was carried out in a very satisfactory manner by Brother D. Stewart, an old and tried veteran of the order, who is widely known and especially popular with the younger section of the court.

After the usual votes of thanks to the retiring officers and the installation ceremonies the meeting indulged in an informal discussion regarding the increase of the attractiveness of the court from a social standpoint.

St. Andrew's Society.

The regular monthly concert and dance of the St. Andrew's Society will take place in the A. O. U. W. hall Tuesday evening, December 21. An excellent programme has been prepared consisting of the following: Barpipe selection, Pipe Major Wishard Song.....John Puley
Highland Fling.....Miss Murray
Solo.....Mrs. Butler
Song.....James Taylor
Piano selection.....Miss Flo. Angus
Violin selection.....Mr. Nixon
Song.....Peter Gordon
Recitation.....Miss McDonald
Will Brown, the Scottish comedian, appears in character.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

All Shrewd Investors

Are asked to give the undermentioned a call. We have some specially good buys and amongst them we mention the following properties:

NO. 1—Six room house and full lot on Pandora, next to Metropolitan church.....\$3,500
NO. 2—Four acres on Gorge, near Burleigh, with good six room house. A fine piece for sub-division.....\$18,000
NO. 3—Corner View and Cook St., a very fine buy at.....\$4,500
NO. 4—Government St., two lots, two blocks from Parliament Buildings. Each.....\$1,750
NO. 5—Five acres, on Cook St., five minutes from street car, one block for new \$60,000 school and a very choice piece for sub-division. Only.....\$10,000
NO. 6—Corner Vancouver and Fort, with a good six room house in splendid shape, for the low figure of.....\$10,500

NO. 7—Double corner, close to Cook and Fairfield Road. No better residential buy in the city.....\$2,100
NO. 8—A very choice home on Rockland avenue, ten room house standing on 3½ lots.....\$10,500
NO. 9—Two lots, running from Kane St. to Courtney St.....\$20,000
NO. 10—Corner Government St. and Queen's Ave.....\$3,000
NO. 11—Three choice lots on Government St., close to Queen's Ave.....\$8,000
NO. 12—Two lots, corner Richmond Ave. and Leighton Road, 60x135 each. Terms, \$500 cash. Price.....\$2,350

Our list of good centre property is getting down. We invite owners to list without delay.

BOND & CLARK, Suite 8, Mahon Block, 1112 Government St.

Representatives for Victoria and District for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York

Choice Business Property

On Johnson street, close to Govt. street, lot 37 x 120, with a magnificent brick block, fine basement and two floors above. Building cost over \$20,000. This property is producing 4 1-4 per cent. net, and is in line for a big increase in value. Price

\$31,000

Terms 1-3 cash

T. P. McConnell
Cor. Govt. and Fort Streets,
Upstairs

SHOAL BAY

7 Acres All Cultivated

will make an ideal subdivision, three minutes walk from beach, five minutes from Cook street car line, only \$1,500 AN ACRE. Now is the time to buy, before the raise, the boom is on, and before the spring this property will be worth \$3,000 an acre.

The North West Real Estate Co.

706 Yates St.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise read) Disinfectant Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects

We Have Sold Most of the REAL ESTATE

That was listed with us, and are now preparing a new list. If you want to dispose of your property give us particulars immediately and we will find a buyer.

GILLESPIE & HART

1115 Langley St. (Mahon Building).

'Phone 2040

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Corner Lot On Fort Street

Two stores and two dwellings, fronts on three streets

\$15,500 PRICE—QUICK SALE **\$15,500**

SOLE AGENTS

Established
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

Telephone
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Central Business Property

We have 62x120 feet with three storey brick building, large basement—a most substantial building. Earning net 4.4 per cent, should at present pay 8 per cent.

\$40,000

ONE-THIRD CASH, BALANCE SIX PER CENT

SWINERTON & MUSGRAVE
1206 Government St.

BUSINESS PROPERTY

DOUGLAS ST., one block from Yates. Improved, 60x60.....\$36,000.00
YATES ST., corner Quadra. Improved, 60x120.....\$20,000.00
FORT ST., between Blanchard and Quadra, 90x120. Improved.....\$27,000.00
DOUGLAS ST., 60x120, on Douglas, corner of Discovery, with store and two dwellings \$18,500.00

DOUGLAS ST., next to Pembroke, 48x55. A good spec. at.....\$5,000.00
YATES ST., just above Blanchard, 60x120. Improved.....\$18,000.00
DOUGLAS ST., corner of Cormorant, three stores. Owner wants offer.
DOUGLAS ST., corner of Bay, 108x108. A good buy.....\$7,250.00

WE HAVE BUYERS FOR INCOME PRODUCING PROPERTY

E. C. B. BAGSHAW & CO.

Phone 2271

1212 Broad Street

TEN ROOMED HOUSE on Quadra St., cement basement, furnace and all modern conveniences, corner lot 110x140. Terms. Price - - - \$8000

TEN LOTS near Oak Bay Avenue. Each - - - \$350

APPLY TO

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

COLES & ODDY

Fire Insurance a Specialty.

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS

P. O. Box 167

1205 Broad Street, Next to Colonist Office

Telephone 65

A Snap

INSIDE PROPERTY

Full-sized lot, 60 x 120, on Fort Street, paying interest.....\$18,000

TERMS

For Rent

A modern 7-roomed house on Chamberlain Street, Oak Bay Avenue.

\$30 per month

GREEN & BURDICK BROS.

Real Estate, Insurance, Agreements of Sale Bought

PHONE 1518

Cor. Broughton and Langley Sts.

TWO SNAPS

SIX ROOM BUNGALOW, stone foundation, concrete floor in basement, cement tubs, newly papered, large grounds, good location, for quick sale, price

\$4250.00 with terms.

BEAUTIFUL 8-ROOM BUNGALOW, paneled hall, open fire places of pressed brick, 2 large cleared lots, heated with a furnace, house just completed. A most modern and comfortable home, overlooking the sea on the Foul Bay car line. Half cash. Price

\$4,500

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

TELEPHONE 1377

618 TROUNCE AVENUE, VICTORIA

AT HALF TIME

That A.O.F. team looks good. Whether it's the loud jerseys they wear on the field or their own speed and brightness they present a snappy appearance. Maybe they'll surprise the natives before the season's end. But then pros. are said to be exceptionally classy!

"We have spent two hundred and fifty dollars on our billiard and pool tables," announced Vince Grey, secretary of the James Bay Athletic Association, yesterday. The improvement, he said, had inspired the club's players with fresh enthusiasm and already there was talk of a handicap tournament.

Too bad about those Hungarian partridges which are supposed to have been killed by the marauding coons. However, these mishaps cannot be foreseen and there's consolation in the fact that other imported game is doing well.

How is it that we hear so little of handball these days?

Miss May Sutton definitely announces that she will come to Victoria next summer. The same tour will be made by Miss Hazel Hotchkiss. The prospect is that Victoria's new courts will see some elegant tennis in 1910.

All Victoria's old-guard football players have retired but Sam Lorrimer—he goes on forever. And he's lost none of his old time vigor. Those who saw him play full-back for the A.O.F. yesterday marvelled at his precision and effectiveness.

The Vancouver board of the British Columbia Athletic Association meets early this week to discuss the professional-amateur question.

There's weeping, wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the Spokane baseball fans. A lady rooter on whose ability to cheer the home team to victory they had implicit confidence has left the city. She called up the newspaper office before leaving for California to say that she guessed she would have to root for "that old coast league next summer."

GENUINE BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

½ Acre of Land, all cleared and fenced, nice high situation, good soil, no rock, and a 6-roomed cottage, in good condition, is going for \$1800.00, on exceptionally easy terms, viz: \$700 cash, balance \$10 per month; no interest.

6-Roomed Bungalow—2 bed-rooms, bath and w. c. upstairs; kitchen, diningroom, parlor and pantries, downstairs; full-sized basement, cement foundation; price only \$1100.00; terms \$250 cash, balance \$15 per month. This house is lathed, ready for plastering, and will take about \$250 to completely finish.

8-Roomed House—New, well built, all modern, large verandah and large hall, full basement, one hundred yards from the carline; price \$2655.00. Terms \$300 cash, balance \$20 per month; interest 7 per cent per annum.

5 Acres—Four miles out, splendid soil, all cleared and fenced, building land is all cleared, good vegetable garden and a few fruit trees; plenty of water; 1½ miles from a railway station. Price \$1500.00; terms \$500 cash, balance to suit.

5 Acres—7 miles out, good 5-roomed house, barn, dairy and chicken house; land is all cleared, good vegetable garden and a few fruit trees; plenty of water; 1½ miles from a railway station. Price \$1500.00; terms \$500 cash, balance to suit.

TOLLER & GRUBB

Phone 2046. 1232 Government Street.

gnashing of teeth among the Spokane baseball fans. A lady rooter on whose ability to cheer the home team to victory they had implicit confidence has left the city. She called up the newspaper office before leaving for California to say that she guessed she would have to root for "that old coast league next summer."

WITH THE BOWLERS

The Wolves, determined that the Bears should not lift the Fitzpatrick and O'Connell cup, went after the Lions in great shape last night, and defeated them three straight games, thereby tying with the Bears for first place.

On Tuesday evening next, the two leading teams will meet and a battle royal may be looked forward to, as Captain Jameson, of the Bears, and H. Fraser, skipper of the Lions, are both determined to win this match.

The score of the Wolves vs. Lions match:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Ttl
Wolves	163	179	195	537
H. Fraser	175	182	154	511
G. Pirie	155	116	147	418
A. Gibson	110	110	110	330
M. Healey	173	125	114	412
A. Popham	776	712	720	2208

Lions
W. Farrall 122 147 156 425
J. Anderson 140 140 140 420
T. Wilson 183 134 148 465
H. Pike 175 174 153 502
M. Morley 190 100 100 390

720 695 697 2112

Telegraphic score:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Ttl	Av
Mathews	208	138	169	515	171.2
Pirie	189	150	174	513	171
Fraser	195	179	152	526	175.1
Wilson	173	157	155	485	161.7
Renfrew	164	164	153	481	160.1

934 788 806 2528 842.2
Scorer, O. Barton; Judge, J. Renfrew.

\$6,500

A Bungalow and a new Store, corner of Niagara and Government Streets.

ALLEN & SON

Sole Agents,
579 YATES STREET,
Downstairs. Phone 1650.

Fort Street

We offer today the best buy on the street, modern 12-room house rented for \$35 per month, lot 40 x 120, between Vancouver and Quadra streets, and right opposite 2 new business blocks. The property can be remodelled into business premises at little expense and sold at a large profit.

Price for immediate sale

\$7,500

About \$2,500 cash

T. P. McConnell

Cor. Govt. and Fort Streets,
Upstairs

ISLANDERS FAILED IN RUGBY MATCH

Spirit of Vancouver's Forwards Too Much For Victoria's Fifteen

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—Dashing work by the Vancouver forwards and beautiful play by Fyson and McLorg in the back division enabled the Vancouver rugby team to defeat Victoria by a score of nine points to three at Brockton Point. It was not until the second half that Vancouver showed any signs of brilliancy but in that period they packed and heeled well and the men behind scrum passed

Lots

In all parts of Victoria and vicinity. Good buys on easy terms

Homes

Ranging in value from \$1,500 to \$25,000. Some choice, medium-priced ones on easy payments.

Business

Property on Yates and Douglas streets. Three parcels of gilt-edged stuff near Government St.

N. B.—Our office is open from 7.30 to 8.30 in the evenings.

THE GRIFFITH CO.

REALTY AND TIMBER

Room 11, Mahon Block

Money to Loan.

Houses to Rent

Insurance—Fire, Life and Accident

GOVERNMENT ST.

Near Weiler Bros.

Double Frontage, 22½ feet, depth 133 feet through to Gordon street. New 2-storey Brick Building. Early possession.

GLOBE REALTY CO.

Room 7, Mahon Building
Phone 1613



with judgment. To the work of Fyson and McLorg can victory be attributed. At half time each team had scored three points. Heb. Gillespie got over with a try for Victoria and Owen Savers equalized for Vancouver. In the interval Victoria slackened and Fyson and McLorg started a movement which ended in Gale giving Vancouver the lead. Later Thomas added three points from a penalty kick. The game encouraged Vancouver supporters to believe that the present team can give Berkeley a good game.

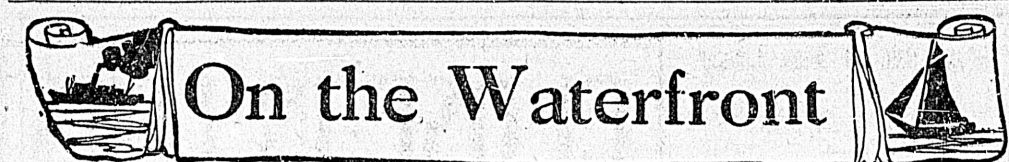
Submarine Flotilla's Record.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—A remarkable record for an open sea run by a submarine flotilla has just been achieved by the British seventh flotilla in making a voyage from Portsmouth to Dundee, the new submarine base in the North Sea. Journeying via the Straits of Dover, the flotilla, ten in number, all reached Dundee in 52 hours' constant steaming, despite the heavy seas. The distance covered was 512 miles and the average speed was 9.3 knots, which is believed to be a record for long distance running.

DEFEATS AUSTRALIAN

LONDON, Dec. 18.—N. J. Cartmell, the American sprinter, defeated A. Postle, the Australian champion by three yards in a 220 yard dash in the fast time of 21½ seconds today. Thos. Lewis, the British professional holds the record for the distance.

VICTORIA PLAYED VANCOUVER DRAW

VANCOUVER, Dec. 18.—Victoria University School and Vancouver High School played a hard game to a draw, nothing being scored. Vancouver High School showed superior combination but sure tackling of visitors kept them from scoring.



KUMERIC IN FROM ORIENT

Weir Liner Came Within Sighting Distance But Did Not Land at Outer Wharf

MADE SLOW RUN FROM YOKOHAMA

Great Activity in Opium Smuggling—Picture Causes Japanese Sensation

Some time ago it was announced by Waterhouse & Co., managing agents of the Weir line, that regular calls would be made by the steamers of this line at Victoria, but the Kumeric, Capt. Mathie, which reached sighting distance from the outer wharf yesterday morning after a slow trip of seventeen days from Yokohama, did not call. She lay at anchor off the outer wharf for a few hours while Capt. Mathie waited for the lifting fog at Vancouver and then proceeded. The Kumeric encountered heavy weather for eight days. She left Yokohama five hours after the C. P. R. steamer Montague, which arrived on Wednesday. Kumeric brought four saloon and four steerage passengers and 5,000 tons of general cargo.

Opium Smugglers Busy.

Since the stoppage of the manufacture, importation and sale of opium by the governments of Canada and the United States last April many are the attempts made to smuggle in the drug, and many pounds have been smuggled despite the close watch of customs officials. When the steamer Onia arrived some time ago opium was found concealed in the double bottom of a trunk landed among the Chinese baggage, and a few days ago a clever scheme was frustrated at Vancouver. Many tons of opium were concealed in a fine hand valise which a shore friend was asked to place in the east-bound train. The findings of the customs officers discovered the plot, though, and the opium was confiscated. The steamer Kumeric brings news of considerable activity in opium smuggling at Manila, and many are the clever schemes adopted to land the contraband drug. Two Chinamen arrested at Manila had opium concealed in hollow axe handles. They landed a coal oil case with 100 axe handles made of soft wood. A few were whole, but the majority were bored out and filled with opium. The findings of the customs officers at the end of the handles resulted in the presence of the opium being suspected. A Spaniard was arrested the same day after landing from the Yawata Maru from Hongkong with 36 tons of opium hidden in the false bottom and false top of a trunk.

Prince Ito's Assassination.

The Priamurie, a Russian paper published at Harbin (translated by the Japan Chronicle), published some details of the assassination of Prince Ito, the assassin, says the young Korean who graduated from the University of Paris. He was a member of the committee of the party of "Emanicipation of Korea from the yoke of Japan." Terrorism formed part of the programme of the party, and Prince Ito was one of the victims condemned to death by the committee. The assassin edited a Korean journal in Seoul and was a constant contributor to the Te-don Kom-bo, published at Vladivostok. He had repeatedly been proceeded against by the Japanese authorities on account of political speeches in the articles in which he scathingly criticized the actions of the Japanese government, described by him at a meeting in New York as the "Yellow Expatriate." The assassin and the other members of the committee were open supporters of China, whom they regarded as the only power to restore independence to Korea. The assassin was one of the founders of the party.

"The New Wife."

Art circles in Tokyo were in a flurry when the Kumeric left regarding the exhibition of a picture in oils called "The New Wife," which a noted Tokyo artist has placed on view at an exhibition under the auspices of the department of education. The title is an act of revenge by the artist against a wealthy resident of Osaka, who failed to purchase the painting. It was a portrait of his wife, ordered before he had divorced her and after the divorce he refused to accept the picture. The lady is the second daughter one of Japan's merchant princes. The promise of the people has attracted widespread attention to the picture and when the Kumeric left all attempts to have the picture removed from the exhibition had failed. The family of the lady herself offered the artist \$5,000 for the picture to stop the public outcry for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Bellerophon of the Blue Funnel line. The steamer brought 170 barrels of whale oil, refined at the west coast stations, where 6,000 bags of bone meal has been ground and awaits shipment. At Sombriv work has been delayed owing to the flumes being washed away during

TEES RETURNS FROM WEST COAST

Brought Refined Oil From the Whaling Stations—Will Sail Tomorrow Night.

Back from another trip from the West coast the steamer Tees is discharging whole oil for shipment to Glasgow by the steamer Bellerophon of the Blue Funnel line. The steamer brought 170 barrels of whale oil, refined at the west coast stations, where 6,000 bags of bone meal has been ground and awaits shipment. At Sombriv work has been delayed owing to the flumes being washed away during

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

By Government Wireless
Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Cloudy calm. Bar. 30.08, temp. 34. Sea smooth.
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Foggy calm. Bar. 30.06, temp. 33.
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Part cloudy, wind easterly, 15 miles per hour. Bar. 30.15, temp. 38. In, steamer Watson, at 11.20 p.m.; two-masted steam schooner, at 6.50 a.m.; steam schooner Bee, at 8 a.m.; out, barkentine Kohala, at 8 a.m.; Pacheha, 8 a.m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30.04, temp. 37. Sea smooth. Square-rigger south of here, eastbound.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Overcast, calm. Bar. 30.16, temp. 38. Sea smooth.
Point Grey, noon—Fog, calm. Bar. 30.08, temp. 37.
Cape Lazo, noon—Cloudy and calm. Bar. 30.10, temp. 38. Sea smooth. Yucatan passed, northbound, at 3.30 p.m.; Beatrice passed, southbound, at 10.30 a.m.
Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind easterly, 14 miles. Bar. 30.14, temp. 40. Sea moderate.
Estevan, noon—Overcast and calm. Bar. 30.12, temp. 41. Sea moderate.
Pacheha, noon—Overcast, an easterly wind. Bar. 30.03, temp. 40. Light swell. Newington arrived at 10.10.

the recent floods. The Tees brought thirty passengers from the island coast. She will sail again for Quatsino Sound and way ports tomorrow night.

FOG AT VANCOUVER DELAYS SHIPPING

Several Large Steamers Have Been Held at Mainland Port For Three Days

The dense fog which shut down on Vancouver on Wednesday last lifted yesterday. Shipping suffered at the mainland port in consequence. The Princess Victoria crept out during the slight break in the fog-curtain and arrived here yesterday morning with her delayed passengers who expected to reach Victoria the previous evening, and the Empress of China started from her wharf at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon. After embarking her local passengers she proceeded. She had a good cargo and many passengers including 450 Chinese in the steerage.

Steamer Stranded.

The fog, which was not experienced at all at this port, resulted in great delay to shipping caught in Vancouver harbor and several large steamers have lost some days. But one accident is reported, the grounding of the steamer Cassiar. The Princess Charlotte grounded slightly when passing in on Thursday morning, but was not injured. The Cassiar went on a sandbar at the north side of the Narrows when inbound from Northern British Columbia ports. When the steamer stranded a boat was sent away to Prospect Point lighthouse and a telephone message to the United Steamship Company brought the steamer Coult to the scene. The passengers were transferred to her and brought to Vancouver. The Cassiar was soon floated and taken to Vancouver.

Apart from this fog has seriously delayed shipping and today extends right across the Gulf of Georgia to Nanaimo. Yesterday it was clear outside Point Grey but today the steamer Joan, from Nanaimo reports that the mist prevails all over the Gulf. From New Westminster comes the report that shipping on the Fraser river is delayed and shipping men are unanimous in saying that this is the worst fog in years.

Liners Delayed.

The big Blue Funnel liner, Bellerophon, Capt. Bartlett, is still at her berth at Evans, Coleman & Evans with no prospect of sailing today. The liner is expected to sail Wednesday night for Union for coal en route to the Orient and the Old Country via Puget Sound, but present indications are that it will be tomorrow before she will get away for the glass is still in the red and rain is expected. The liner is expected to sail Wednesday night for Union for coal en route to the Orient and the Old Country via Puget Sound, but present indications are that it will be tomorrow before she will get away for the glass is still in the red and rain is expected.

Out in English Bay the couple of hundred passengers on the Australian liner Aorangi had to make the best of their enforced stay for the liner reached Victoria from Sydney, via Sava and Honolulu Thursday morning and reached English Bay at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Here she was forced to anchor and there she was until yesterday morning. Mr. J. C. Irons, the agent for the Canadian Australian line, met the Aorangi at Victoria and went up with her. On Friday morning he decided that an effort should be made to get the mails in and so a boat was lowered, a compass bearing taken and Mr. Irons started off from the liner to find the beach. He found it all right but it was away over on the Kitlano shore at the end of the car track. However, he managed to reach the city about 11 o'clock Friday morning and made arrangements for a tug to go out and bring the mails in.

Somewhere Also.

Somewhere in English Bay, too, was the Weir steamer Oceano, Capt. Davis, which left Seattle on Wednesday night for Vancouver to complete cargo for the Orient. She has a lot of salt fish to take on at Evans, Coleman & Evans' dock and some freight from the

C. P. R. Capt. Davis got word ashore to Greer & Coyle, the agents, of his arrival in the bay. The Erna was also fogbound until yesterday morning.

The steamer Otter which was due to sail for Ladysmith and other island ports on Friday is still at anchor with and the tugboat business is demoralized. The steamer Yucatan is fogbound off Nanaimo, bound from Seattle to Alaska. The Princess May states by wireless that she left Ketchikan at 7 p.m. Friday night after being held for twelve hours by fog.

The Vancouver fog recalls that of four years ago when the Empress of China was held up for four days. Last year there was also a heavy fog about the same date. The Princess Royal, it will be remembered, ran into the Fukui Maru in the harbor and the Princess Victoria had a very narrow escape from running down the Transat. Since then the Harbor Master has ruled that no vessels shall remain in the stream in the fallway, and these dangers are obviated, but the British companies are taking no risks with their larger vessels, and shipping will be tied up until the fog is completely lifted.

SOCCERITES TELL STORY OF TROUBLE

S. M. O'Kell Declares Union's Ruling is Altogether Too Harsh

Victoria, B. C., Dec. 17, 1909.

To the Sporting Editor:
Now that the amateur and professional question is paramount in the minds of the sporting fraternity of Victoria I think that a slight recapitulation of the events leading up to the so-called deadlock between the B. C. A. A. U. and the soccer players on Vancouver Island would be quite in order. This, and the fact I wish to clear up many points which the public are ignorant of, is the reason why I commence this letter.

At the outset I wish to state that I intend to be perfectly fair to the B. C. A. A. U. and that everything stated in this letter will be the facts, just as they happened and nothing else.

I must admit that a governing body for the control of amateur sport is a good thing, and if carried on judiciously in B. C. it would be a help and uplift to good clean sport throughout the province. At the outset I wish to state that I intend to be perfectly fair to the B. C. A. A. U. and that everything stated in this letter will be the facts, just as they happened and nothing else.

Something like a year ago the B. C. A. A. U. was formed and the most of the athletic organizations in B. C. affiliated with same, as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come down to the seat of the trouble which is most interesting to Victorians. The Island Football League, when it held its annual meeting in Ladysmith some weeks ago, contended that the definition of an amateur as laid down by the B. C. A. A. U. was too strict, and as it was thought to be a much needed institution, but recently they have proved themselves to be extremely arbitrary and unfair in their dealings. Now, to come

The New Hymn Book

WILL SOON BE USED IN EVERY CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CANADA.

We have a very large stock of the Prayers and Hymns combined, at from 40c each to\$5.00

A More Suitable Xmas Gift Cannot be Chosen.

Best Cards and Calendars in the city. See us before you buy.

Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Ltd.

WALL PAPER

We are in receipt of a few of the advance styles of Wall Paper decorations for season 1910, which we will be pleased to show.

These goods are right up to the minute and must be seen to be appreciated.

MELLOR BROS., LTD.

Phone 812

708 Fort St.



Our Christmas Specialty

Is to make worn and soiled garments look like new ones. Therefore do not discard your last year's clothes, but have them cleaned and pressed for holiday wear. Gentlemen's clothes particularly require cleaning frequently, which we do with extreme care, as well as the delicate silks and satins of ladies' garments, insuring complete satisfaction.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 844 Fort St. Phone 717



The Grandest and Best Display of Fine Boots, Shoes and Slippers

For Christmas ever exhibited. Come and see our windows, its really grand.

Men's Romeo Slippers	\$2.00 to	\$2.25
Men's Romeo Slippers, very fine quality		\$3.00
Men's Opera Slippers		\$1.75
Men's Opera Tan Slippers		\$1.75
Men's Felt Romeo Slippers		\$1.50
Men's Felt Slippers, good quality		\$1.00
Ladies' Fancy Strap Slippers		\$3.50
Ladies' Fancy Strap Slippers		\$2.00
Ladies' Fancy Strap Slippers		\$1.50
Misses' Fancy Strap Slippers		\$1.50
Children's Fancy Strap Slippers, \$1.00 to		\$1.25



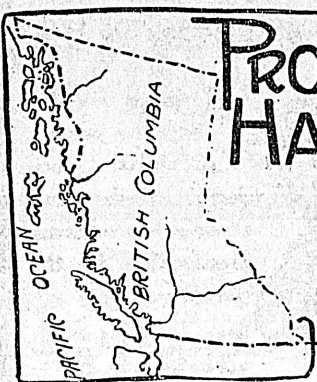
We have the goods for everybody.

JAMES MAYNARD

Odd Fellows' Block

1313 Douglas St.

PHONE 1332



The Hume hotel at Nelson owned by W. C. Wells will be enlarged.

During the present year the building permits of Greenwood have almost reached the \$100,000 mark.

William T. Ennis was killed by the premature discharge of a blast at the Mother Lode mine on Friday last.

The building of the railway between Keremeos and Princeton consumed 110,000 ties which cost 25 cents each.

Work upon the Westholm Island bridge in Delta district has been almost completed.

Two candidates for reeve have presented themselves in Salmon Arm, R. K. Scales and W. J. Kew.

R. A. Chester is the new manager of the branch of the B.N.A. in Greenwood in succession to H. P. Stow who is transferred to Rossland.

The British Columbia Copper company reports its production for the month of November as having reached \$54,000 net for the month.

John Morrison formerly proprietor of the Kootenay hotel, Greenwood, was drowned recently in Elk Lake, Cobalt district, Ont.

Henry Clark, who broke into a school at Alice Sliding near Nelson and broke up the furniture has been sentenced to six months for vagrancy.

Gnaysack Murphy is dead in Cranbrook from pneumonia. At one time he owned a group of claims in the Kootenay country near the Bayonne mine.

Stanley Dykes was committed for trial at Nelson on a charge of having knocked down Lena Pizer, a nine year old girl and robbing her at a point a mile out of the city.

Work has commenced upon the demolition of the present schoolhouse at Fernie, a temporary structure and the board of trade of that centre regard this as a victory. The board has been agitating for increased accommodation.

A special committee of the New Westminster Board of Trade is considering a proposal from the G. & J. Safety Blasting Powder company to establish a powder works on Tree Island owned by the board at the mouth of the Coquitlam river.

Coquitlam Dam Case.

Tomorrow evening the statement of New Westminster's case against the Vancouver Power company with regard to the proposed heightening of the dam at Coquitlam as it was presented to the Dominion government, will be received by the city council. New Westminster claims that the heightening of the dam will injure its water supply in that the water will be contaminated.

Missing Men Return.

Vernon Howe, the son of a millionaire lumberman of Minneapolis and formerly a prominent Yale athlete together with his companion Jack Cunningham who left Kamloops three months ago to inspect timber limits in the Clearwater district have turned up safe and sound at the 1000 Mile House. Cariboo road. Alarm had been expressed for their safety and search parties were sent out.

Fernie's Roads.

Twenty-seven miles of new road have been built in Fernie riding during the past year. A person can now drive from Fernie to Michel by fording the mouth of Michel Creek. A bridge will be built there next year. Next fall the automobile will be calling on its way prairieward from Cranbrook. One party has already signified his intention of putting in a public garage and automobile livery at Fernie.

Hunter to Appeal.

Herr Oberlander the Bohemian big game hunter, has been granted the right of appeal by Justice Clement from a \$150 fine recently imposed by magistrate W. H. Whitmore of Fernie for violation of the game regulations. Oberlander says he holds a commission from the Austrian government to collect British Columbia fauna for public museums and has been granted a special permit by the provincial secretary. Application for this was made this year and while waiting Oberlander went on a stroll through the woods with a gun in hand. He declares he did no shooting.

Vancouver Magistrate Leaves.

It is understood that a new police magistrate is soon to be appointed for

PROVINCIAL HAPPENINGS

Vancouver. Magistrate Williams left yesterday on a long trip to Europe and does not intend, it is said, to return to his old position. Temporarily, Mr. C. J. South, J. P., is occupying the police court bench. A deputation from the police force waited on Mr. Williams at his home, 1632 Burnaby street, and asked him to accept a handsome alligator leather suit case with sterling silver mountings as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the police department.

Goos for Evidence.

City Prosecutor Kennedy of Vancouver left yesterday for the north to secure evidence against Elmer Olney, who is charged by some Chinamen with converting to his own use the money entrusted to him by the Chinamen to deliver to parties in Vancouver. The Chinamen endorsed their cheques but Olney, it is charged, instead of delivering the cheques as agreed, cashed them himself and used the money. Considerable difficulty has been met by the provincial police in securing evidence, the Chinamen not apparently being willing to quit work up the coast and come here for the trial. To straighten out this matter is the object of Mr. Kennedy's proposed trip. It is claimed that Olney secured more than \$200 from the Chinamen and has not accounted for a cent of this amount.

The Passing of the Kanaka.

There died on South Salt Spring on Monday last, 13th inst., William Naukin, better known as Likameen, at the ripe age of 96. He is the last of several Kanakas who settled on Salt Spring and the adjacent islands in the days of Sir James Douglas. He was amongst the number of the first Kanakas who arrived here from the Sandwich Islands in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company. After some years he and others took up land on San Juan Island and resided there until San Juan was annexed by the United States, when under the advice of Sir James Douglas they sold out their farms and came to the coast, the British flag. Naukin pre-empted part of Portland Island, where he resided until about three years ago, when he sold his property to Captain C. P. Volney and purchased a ranch on Puffin Harbor. He was one man among many. Staunch, honest, kind-hearted and obliging, he won the respect of all who knew him or had any dealings with him in any way. He is generally regretted, being the last of a band of industrious settlers who worked hard in the early days of the colony and who contributed not a little in the opening up of the country. He leaves many children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren behind him to mourn his loss. He was buried in the picturesque Roman Catholic cemetery at the head of Puffin Harbor on Friday, his funeral being largely attended.

FRUIT LANDS CASE

Judgment Given by Mr. Justice Murphy at Nelson

Judgment in favor of J. Laing Stocks was given at the assizes in Nelson yesterday by Mr. Justice Murphy in the suit of Stocks versus the China Creek Lumber Company. The case has occupied the attention of the court for two and a half days, and even yet is not quite finished, as the judge has reserved his decision as to whether Mr. Laing Stocks is entitled to interest on the payments made on the land, and arguments on this point will be heard this morning. Mr. Laing Stocks sued for the reversion of an agreement to purchase certain fruit lands from the China Creek Lumber Company for \$15,250 and for the return of the amount of the purchase price, \$2,500 already paid, on the ground that the water available for irrigation had been misrepresented.

UNUSUAL NEWS OF THE WEEK

When the News Editor of a daily newspaper rolls up his shirt-sleeves and adjusts his eye-shade for the day's work, his mind is prepared to receive anything from cat-fights to universal war with equal equanimity. Nothing surprises him in his official capacity. In his private capacity—during the hour and fifteen minutes of the twenty-four hours when he isn't on duty—he may permit himself to be contented quietly upon this or that piece of news. But even then it is ten chances to one he will remark on the piece of news from the professional standpoint, and if, for instance, advices from the Far East indicate that matters there are coming to a head, the News Editor doesn't think of the meaning of such developments to the world at large. His mind is occupied with speculation as to whether the advices indicate "trouble in the Balkans" and whether or not the prospective trouble will mean a good story.

Many a strange tale comes over the News Editor's desk in the course of the day's work. For instance, here are a few gleaned from the news harvest of last week:

In Staffordshire, England, two old-

Strong Help for Weak Kidneys

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Best Kidney Medicine in the World.

If people only realized the danger of Weak Kidneys, and the value of "Fruit-a-tives," there would be practically no Kidney Disease in Canada.

When the kidneys become congested (too full of blood) or strained from overwork, they can quickly be made well and strong again by taking a box or two of "Fruit-a-tives."

Pain in the back, frequent headaches, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, coated tongue, constant desire to urinate—these are the common symptoms of congestion of the kidneys.

The only possible way to relieve this congestion, is to force the bowels and skin to rid the system of more waste matter of blood, which the indurated kidneys to rest and grow strong again. "Fruit-a-tives," being fruit juices, intensifies, soothes and stimulates the kidneys, and at the same time rouses the bowels and skin to healthy action.

"Fruit-a-tives," by their prompt action on the bowels and skin, almost instantly relieve the intense pain in back and promptly takes away every trace of Kidney Disease.

If you are suffering with your kidneys, begin at once to take "Fruit-a-tives," and you will quickly realize the value of these tablets.

At dealers—50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25c—or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

age pensioners, Thomas Javons, 75, and Mercy Willis, 74, were married at the residence of a son, who had been between them when they met one another at the local postoffice where they collected their pensions.

At Hackney, a suburb of London, the child of a man named Samuel Hoskins was christened in cold water by the clergyman of the parish in which the parents resided. Later the baby died of pneumonia and at the inquest the coroner declared that the christening was the cause of death.

Mrs. Louise Cornell, a cook-lady, of Toronto, drank iodine in mistake for another liquid and owing to the fact that she had previously illuminated herself very highly with Scotch whisky, doctors were able to save her life.

At Athol, Mass., two thieves broke into a bank and took \$1,000. When the town policeman followed them to arrest them they bound him, carried him to the jail and locked him into the cell he would have placed them in. Then they escaped.

Himman Knowlton, a 17-year-old boy of South Framingham, Mass., was found guilty of shooting his parents wholly without his own knowledge. It was proved that the boy had committed the crime during a spell of somnambulism.

A Mrs. Emily Woods was found guilty in the Thames police court in London of hanging a child on a nail on the wall by a dog chain.

The state fisheries boat Commodore Perry towed a gruesome yawl-crew into Erie. In the boat were nine men sitting upright and one lying prone. Each looked out with glassy eyes through a coating of ice and all were frozen stiff and stark.

At Williamson, Va., two mountain women gave their lives to allow their men folks to escape from a sheriff's posse. When the officers came on to the house the women went to the front and held them at bay with rifles while the men they sought escaped to the woods from the rear. Both women were shot to death in the battle.

The mayor, councillors and officials of the borough of High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire, England, were duly weighed in by the chief constable last week in accordance with a custom that dates from the time of Edward I.

Near Meridian, Mississippi, a negro stoker on a locomotive travelling forty miles an hour, suddenly went mad and attacked the engine driver. The two struggled in a death grip while the train, unguided, swayed and dashed around curves, up-hill and down. Finally the driver in an excess of strength, flung the stoker from the cab and slowed the train down. The cab came out at the trial of Louis Lelont, a Parisian bootmaker, that he had entered the employ of a bank which he held responsible for the loss of his savings, purely with the intention of revenging himself. He succeeded in stealing \$15,000.

Canada's Trade Increases.

OTTAWA, Dec. 18.—The total trade returns of the Dominion for the eight months of the fiscal year to November 30 amounted to \$439,959,213, an increase of \$62,057,972 compared with the same period last year. Of this increase \$45,280,968 was in imports and \$14,976,238 in exports. For November the total trade was \$73,151,731. Imports for the month increased 40 per cent and exports 19 per cent.

PRESIDENT NATIONAL LEAGUE IS ELECTED

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Thos. J. Lynch, of Cincinnati, former chief of the staff of umpires, was today elected president of the national league. John A. Heydler, former President of the league was elected Secretary and treasurer of the organization. The elections of Mr. Lynch and Mr. Heydler were unanimous and the magnates adjourned to meet again in February.

To the B.C.A.A.U.: Don't wish to seem to be taking sides but say, how is it that pros can play with amateurs in cricket and the same proposition is turned down in association football?

CLOSE-IN LOTS

WITHIN HALF-MILE RADIUS—Full-sized lots, 60 x 120, on Pembroke street, between Blanchard and Quadra, on terms to suit—

\$800

JUST BEYOND HALF-MILE RADIUS—On Quadra street between Bay street and King's road, lots 50 x 135, on street slated for big improvements in spring. Best buy in the city today, only a few left.

\$525

ON THE MILE RADIUS—On Toronto street, near Government, 3 blocks from the government buildings, 234½ feet x 250 feet, equal to 5 big lots, with a cottage, now rented—

\$5,500



Island Investment Co., LIMITED

Bank of Montreal Chambers - Phone 1494

A Gold Watch Free

Our Bicycle Sale has been a success and we are satisfied, but there are a few wheels left, and a Gold Watch will be given free with each.

We have two snaps in new Drop-head Sewing Machines for Christmas

THOS. PLIMLEY

posite Spencer's

1110 Government Street

P.S.—We sell the celebrated Oliver Visible Typewriter, also Microscopes.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS

The Laurels, 1249 Rockland Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

Staff of Resident Masters:

J. F. Meredith.

A. D. Muskett.

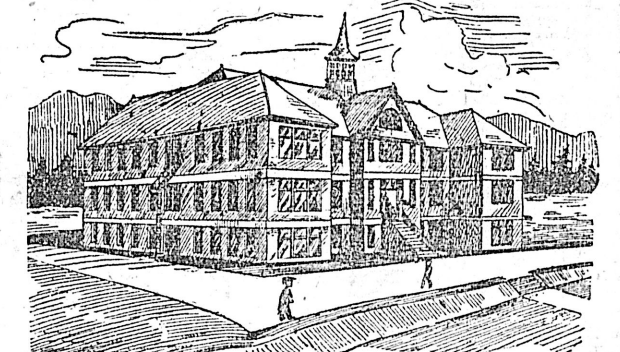
H. J. Davis.

Excellent accommodation for boarders, five acres of playing grounds, gymnasium, Chemical Laboratory, Organized Cadet Corps.

Easter Term commences Monday, January 10, at 9 a.m. Apply The Secretary.

University School

VICTORIA, B. C.



Next Term Begins January 11th

in Spacious New Brick Building.

Fifteen Acres of Playing Fields

Accommodation for 120 Boarders.

Staff of University-men: Organized Cadet Corps: Musketry Instruction: Football and Cricket: Gymnasium: Chemical Laboratory.

RECENT SUCCESSES AT MCGILL AND R.M.C.

WARDEN:

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M.A. (Cambridge).

PRINCIPALS:

R. V. Harvey, M.A. (Camb.), J. C. Barnacle, Esq. (Lon. Univ.) For Prospectus, Apply the Bursar

St. George's School for Girls

1157 Rockland Avenue. Boarding and Day School. At home Fridays. Principal, Mrs. Sutcliffe.

JAMES BAY ACADEMY

A Private High School.

Science Matriculation a specialty. Day and Evening classes. Recent successes at Matriculation.

Phone 2041

166 Medina St.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C. Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 16 years. Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park. Number limited. Outdoor sports. Preparation for Business Life or Professional or University examinations. Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. A few vacancies at Autumn term, September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

W. & J. WILSON'S

The Best Equipped Men's Store in Victoria

"His" Ideal Christmas Present May Be Found At Wilson's

The wardrobe of "the lord of creation" reflects his personality, his taste, his discrimination—himself. Therefore up-to-the-moment, fashionable and exclusive wearables are the gift-things he best appreciates.

Some ladies aver that the hardest part of Christmas shopping is the selection of presents for gentlemen. However, no thought of that kind is troubling the many ladies who call to inspect our stock. They come, they see the things that choice dressers buy for themselves—the kind they like—hence the things that are sure to be appreciated as gifts.

This has been termed "the best equipped Men's Store in Victoria." It has never before been so grandly prepared to cater to Christmas needs as now.

Perhaps this little list—just a few of our lines—suitable things for a man, youth or boy, may serve to simplify the gift problem for you:—

SWEATER COATS AND SWEATERS

The excellent usefulness and perfect style of these will commend them to the discerning. Grand values in grey, white, brown, navy, lovat, green, tan and red, green and red-trimmed, etc., etc. Prices, \$7.50 to**\$2.50**

UMBRELLAS

Umbrellas, for special presentation, a unique collection with the swellest handles, all very fancy and smart, no two alike, splendid frames and covers, at \$12.00 to**\$5.00**

"THE YORK" closest of all roll, an exceptionally smart Umbrella for the choice dresser, on natural stick, \$5.50 and**\$4.00**

UMBRELLAS, a large assortment of other kinds, ranging in price from \$5.50 to**\$1.00**

HATS AND CAPS

Fine suggestions for gifts to men or boys. Purchase a Hat Certificate from us, then the recipient of it will come here and select the Hat or Cap he chooses. All the famous makes of the world are here, in soft, stiff, silk and tweed: Heath's Scott's, Stetson's, Mallory's, Christy's and French Hats, Tress & Co.'s English Caps, etc.—a wide choice. Popular prices prevail.

MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

Every gentleman appreciates "style"—that indefinable something that stamps a man correctly attired. Our famous line of 20th Century Brand Clothing is pre-eminently fitted to supply the wants of business men who have an earnest desire to dress correctly, even exclusively, without exorbitant tailoring bills: Twentieth Century Suits, \$35.00 to**\$12.00** Twentieth Century Overcoats, \$35.00 to**\$10.00**

LEATHER GOODS

Fitted Suit Cases, brown and russet leather, fitted with all the toilet articles necessary for smart ladies' use. \$35.00, \$30.00 and**\$25.00**

Fitted Club Bag, genuine alligator. Price**\$22.50**

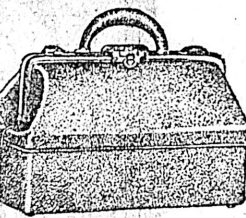
Suit Cases, brown and tan leathers, best English and Canadian makes, \$27.00 to**\$4.50**

Club Bags, brown, russet and black, an excellent showing, \$22.50 to**\$2.25**

English Harcourt, Gladstone and Kit Bags, unparalleled values.

Portmanteaux, solid leather, very high-class**\$50.00**

Traveling Trunks, for gentlemen and ladies, from \$15.00 to**\$7.00**



NECKWEAR

An immense assortment, larger and better than ever before—all the newest weaves and colorings.

Irish Poplin Scarfs (genuine imported), wide flowing ends, Derbys and Oxfords, plain stripes and fancy patterns. Prices, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and**50c**

English Cravats, Derby style, plain satin stripes, Jacquard, neat patterns, at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and**\$25c**

English Scarfs, Oxford shape, at 50c and**35c**

Flowing-End Scarfs, generously wide, made especially for our Christmas trade, extra heavy, rich silk, exclusive fashion, at \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00 and**75c**

Knitted Silk Ties, pure silk, in plain and fancy patterns, exceptionally handsome, at \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 and**\$1.00**

Knitted Ties, splendid wearers, just like silk but made from "wood pulp," a novelty commendable in a gift, at 75c and**50c**



DRESSING GOWNS AND HOUSE COATS

Dressing Gowns, finest choice in British Columbia, very latest designs in best English and American (New York) makes, handsome, fancy patterns and plain, stylish shades, including the newest camel-hair cloth, \$20.00 to**\$5.00** Smoking Jackets, or House Coats, an unrivalled smart collection, checks, stripes and plain, exclusive shades, including the new brown and myrtle green, \$13.00 to**\$5.00**

SHIRTS AND COLLARS

English Flannel Shirts, with and without collars, well made and good fitting, \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00 and**\$1.50**

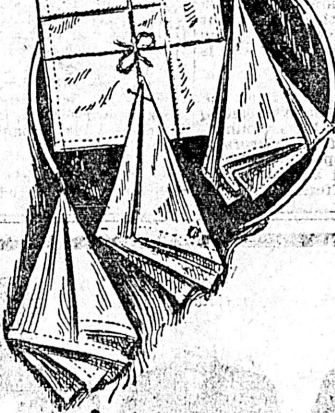
Viyella Flannel Shirts, unshrinkable, with and without collars**\$3.50**

Double Fold Collars to match, 35c, or 3 for**\$1.00**

Dr. Jaeger's Wool Taffeta, considered by smart dressers to be the most stylish and comfortable shirt made**\$4.50**

Linen Collars. Each, 15c, or 2 for**25c**

Linen Collars, extra heavy, all the newest styles. Each 20c, or 3 for**50c**



HANDKERCHIEFS

Japanese Silk, white, hemstitched Handkerchiefs. Each, \$1.00, 75c and**50c**

Japanese Silk Initial, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs**50c**

Mercerized Handkerchiefs, with initial. Each, 20c, or 3 for**50c**

Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, mercerized, with fancy borders. Each 20c, 3 for**50c**

Silk Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, with fancy borders. Each, \$1.25, \$1.00, 90c, 75c**50c**

Lawson Handkerchiefs, hemstitched. Per dozen**\$1.50**

Irish Linen Initial Handkerchiefs, hemstitched. Each 50c and**25c**

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs, taped. Per dozen, \$4.00 and**\$2.75**

Bandana Silk Handkerchiefs, all the new patterns. Each, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.25 and**\$1.00**

JEWELRY

Tie Pins to Match the Ties. In some of these the stones can be changed to match each tie for every day of the week. What could make a better inexpensive present? Prices, \$2.00 to**\$1.00**

Cuff Links, an unrivalled choice, at, per pair, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 75c and**50c**

Gold Safety Pins, a fine selection as low in price as 75c and**50c**

Collar Studs, Dress Tie Securers, and all those little things that go to make up a smart man's wardrobe.

ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS BOXES

Given Gratis to purchasers of Neckwear, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, etc.

MUFFLERS

"Dr. Jaeger's" Mufflers, the long, old-fashioned kind, exceedingly choice, fancy colors, at \$1.50 and**\$1.00**

Wool Mufflers, new style, with dome fastener, to lay inside coat and protect collar and chest, in white, grey, sky, black, etc., at \$1.00, 75c and**50c**

Silk Mufflers, black, padded with fancy lining, suitable for evening dress, handsome and serviceable, at \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50 and**\$1.00**



GIFTS FOR LADIES

Golf Jackets, in white, grey, Lovat Green, grey trimmed with white, etc., plain and fancy patterns. Prices, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50 and**\$10.00**

¾-Length Golf Jackets, charming, unrivalled for smartness, white trimmed with black. Price**\$15.00**

Golf Jackets, plain and fancy patterns, remarkably stylish, also three-quarter length, in white, maroon, mixtures, etc. A very fine collection of Ladies' Wool goods. Price**\$10.00**

Motor Scarfs, mercerized, in all the new shades of green, blue, brown, etc., also white and black. Each**\$1.00**

Dr. Jaeger's Motor Scarfs, pure wool, knitted, latest colors, stripes and plain, also white, plain navy, camel-hair, etc., beautiful goods, at \$2.00, \$1.50 and**\$1.00**

Umbrellas, the most stylish English goods, close roll, exceptionally smart handles, no two alike. Prices, \$10 to**\$4.00**

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

A Specialty Here

Parents help their children to grow up well when they see that they are suitably clad. Why not let them wear new clothes on Christmas Day?

Boys' Norfolk Suits, made in Glasgow from genuine Scotch tweeds, Lovat greens, heather mixtures, etc., bloomer knickers for boys of 7 to 14. Prices, \$8.50 to ...**\$5.50**

Boys' Overcoats, fine, warm winter coats, heather mixtures, dark greys, etc., for boys of all ages. Prices, \$7.50 to**\$6.00**

Girls' and Boys' Serge Reefers, navy blue. Very smart. Prices, \$7.50 to**\$3.50**

We carry a full range of Boys' and Youths' Clothing—Suits, Overcoats, Raincoats, Sweaters, Sweater Coats, Gloves, Braces, Caps, etc. We believe our values are better than you will find elsewhere in Victoria.

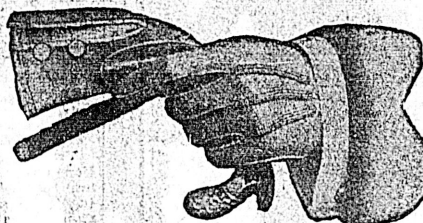


RAINCOATS AND "BURBERRY" GARMENTS

English Raincoats, newest-style collars, slashed pockets, etc., \$20.00 to**\$7.00**

Burberry's Tweed Ulsters, best of all topcoats for wear in this country, \$27.00 to**\$35.00**

Burberry's "Slip-on" Raincoats, ultra-smart and dressy garments, the acme of comfort and serviceability, made from pure wool gabardine, waterproofed in the spinning process, extensively used for walking or motoring. Prices, \$25.00 to**\$18.00**



DENTS FAMOUS GLOVES

Dogskin Gloves, tan, with dome fasteners. Special per pair**\$1.00**

Dogskin Gloves, tan and grey, with dome fasteners. Special per pair, \$1.50 and**\$1.25**

Kirby Tan Gloves, for walking and driving. Per pair, \$2.00 and**\$1.75**

Tan Cheverette Gloves. Per pair**\$2.00**

French Kid Gloves. Per pair, \$2.00 and**\$1.75**

Mochas, in tan, sable, brown and grey. Per pair**\$1.75**

Mochas, silk lined. Per pair, \$2.50, \$2.25 and**\$2.00**

HOSIERY

Fancy Socks, pure silk, two-tone effects, one pair in fancy box.**\$4.00**

Silk Socks, purest silk, in black and all the newest shades. Per pair, \$2.50, \$1.50 and**\$1.00**

Fancy Cashmere Socks, all the popular shades. Per pair, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 75c and**50c**

Cashmere Hose, plain black and fancy colors. Per pair, 75c, 50c, 35c and**25c**

FANCY WAISTCOATS

Fancy Cloth Waistcoats, newest and most exclusive ideas, ranging from \$6.50 to**\$2.50**

Fancy Knitted Waistcoats, very "classy," wide choice of newest conceptions, at \$6.50 to**\$2.50**

BRACES

FANCY BRACES, in dainty boxes, appropriate for the season, at \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.50, \$1.25 and**75c**

FANCY BRACES, with hose supporters to match, at**\$1.25**

BRACES, excellent plain styles, wide selection, at \$1.50 to**50c**



W. & J. WILSON

Men's Furnishers, 1221 Government St. and Trounce Ave.

The Dominion Bank

Paid Up Capital\$ 3,980,000.00
Reserves 5,300,000.00
Total Assets 53,400,000.00
Deposits by the Public 41,000,000.00

Victoria B. C. Branch C. E. THOMAS, Manager
Temporary Premises, Cor. Fort and Broad Sts.

WANIBE'S STORE

A Tombola Ticket and a Great Reduction

30 BIG PRIZES

Will be presented for every 50 cents' worth purchased from
Either Store

I have spent in Japan about half a year, and brought back
last month all kinds of Silk Goods and Curios.
Call and See Goods for Xmas Presents

Yokohama Bazaar, 1422 Government Street
and Oriental Bazaar, 1322 Douglas Street

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From
Many Sources

Allied Printing Trades Council.....2nd Friday
Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Bookbinders.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Butchers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigar-makers.....1st Friday
Electricians.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st Monday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers on Horse Goods.....1st Monday
Musicians.....2nd Monday, at 8 p. m.
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Marine Engineers.....Monthly
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Monday
Sheet Metal Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railways.....1st Tuesday 2 p. m., 3rd Tuesday 8 p. m.
Stenographers.....Monthly
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council.....1st and 3rd Wednesday
Theatre Stage Employees.....1st Sunday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Secretaries.....of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

It is gratifying to members of organized labor to know that the bricklayers on Humber & Skeene jobs have received an increase of fifty cents a day.

By the mining laws and customs of Derbyshire, a miner, if he finds ore, may dig for its upon any person's ground.

The Michigan Central railroad has increased trainmen's wages 6 1/2 per cent, and operators 14 per cent.

The New Westminster Trades and Labor Council will build a new hall, site and building to cost \$100,000.

The 15,000 girls who went on strike against the shirtwaist manufacturers of New York, for improved conditions returned to work victorious.

George L. Berry, of San Francisco, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, has announced his candidacy for re-election.

At a most successful annual banquet held by the local members of the Plumbers, union, No. 324, over sixty members of the craft were present last week.

The strike at the plant of the Colonial Steel Company at Monaca, Pa., occasioned by a demand of a ten per cent. increase, was brought to an end by the men returning to the work at the old rate of wages.

President John A. Moffit, president of the United Hatters of North America, reported that out of 59 hat manufacturers who originally locked out their employees all but nine have surrendered.

The bookbinders have appointed a committee to revise and amend the constitution and by-laws. A proposition will be considered at the next meeting to reduce the eight hour fund assessment.

The advisability of making an order against drunken riding on top of light cars will be discussed between representatives of the railways and the railway commission sitting at the traffic sittings to be held in Ottawa next month.

Waiter girls in Germany have begun a movement to abolish the tipping system. At their recent convention in Munich, it was resolved that efforts should be made to emancipate themselves from the fee method by insisting on minimum wages in hotels and restaurants.

By the aid of the union label workers and the fair employers are equally benefited. There is no strife. All that is done is patronage given to goods manufactured or sold under fair labor conditions, and patronage withheld from goods manufactured or sold under unfair labor conditions.

The union label is a winner. It is attractive inasmuch as a little more of the comforts of the home are supplied to those who use it in their work, and those who call for it have the satisfaction of knowing that the commodities purchased are good, and they also comply with the written and unwritten laws of trade unionism.

Sixty expert woodsmen, of the Vancouver Island Power & Development Co., working at Jordan River, practically all local men and employed at the highest current wage, are now at work clearing sites for the various permanent buildings and the temporary camps, to be followed by clearance of the pipe and flume line right-of-way. Their comforts are looked after with the greatest care, even to the provision in the camp reading-room of the two daily papers of Victoria, a mail bag being despatched virtually each day by steamer from this city.

The ideal of the labor union is to better the social order. The union does not seek what is best for the individual strong man considered independently, but what is best for all the men in the group. The capable, earnest, workingman belongs to the union at a personal cost sometimes, but he is broad-minded enough and has enough of the feeling of brotherhood about him to be willing to give a part of his abundance to his fellow-worker who is less liberally endowed.

The long and vigorous fight of the Rochester Public Health Association has come to a close with the announcement that the board of supervisors of Monroe County has appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a hospital for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

This hospital is to be on the most improved lines and will have a capacity of seventy-five beds. This good news came as an inspiration to the state conference of sanitary health officers just closed in Rochester.

The election of McCarthy to the mayoralty of San Francisco, it is stated, was no surprise to those who followed the municipal campaign closely. There was a serious split in the Republican ranks, and the other forces that were his natural opponents were divided through dissension. As in the case of Schmitz, McCarthy won by the quarrels of his adversaries.

McCarthy began life as a carpenter, but for fourteen years he has been head of the building trades council of San Francisco. He has done more than any other man to concentrate the strength of the labor unions and make them a political power. No one has ever accused him of dishonesty or graft, although he has handled hundreds of thousands of dollars of union funds. Since the fire he has been instrumental in erecting the great Labor Temple, which is now the headquarters of the various unions.

Hotel bellboys in Michigan will have to stop carrying intoxicant beverages to guests' rooms, according to Deputy State Factory Inspector Frank Wood, of Lansing. "There is a statute which makes it an offense to hire boys to do anything which demoralizes their characters," he said, "and we are preparing to notify hotel proprietors that boys under twenty-one years of age must not be allowed to serve drinks."

The inspector is right. If drinks must be served in rooms, let the hotel proprietor hire other than minors to do the serving.

Labor temples are paying investments. In Toronto the receipts amounted to \$13,568.33, leaving a balance for the year of \$1,856.18. The excess of assets over liabilities is \$17,208.87. The Winnipeg Trades Hall is proving a money maker. In Los Angeles, despite the difficulties, the land and building are very valuable assets to the labor movement of the southern city.

Printing Pressmen report to the A. F. of L. Charters issued 30; surrendered, 17. Number of strikes, 13; won, 9; compromised, 1. Number of persons involved, 450; benefited, 18,000. Cost of strikes, \$275,000. No reductions in wages in the past year, and in some localities 15 per cent. increase has been secured. Death benefits, \$13,600. Donations to other unions by international, \$500, and by local unions, \$2,000. As a result of organization the conditions of the members have improved 40 per cent.

The Photo-Engravers' Union made the following report to the A. F. of L. for the year: Charters issued, 4. Gain in membership, 231. Number of strikes, 3; won, 1. Number of persons involved, \$2. Cost of strikes, \$4,110.50. Advantages gained without strike: 23 local agreements signed. No reductions in wages in the past year. Death benefits, \$1,275. As a result of organization, the eight-hour day has been established with increase in wages, working agreements in every city, and better sanitary conditions in workshops.

The Women's Trade Union League of Chicago has arranged for thirty-five

musical evenings to be held on Saturdays and Sundays in various of the municipal parks of Chicago during the season, from November 7, 1909, to March 26, 1910. In several cases the concerts occur simultaneously in different parts of the city. The music committee of the league says of the popular need for musical expression, "for art belongs to the people, from the heart of which it springs, whence, in its truest forms it still draws its inspiration."

From the report of the Convention Proceedings of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union just to hand we gather that there is now a total membership of almost 30,000. The income for the five years since the last convention amounts to \$636,146.75, and the expenditure for the same period \$436,619.78, leaving a balance on hand of \$199,526.97. Sick benefit to members is paid at the rate of \$5 per week for 16 weeks, while death benefits range from \$60 to \$500. Among the local unions organized in Canada since the last convention are Edmonton, Calgary and Medicine Hat in Alberta; Moose Jaw and Regina, Saskatchewan; Brandon, Manitoba; Toronto, Ontario, and New Westminster, B.C. John J. Gropp, who attended the convention at Milwaukee as delegate from Victoria, states that there were six hundred delegates assembled. The business was handled in a very able manner by President Frank X. Nashua, who was re-elected president for the next five years. Indianapolis, Indiana, was fixed upon for the permanent convention city.

On Wednesday morning last—December 16—the workday in the iron trades was reduced fifteen minutes, in accordance with the agreement entered into in 1907 between the unions of the industry and the California Metal Trades Association. For six months the time will be eight and one-quarter hours daily, and next June the covered eight hour day will be duly recognized. It will not be long until San Francisco and vicinity will lead the other cities of the land in inaugurating the shorter workday in the occupations followed by machinists, molders, patternmakers, blacksmith and helpers, boiler makers and steam fitters. The outcome is a matter of congratulation to all concerned, and a victory for the trade agreement.

Mr. Justice Martin has handed down judgment in the case of Garrigan vs. the Great Northern Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd., which was tried at Nelson on May 18 last. The plaintiff claimed \$8,000 damages, and is awarded \$4,000. The evidence showed that John Bower Carrigan was engaged by the defendant company to act as head brakeman. In their move at Phoenix, a car jumped the track and his leg was crushed so that it had to be amputated. The judge says the accident was caused by the long-established and effective system of "kicking" the cars into the drift, and the defendant company is liable at this negligence. His lordship assessed the damages at \$4,000. The accident occurred last December.

The International Geneva Association is a fraternal organization, the membership of which is composed of hotel employees who have served a three years' apprenticeship. The Victoria section has the honor of being the most northern of a chain which encircles the globe. It was established

in Geneva in 1877, and in the thirty-two years of its existence has seen branches established in every quarter of the globe. London, Paris, Berlin, Khartoum, Cape Town, Calcutta, Sidney, Buenos Ayres, New York, Montreal and Victoria are but a few of the sections of the world-wide circle. The main feature of the association is one of mutual help. Members in sickness or distress are assisted, while those involved in litigation are aided from the funds of the association. The association publishes an international journal in Dresden. The local section was formed a little over a year ago, and last week's dance was the second which has been given under its auspices. The officers of the local section are as follows: President, M. Rosshert; secretary, A. Wiermel; treasurer, A. Schramm. These with the following constituted the ball committee: Messrs. Ross, Hoen, Grifason and Strassburg.

A. F. of L. Convention
Each year seems to raise the standard of the union who come to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Those who have been coming regularly, year after year, naturally become more efficient, because they are more highly trained in the things which make for better leadership. They are more tolerant of others' mistakes and shortcomings. They are steeled against mere pettiness. They are more optimistic as to the possibilities for the workingman and workwoman of America and of the world. Their grasp of the bigger problems in the industrial world is larger, because their outlook is broader.

Coming into contact with this type of leadership, the younger and more inexperienced delegate catches something of their spirit. It is a real education to him. He goes back to his own central body and to his local with a vision of better things. He has for the time being gotten away from the narrowness of comparatively little things, and he returns with the feeling that this labor problem is a much bigger thing than he ever dreamed. Needless to say, it pays to send a delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor—pays the man who goes and the body that sends him. All of the above applies with peculiar force to the convention in Toronto that adjourned last week. There came together the picked men in the world of labor. They have risen from the ranks by the sheer force of their ability. They have come up through storm and shock. They have been shown no favor merely because of social position, wealth, or family prestige—the things which govern in the selection of other groups. Every man has earned the place which he now occupies.

To such men may safely be entrusted the destinies of the toilers of America, not that every man is a paragon of excellence, nor that they never make mistakes. But the good sense of the entire body usually prevails.

Marvelous is the patience of the delegates as they listen to long-drawn-out sessions, when nobody seems willing to cut off, because of the keen desire to give every fellow a square deal. And always does the right side win, provided, of course, that it can prove its case. Sometimes, for the moment, selfish qualities appear to crowd out justice, but everybody recognizes the fact that these men will see that wrongs shall be righted, ultimately, even though the law demands arbitrary action in a particular case.

Convenient and Comfortable



STUDY THE MATTER
of heat, and the quality and price of the appliances for producing both and then let us figure with you on
PLUMBING AND STEAM HEATING.
We can save you money. All our Heating Appliances are new in design and constructed on improved principles. Do not place your order until you have secured our prices. We will be pleased to give you an estimate.

HAYWARD & DODS
Sanitary Plumbing and Heating,
Fort street.

View Street Snaps

Business lot 30 x 120, between Quadra and Vancouver, adjoining lot, 60 feet, held at \$6,500. Low price for immediate sale.

\$2,500

1-3 cash, balance to arrange. We can make you \$500 on this.

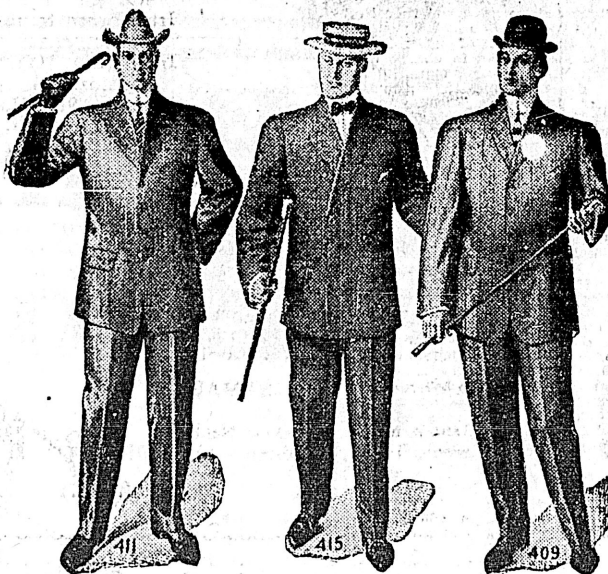
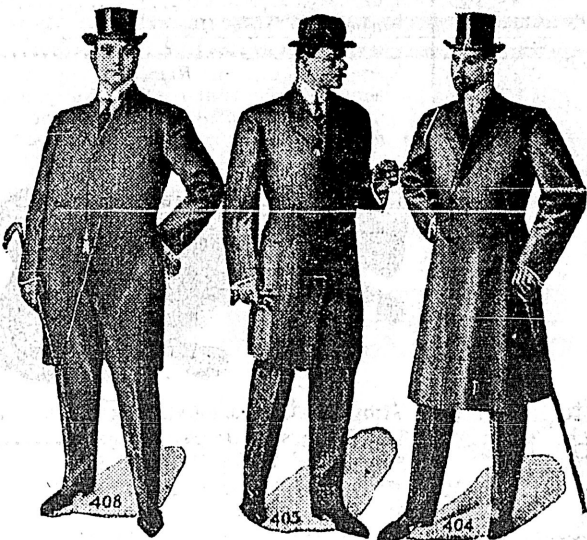
T. P. McConnell
Cor. Govt. and Fort Street,
Upstairs

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

Xmas Gifts FOR MEN

At the Semi-Ready Wardrobe

House Coats
Dressing Gowns
Dent's Gloves
Fancy Suspenders
Fine English Neckwear
Suit Cases and Valises
Travelling Rugs and Shawls
Silk Umbrellas
(name engraved free)
Self-Opening Umbrellas
Bath Robes
Night Robes and Pyjamas
Fancy Vests
Knitted Golf Jackets
Fine Kit and Club Bags
President Suspenders
Fine Fancy Hosiery
Leather Collar and Cuff Boxes
Silk and Linen Initial Handkerchiefs
English Knitted Vests
Silk, Cashmere, and Poplin muffs
Fine Jerseys and Sweaters
Fine Hats and Caps
Largest assortment of Fine Ties and Scarfs ever shown in Victoria.



The Fashion Show for Men

Fall and Winter Season

The freedom of our store is extended to every man just to come and see what is correct in Fabric and Fashion for the Fall and Winter Season.

Whether you wish to buy now, or intend to buy here or elsewhere, the new designs in Semi-ready Tailoring will make you au fait in the prevailing modes.

The best fabrics from the most famous looms of England are shown.

Expensive? 'Tis the only argument now advanced against Semi-ready by rivals. But when you consider that Semi-ready hand-tailored clothes are better made, better finished, and fit better than custom tailoring, there is no argument.

May we show you? We shall be glad.

Xmas Presents FOR MEN

At the Semi-Ready Wardrobe

Dress Suits
Tuxedo Jackets
Fine Business Suits
Frock Coats and Vests
Fine Trousers
Raincoats and Overcoats, with Prussian and Military collars.
Stanley Eureka Overcoats and Raincoats, in all the latest styles and patterns.
Smoking Jackets and Gowns
Fine Hats and Caps, Silk Handkerchiefs and Suspenders.
Fine Silk-lined Gloves Mackintoshes and Gaberdien Raincoats.
English Ulsters and Top Coats
Pim's Irish Poplin Neckwear.
Silk Umbrellas for Ladies and Gentlemen (name engraved free.)
Fine Underwear and Hosiery.

All Xmas goods put up in Special Presentation Boxes.

All Xmas goods put up in Special Presentation Boxes.

B. WILLIAMS & CO. Semi-ready Tailoring Clothiers and Hatters
614 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. Exclusive Agents for Semi-Ready Tailoring

Don't get Sea or Train Sick

Bishop Taylor-Smith, Chaplain General of the British Army has kindly given us permission to publicly state that he has at various times ordered supplies of Mothersill's Sea and Train Sickness Remedy and that he has found it most effective.

Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Press and the press generally in Great Britain and America. Analyzed by Sir Charles A. Cameron, C. B. M. D. Guaranteed perfectly harmless and if not satisfactory money refunded. Write for booklet, press notices and testimonials from prominent people. For sale at all first class druggists or send direct to Mothersill Remedy Co., 246 Cleland Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.—19 St. Bride St., London, E. C.

BRING GIFTS FOR VICTORIA'S NEEDY

Friendly Help Society Receives Donations From the Public Generally

He was in an agony of apprehension as he burst through the door of the big stove-heated room up in the Old Market Building, the door that has a sign on it reading: "Friendly Help Society." He had his cap in his hand and his round eager face was flushed with the exertion of dashing up stairs two steps at a time. Once inside the big room he stood face to face with two kind-looking ladies

both of whom encouraged him to speak. Suddenly a great shyness fell upon him for he was not old as time is measured, and for several moments he twined his cap around his head. Both ladies were wise in their day and generation and they did not press him. The cap was in danger of being annihilated when speech came to him at last.

"Please, is this the place where you take things for folks that needs them?"

The assurance was given. "Well, well, I've got something here." Speech failed him. Then both the kind-looking ladies came to his assistance. It was the psychological moment. After a little tactful questioning it developed that his boyish was connected with one of the schools, a member of a class whose donations had been sent in. He was late with his gift and he was in mortal fear that the boxes would have all been sent out before he could make his contribution. He was assured that he was in plenty of time and this seemed to relieve him greatly.

Up to this juncture there was no sign of a contribution. The poor cap was still being screwed into quaint and curious shapes and both small hands were required to perform this operation properly and completely. There was no parcel under either arm and there was no visible basket or box. Where could this eleventh-hour donation be? The mother sense came to the kind-looking ladies then. To be sure, where else would a boy carry a contribution?

And sure enough, investigation proved the fact. With great care, while he submitted manfully to the operation, a large, fine jar of home-made marmalade, such marmalade as will assuredly make some hungry tongues smothered in Christmas-tide was extracted from the boy's coat pocket. This transaction completed Boy and the kind-looking ladies were established as friends and Boy needs must lose his shyness and regain his natural demeanor which was that of good, normal boy. He was immensely interested in everything he saw and even more interested in some things he didn't see. He must be told where this was going and while that had come from. He must know if there were boys "about his size, say," who didn't have "paws" or "maws" and who might not be well acquainted with Santa Claus. All his questions were answered by one, and at last he withdrew, flushed and happy, happy in the thought that his jar of marmalade would play a part in this big scheme of Christmas cheer.

Coming in Heavily

The advent of Boy and his marmalade was only one incident of the many that have been and are being enacted in the rooms of the Friendly Help Society where the members of that very useful organization are receiving donations of clothes and food and toys for distribution, next Wednesday, to homes where otherwise material cheer would be wanting. Yesterday the pupils of all the city schools brought donations and today express wagons are busy carting these generous gifts to the society's rooms.

Such a variety of things as is gathered there to bewilder the visitor unfamiliar with such work! Here on a long table are toys, a regular shop supply of them; there piles of household supplies line the wall; there are bags and bags, with raisins and peel and seasoning, and sugar and flour and there are boxes of candy and there are clothes, some new and some slightly worn, but all warm and comfortable and good. Oh, such quantities of cheer as are gathered there!

And what was to be seen yesterday was only a taste of what was to come. The good ladies in charge declared that the donations had only begun to come in and they assured the visitor that on Tuesday and Wednesday he would not recognize the same rooms so full would they be of supplies and so busy would a bevy of ladies be filling boxes with good things.

The distributing is done on Wednesday because that will allow time to the folks to whom the boxes are sent to do their cooking, their pudding making and their general preparing before the arrival of the Great Feast, the anniversary of Nativity. Each box is packed with discrimination, with a definite knowledge of the number and ages of the family for which it is intended. And when each box is ready to be sent away—there are between 60 and 80 boxes despatched—a committee of ladies of the society goes to the butchers' shops and orders, for each family, a large roast, meat with accompanying sweet and such extras as are needed in the mystery of Christmas cookery.

No Real Poor

There are few real poor in Victoria. Most of those to whom the society lends its kindly aid are citizens who are but temporarily embarrassed and who may be next Christmas be in excellent circumstances, not to say opulent. Many of the families to whom boxes are sent are people who have recently come from the Old Country and who have not yet established themselves in remunerative positions. Others are people who have a struggle with circumstances of one kind or another, and who might be without the dear extras of the Christmas tide but for the good offices of this society. There are a few old people to whom the society sends cheer but the distribution of these Christmas boxes is not a distribution of charity. It is more in the sense of the extension of brotherly aid to those among us whose circumstances for the time being are less fortunate than ours, and with a lively sense of the possibility of a reversal of position in future years of this strange whirl called daily life.

One illustrative instance may be recalled. One generous box will go next Wednesday to an artist and his wife whose names are not known to the writer nor to the ladies of the society. This gentleman and his wife are excellent, good people, but owing to their temporary condition they are braving life in a boat-house with but small furnishings. By next Christmas, it is hoped and expected, they will have established themselves in a snug home of their own, receiving their share of the prosperity of this bountiful province.

Among the donations that are being received at the society's rooms, some which are worthy comment. Some reflect the generosity of the children themselves, these coming, of course, from the schools. There was one donation that could not be mistaken. It came from some dear little girl, some tot whose heart is warm and tender and whose eyes no doubt filled with tears at the thought of other babies whose Christmas might be cheerless. And what this baby girl sent was the cutest little basket-work doll cradle all trimmed with pink ribbon and such a cradle as will send some sister baby girl into ecstasies next Saturday. And, snuggled close in the hood of this pretty cradle was a big, round, yellow orange!

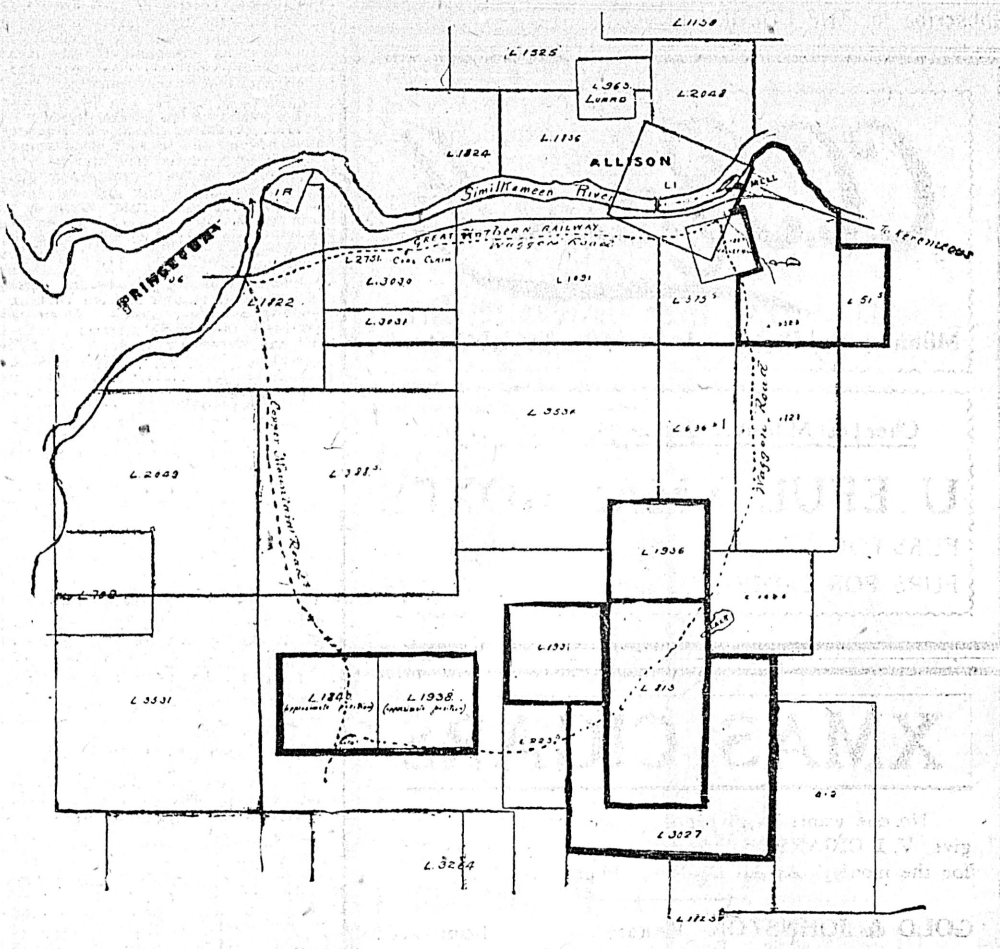
Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens soap water and disinfects.

SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT SIMILKAMEEN

TENDERS will be received up to January 31, 1910, for all the valuable property comprised in what is known as the Allison Saw Mill, situated near the Forks of the Tulameen and the South Branch of the Similkameen Rivers—about three miles from the thriving town of Princeton and adjoining the townsite of Allison. The mill is new and has been running at the present site for a few months, capable of cutting from 30—40,000 ft. a day. The property consists of Mill with two planers, Engir Lathe Shingle Mill, etc., etc. About 1,700 acres of crown-granted land, on which there is estimated to be 8,000,000 ft. of timber—about half of the area is good fruit land and a portion of it borders on the Similkameen River. The lots are as follows: No. 1840, 163 acres; No. 1936, 160 acres; No. 1937, 160 acres; No. 3528, 258 acres; No. 518, 80 acres; No. 815, 320 acres; No. 3027, 700 acres; No. 1938a, 160 acres. The mill is built on the bank of the river at a point where logs can be held, and both the waters of the Tulameen and the South Branch of the Similkameen are tributary to it, in both of which rivers logs can be driven at almost any season of the year. The Great Northern Railway passes close to the yard of the mill, and only requires a switch (which is arranged for) of about 1,000 feet.

The location of mill is shown on the annexed sketch, as well as the crown granted property tinted black, which goes with the mill. The Great Northern Railway is now being operated to Princeton, and construction will be continued west from that point to Vancouver. The completion of the Great Northern to Princeton from Keremeos opens up a large demand for lumber, and a thriving business is assured—no other mill in district. Tenders to be sent to Messrs. Pooley, Luxton & Pooley, Chancery Chambers, Langley Street, Victoria, from whom any further information can be obtained, and the reason for offering same for sale given.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.



Bankrupt Sale of Boots and Shoes

Clearing out the stock of the Anglo-American Shoe Company. This firm has only been in business six months and all the shoes are NEW. Now is your chance to buy good goods at a fraction of manufacturers prices.

MEN'S ENGLISH KIP LACED BOOTS. Regular \$4 and \$4.50. Bankrupt Price **\$2.70**
MEN'S SATIN CALF LACED BOOTS. Regular \$2.50. Bankrupt Price **\$1.45**
MEN'S AMERICAN KNEE GUM BOOTS. Bankrupt Price **\$3.45**
MEN'S VELOUR CALF, dull tops, welted soles, Blucher cut. Regular \$4.50 and \$5.00. Bankrupt Price **\$2.85**
LADIES' FINE KID LACED BOOTS, welted soles, J. & T. Bell's make. Regular \$4.00 to \$4.50. Bankrupt price **\$2.15**
LADIES' BOX CALF LACED BOOTS, heavy soles, blucher cut. Regular \$2.50 and \$3.00. Bankrupt price **\$1.90**
LADIES' KID LACED BOOTS, heavy soles, patent tip. Regular \$2.50. Bankrupt price **\$1.45**

LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, English make. Bankrupt price, 45c and **70c**
MISSES' CALF AND KID BLUCHER CUT LACED BOOTS, light and heavy soles, sizes 11 to 2. Regular \$2.25 to \$3.00. Bankrupt price **\$1.40**
CHILDREN'S CALF AND KID, same as above, sizes 8 to 12 1-2. Bankrupt price **\$1.15**
SIZES 5 to 7 1-2. Bankrupt price **\$1.00**
BOYS' SOLID LEATHER SCHOOL BOOTS, the kind that wears. Sizes 1 to 5. Regular \$2.00 to \$2.75. Bankrupt price **\$1.65**
YOUTHS' SOLID LEATHER SCHOOL BOOTS, sizes 11 to 13. Regular \$1.90 to \$2.25. Bankrupt price **\$1.45**

DON'T BUY OLD STOCK WHEN YOU CAN GET NEW GOODS FOR LESS THAN OLD SHOP-WORN STOCK.

Remember the Place. Don't Be Misled by False Colors

Bet. Gov't and Broad

623 JOHNSON STREET

Bet. Gov't and Broad

BOOTA SINGH AGAIN

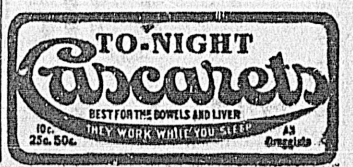
Hindu Falls Foul of Fellow Country-men Who Flee to the City.

After having been for months the centre of disturbance in the Hindu colony here and having many a time off appeared in the local police court either as prosecutor or defendant, while the authorities were given untold worry endeavoring to get the real facts of the numerous charges,

Boota Singh, the bete noir of his fellow countrymen, has again run into difficulties but this time at Port Moody whither he has transferred his activities. As the result of an assault which he claims was made upon him exactly two weeks ago today Boota Singh has been in the city for the past few days endeavoring to locate the quartette of Hindus, who after the attack upon him, fled to Victoria. The provincial police at New Westminster were appealed to by the victim of the assault and through

them the local office was interested with the result that on Friday afternoon three Hindus, Santa Singh, Rajah Singh and Mam Singh, were arrested in an old shack at the rear of the Western Hotel, Store Street, and yesterday morning the other member of the quartette, Maramah Singh, was gathered in, the arrest being effected by Sergeant Murray and Constable Dockstader. Last night the four prisoners and Boota Singh were taken back to New Westminster

where the latter will prosecute his charge against them.



Don't Buy Xmas Gifts

That cost an extremely high price and are not appreciated. Nothing makes a better present for Father, Mother, or Wife, than a pretty Electric Fixture or Table Lamp. We have cut our prices as low as possible, and our stock is large and up-to-date. Open Evenings.

HAWKINS & HAYWARD

728 YATES ST. Electric Supplies PHONE 643.
Look for the sign "ELECTRIC."

ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1859.

Capital, paid up.....\$4,900,000
Reserve.....\$5,600,000
Total Assets.....\$58,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Pays Special Attention to

Savings Bank Accounts

T. D. VEITCH, - - Manager Victoria Branch

ON AND AFTER THE 1st OF APRIL THE ROYAL BANK WILL OCCUPY THEIR NEW PREMISES AT PRESENT BEING ERECTED in GOVERNMENT ST.

HOUSES BUILT

On the
Installment Plan

D. H. BALE

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Phone 1140.
Cor Fort and Stadacona Streets

Subscribe for THE COLONIST

NURSING SOCIETY'S SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Good Work Done By the Local
Body—Year Ends Most
Satisfactorily

The past year has been one of the most successful of any during which the Home Nursing Society has been in existence. After several years of

struggle the society has entered upon an era of prosperity and usefulness. This satisfactory condition of affairs was fully reflected in the reports which were submitted at the annual meeting of the Society held at the city hall on Tuesday afternoon last. There was a good attendance of members. Mrs. G. H. Barnard, president of the Society, read the following report:

President's Report.

Ladies: Into the lives of all societies, as of individuals, comes years of trouble and adversity, and years of peace and prosperity. The Home Nursing Society has not been an exception to this rule. It has had its struggles and difficulties, but for the past few years it seems to have entered upon an era of prosperity and most successful and encouraging work. It has been my privilege to act as your president for the past seven years and for three years previously as one of the committee. During these ten years we have never had a year of such uninterrupted usefulness, as the past, and our finances have never been in such good standing. In spite of the fact that we have taken care of twelve maternity cases, (more than in any previous year) we have had very little extra help. Our nurse, Mrs. Herbert, whom we feared some years ago was not going to be strong enough to continue the work, seems to have grown stronger, notwithstanding the constant strain of the work and the tremendous demand upon her energy. When one considers the twelve maternity cases she has nursed; that her visits have averaged 100 a month, and that she has done this unaided without one day's illness, one is, I think, filled with amazement and with thankfulness that we have such a worker in our city, and the Home Nursing Society can not sufficiently express its appreciation of her.

I would like to draw your attention to the work our society is doing for many of the new citizens of Victoria. As you know the expense of coming here from the old world, or even from the east, is very great, and many a laborer is unable (when illness overtakes his wife or children) to meet the expenses of a doctor and nurse, and the recent travelling expenses. By giving the services of the nurse at such a time many families have been enabled to begin life in this new country unincumbered by debt. In this way I feel we have been able to lend a helping hand not only to individual cases but to our city as well.

Does Noble Work.

As we have helped the "stranger who is within our gates," so has he helped us, for you will notice amongst the list of our subscribers many new names, especially will you find these on Mrs. Brooker's list. She makes our society and its needs known to a very large number of new-comers. I feel we can not sufficiently thank her and the other ladies who so kindly collect for their innumerable efforts and I need not tell you that the life of the society is entirely dependent upon their work. It is unnecessary for me to deal further with the finances, as our secretary will give you all facts and figures. I wish only to mention once again one thing in this connection, our balance in the bank is larger than ever before. This is owing largely to the fact of our help during the year, which is most unusual, but past experiences has taught us that to carry on the work successfully we must always be prepared for those extra expenses which are very heavy when they come and so in thanking the public for their generosity we must earnestly solicit a continuation of the same that we may be able as in past years to help the poor and afflicted amongst the fast increasing population of our city.

Substantial Results

The secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Helen Robertson, submitted exhaustive reports showing the work done during the year and a financial statement indicating that the society is now in a flourishing condition. These reports follow:

Secretary's Report

It is my very pleasant duty this year to report an unusually successful year's work. Not only does our nurse and extensive work than heretofore, but also financially we have met with great success. Although several of our old subscribers have died, the list, through absence from town, and in a few cases through death, yet new names have been added, and our receipts have been increased rather than diminished. This is, as of old, entirely owing to the co-operation of our collectors, one of whom alone has collected no less a sum than \$570, and anyone who has attempted the arduous task of house-to-house collecting can appreciate what her labors have been. The nurse has had a very busy year, having attended no less than twelve maternity cases (more than ever before) besides all her many other cases. She has paid on an average one hundred visits a month. A very large quantity of clothing has been distributed by both Mrs. Brooker and the nurse, who are always thankful for any donations of clothing or old linen. We feel the society owes a deep debt of gratitude to our nurse who continues to be a source of comfort to us as well as a great help to so many of the poor and ill in our city.

We again extend our thanks to the Corporation of Victoria for their subscription of \$200. A. T. Goward, manager of the B. C. Electric company, for a monthly donation of tickets; Mrs. C. F. Todd for her monthly subscription of \$5; Mr. Raymur for kindly auditing the books; The Friendly Help Society for food, etc.; the members of the medical profession who have so kindly given help and advice; Mrs. Croft and Miss O'Reilly for generous donations of food, fuel and bedding during the cold weather last winter; Mrs. Hardie for clothing and money at the same time; Mrs. Gress (Continued on Page Twenty)

Maynard & Son AUCTIONEERS.

Instructed by F. J. Bittancourt, we will sell at our salesroom, 1314 Broad St., on

TUESDAY, 2 p. m.

Contents of Store

(from Oriental Alley)
Consisting of:
Hardware, Tools, Doors, Sashes, Chains, Stoves, Refrigerators, Cash Railway (all brass), Scales, Spray Pumps, Dry Goods, Clothing, lot of Brassware, Copper and numerous other articles.

Also at same time,
Assortment of Groceries.
All on view Monday afternoon.

MAYNARD & SON, Auctioneers.

Important Sale of Japanese Goods JUST IN TIME FOR CHRISTMAS

Stewart Williams & Co.

duly instructed, will sell by Auction at THE DRAIRD HOTEL on Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock sharp, a quantity of Japanese Goods, including:

Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Sugar Basins, Biscuit Boxes, Fruit Dishes, Basins, Silk and Cotton Blouses, Silk Pyjamas, Drawn Linen Tea Cloths, Doyleys, Smoking Jackets, Dressing Jackets, Cushion Covers, Belts, Japanese Trays, Screens, Ash Trays, Mats, Crumb Trays and Brushes, Rice Curtains, etc., etc.

Also a quantity of Electro Plated Ware.
All the above Goods are new, and would make most suitable Xmas Presents.

On view Monday.

Stewart Williams, The Auctioneer.

DAVIES & SONS

AUCTIONEERS
742 Fort Street

Have for private sale a large quantity of new and second hand.

FURNITURE
Cooking and Heating Stoves, Incubators, etc.

W. H. ELLIS, Investment Broker

In the Canadian Courier of December 11th, published in Toronto, are the following words under the heading of "Reflections":

"Canadians hardly realize how prosperous their country is, though they are said to be a optimistic people. This lack of knowledge shows itself in two ways. Comparatively few people know that Canada is making faster progress than any other country in the world; that the records of 1909 have surpassed the records of 1907, the banner year in Canada as in other countries. Because of this incomplete realization, some people are holding back, are talking of the impossibility of maintaining the present high price of real estate, and are generally dubious. Their doubt makes them miss opportunities which wiser men grasp."

These remarks seem so appropriate at the present time in Victoria, at least judging from experiences of my own within the past thirty days, that I cannot refrain from giving them publicity. They may give courage to the man with the money, and cause him to take advantage of opportunity.

The principal transactions in realty during the past fortnight have been in business and semi-business properties, some of which have changed hands several times at advanced prices within a fortnight. An amusing and instructive instance of what is in store for Victoria, according to the opinion of sound, common-sense, hard-headed business men, is the following: From my advertising in The Colonist, a well-known business man of Victoria called on me in reference to one of my quotations. He discussed it with me, considered it a day and decided to purchase the day before the provincial election, but said that he would not put up his money until he was assured the McBride government were returned. On Friday, the day following the election, he telephoned me to come and get his check and close the deal, which was done. He nearly missed a good thing at that, for another careful real estate operator was just a few minutes behind me to the owner with his check. The other day (Friday at that) he refused an offer of one hundred and fifty per cent on the gross price paid and six hundred per cent on his actual cash payment. Enough said.

I have authority to quote the following bargains in business property:

Splendid Yates Street Investment

Lot 30 x 120, on which is a two-storey brick building at present occupied by Dr. Frank Hall. The upstairs is rented for \$40 per month, and I am prepared to produce a tenant who will rent the lower floor at one hundred dollars per month. The building could not be duplicated today for \$12,000, and its walls are strong enough to carry two more stories. The purchase price is

Only \$31,000

which makes the cost per foot front for the land \$633. This is very considerably under other quotations in the block between Douglas and Blanchard.

Choice Douglas Street Investment

This is a lot 30 x 120, immediately north of Cormorant street, on the east side of Douglas street. This is occupied by a two-storey brick building; the lease of which expires with sale. The building could not be duplicated today for \$8,000. The purchase price is \$20,000 on terms. This is a good buy as Douglas street values will soon take a movement upward that will bring regrets to many who have missed the opportunity of realizing handsome profits in a short space of time.

I have also an exclusive authority to sell an improved business property in a specially fine situation, which will produce a satisfactory revenue, and must of necessity advance in land value. Particulars, price and terms on application, though \$15,000 cash will handle this.

I have a number of other business properties all of which are excellent purchases, and will be pleased to give particulars.

Richmond Avenue Residence

This residence is situated on a lot 60x135, between Oak Bay Avenue and Cadboro Bay Road, is 2½ storeys, contains seven rooms, with all modern conveniences. There is also stable and coachhouse. The garden has fine shrubberies, flowers, shrubs, fruit trees, etc. The whole forms a very fine residence property, and the owner has placed it at a very low figure for a cash sale. Price \$4,750

Oak Bay Residence

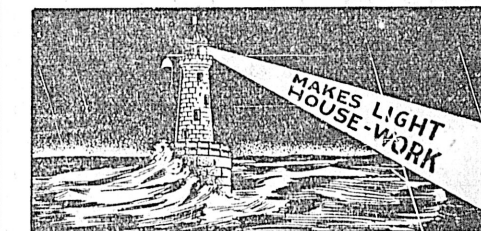
St. Patrick street, off Oak Bay avenue, near Brighton place. Residence of seven rooms, bathroom, pantries, etc. Fire-places in each room. Large basement. Sewerage by septic tanks. Lot 145 x 240, with tennis court, orchard of 40 trees and small fruits; flower garden. Price \$9,500

MANY OTHER RESIDENCES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS AT PRICES FROM \$1,500 TO \$100,000

District Acreage

Some very attractive properties in Saanich, Metchosin, Sooke and Victoria Districts, in Comox and Alberni Districts, etc. Investors are requested to investigate.

In Industrial Shares I Have to Offer Those of the WESTERN SOAP CO., LTD



WHILE
THERE'S
LIFE
THERE'S
SOAP

WHAT AN ANNUAL XMAS PRESENT Fifty or a Hundred or a Thousand Shares would make? You may place \$50 or \$1,000 in something that will wear out in a month or break in a minute, but here is one that gives promise of bringing the recipient a handsome return year after year and will also increase in value. Investigate it.

W. H. ELLIS, Investment Broker

ROOM 2, UPSTAIRS.
Phone R940 P. O. Box 110. 1122 Government St., Victoria, B. C.
Canyasser wanted to sell stock. Good commission.

OUR PRICES ARE 50 PER CENT CHEAPER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE

SILK KIMONAS

New arrivals and entirely new designs, beautifully hand-worked. We carry the largest stock of Kimonas in Canada, practically every one being exclusive. Prices, from \$23.00 down to.....\$1.75

DRESSING SACQUES

All the latest designs and colors. Prices up from.....\$1.75

OPERA CLOAKS AND EVENING WRAPS

We are showing a line of the rarest beautiful Opera Cloaks and Evening Wraps ever brought into the city. Pink, black, blue, and white. The designs are superb. Many are worked in most fascinating designs. Lined throughout in silk. Up from\$7.00

LINEN TABLE COVERS

Hand drawn or embroidered Table Covers (none are machine worked). All sizes and prices ranging up from.....50¢

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

Ladies' hand embroidered and tastily hemmed in various quality silks. Prices up from10¢
Gentlemen's—A man doesn't use one every day, but he appreciates one for evening wear. Prices up from.....20¢

DOYLIES

Complete stock of Doylies, just such a thing as the lady may wish for. All hand worked. Prices up from2½¢

SILK HOSIERY

Ladies' fine Silk Hose, in all colors and patterns. Prices up from.....\$1.00
Gentlemen's Silk Socks—The exact wear for evenings. Prices up from.....90¢

BED SPREAD COVERS

Beautiful designs, hand embroidered. Prices from \$100 down to.....\$30

SILK SHAWLS

A very acceptable gift, which can be obtained from us at 50 per cent lower than elsewhere. All the newest colors. Prices up from.....\$1.10

SILK SCARFS

Space will not permit of detail. Prices up from.....75¢

SPECIAL—A magnificent hand carved Tique Lounge (frame only). This is one of the most handsome pieces of furniture ever seen. Price.....\$100

SILK THREADS

In Qualities and Numbers.

GRASS LINEN

Just arrived a new importation of various useful articles in Grass Linen.

CUSHION COVERS

Prettily worked in silk or satin. Prices up from.....\$1.00

DRESS PATTERNS

Silk embroidered, newest in design and perfect in workmanship. Prices up from\$10.00

WAIST PATTERNS

Prices range conveniently up from.....\$2.50

DRESSING GOWNS AND JACKETS

The very best of qualities are represented here. Our prices on this line, as on every other, are the lowest in town. Prices up from.....\$3.25

PIANO DRAPES

In all shades and designs. Prices up from.....\$3.00

LADIES' VESTS

in pure silk. Very dainty little garments. In white, cream, blue and pink. Prices up from\$2.00

LADIES' SILK NIGHT DRESSES

In silk. In cream, white, pink, and blue. Prices up from.....\$2.50

LADIES' SILK DRAWERS

In pink, white, cream, and blue. Beautifully trimmed. Prices up from.....\$1.50

LADIES' SILK CHIMES

Embroidered. In pink, white, cream, and blue. Prices up from.....\$1.75

TABLE CENTRE PIECES

Silk or Linen, exquisite designs and artistically embroidered, or drawn work. Prices up from85¢

SEA GRASS AND RATTAN CHAIRS

Sea Grass and Rattan Chairs are priced up from\$1.00

All our Goods are imported direct. No middleman's profit.
Our Stock always was and always will be exclusive.
35% to 50% Reduction on all goods still continues.

ORIENTAL IMPORTING CO.

510 Cormorant Street. - - - Opposite E. & N. Depot

NURSING SOCIETY'S SUCCESSFUL YEAR

(Continued from Page Nineteen)
ley for a Christmas donation of money, and to all those who have so kindly given clothing throughout the year. Lastly, we wish to thank all our friends and subscribers, both old and new, and trust that they may continue to feel that the money they have so generously given to the society has

been given in a good cause and used to the best advantage.
HELEN ROBERTSON.
Financial Showing
Mrs. Robertson, as treasurer, also submitted the following financial statement:
Receipts
Balance on hand, November 30, 1938 \$ 389.37
Subscriptions for the year 123.60
Donations 17.50
Collections
Expenditure
Nurse's salary \$ 600.00
C-r fare 14.00
Extra help 38.00
Telephone 3.40
Christmas gifts 28.00
Printing 7.50

Per Mrs. Wilson \$6.25
Per Mrs. Nicholles 40.25
Per Mrs. Brooker 571.00
Total \$1,227.97

Home sewing society 10.60
Washing 1.50
Balance in bank 491.77
Total \$1,227.97

Balance in savings bank account, November 30, 1939 209.25
Mrs. Toller moved and Mrs. Fletcher seconded a vote of thanks to the collectors specifically naming Mrs. Brooker, who was especially active.

The president said that, as a member of the home committee, she had many opportunities of seeing the work of the nurse. She thought that her rare gift of teaching enabled her to do a great deal of good, especially among young mothers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mrs. G. H. Barnard; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Toller; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Fletcher; 3rd vice-president, Mrs. Perrin; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Harold Robertson; honorary members, Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Goepels, Miss Carr, Mrs. Pemberton; working members, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Brooker, Berkeley, Hardie, Hay, Cameron, Jenkins, Todd, Wilson, Nicholles, Schlar.

Mrs. Barnard thanked the ladies, as before, she thought that as she was so long absent from the city, some one else would have better filled the office. But the work was very dear to her heart, and absent, it was not forgotten.

Mrs. Pemberton thanked the ladies for the honor they had done her in making her a life member.

The following is the list of subscribers:
Annuals, per Mrs. Brooker

Mrs. A. C. Plummer, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. B. W. Pearce, Mrs. Henry Croft, Mrs. C. E. Pooley, Lady Crease, Mrs. Pemberton, A. Friend, Mrs. (Justice) Martin, Mrs. A. P. Luxton, Mrs. J. W. Laing, Mrs. L. Fisher, Mrs. R. P. Butchart, Mrs. G. A. Kirk, Mrs. A. W. Jones, Mrs. R. S. Day, Miss Angus, Miss Ward, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. T. R. Smith, Mrs. F. D. Little, Mrs. (Capt.) Freeman, Mrs. F. L. Hughes, Mrs. J. E. Newcombe, Mrs. H. J. Scott, Mrs. P. S. Barnard, Mrs. (Capt.) Troup, Mrs. C. M. Dumbleton, Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Mrs. J. O. Graham, Mrs. Perrin, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. W. Rogers, Mrs. J. H. Lawson, Mrs. C. Holland, Mrs. (Dr.) Fagan, Mrs. O. Weller, Mrs. J. W. Ambury, Mrs. T. W. Paterson, Mrs. R. H. Brown, Miss O'Reilly, Mrs. J. McArthur, Mrs. J. B. Hobson, Mrs. F. Norris, Mrs. G. T. Ellis, Mrs. (Dr.) Milne, Mrs. G. H. Barnard, Mrs. D. M. Rogers, Mrs. J. A. Walker, Miss Newby, Mrs. H. E. Levy, Mrs. F. M. Rattenbury, Mrs. J. S. H. Matson, Mrs. H. G. Wilson, Mrs. Hickman Tye, Mrs. Theo. Lubbe, Mrs. W. Brice, Mrs. J. D. Prentice, Mrs. (Dr.) Hasell, Mrs. H. Cooley, Mrs. C. P. Dupont, Mrs. C. H. Topp, Mrs. W. F. Page, Mrs. Capt. Gray, Mrs. (Col.) Hall, Mrs. L. Marks, Mrs. J. A. Alkman, Mrs. G. Gillespie, Mrs. (Dr.) Robertson, Mrs. J. H. Gillespie, Miss Duff, Mrs. A. G. Cameron, Mrs. W. Cathcart, Mrs. A. J. C. Galletley, Mrs. J. E. Wilson, Miss Crease, Mrs. R. W. Jones, Mrs. C. W. C. Griffith Hughes, "The Bank of Montreal," Mrs. M. Carlin, Mrs. R. B. Swinerton, Mrs. J. Goodfellow, Mrs. R. J. Harlow, Miss Drake, Mrs. A. Wright, Mrs. (Dr.) Young, Mrs. Lewis Hall, Mrs. T. H. Slater, Mrs. W. H. Langley, Mrs. J. Burns, Mrs. Max Leiser, Mrs. H. R. Beaven, Mrs. Hay, Mrs. J. Langley, Mrs. Foreman, Mrs. A. C. Burdick, Mrs. Jas. Baker, Mrs. G. Meldrum, Mrs. W. H. Bone, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mrs. F. Waddington, Mrs. J. Arbutnot, Mrs. F. W. Noel, Mrs. H. H. Shandley, Mrs. R. McBride, Mrs. S. Fleming, Mrs. A. W. Bridgman, Mrs. A. Coles, Mrs. T. A. Berkeley, Mrs. F. W. Stevenson, Mrs. J. A. Wood, Mrs. (Dr.) O. M. Jones, Mrs. J. A. Turner, Mrs. J. M. Savage, Mrs. N. P. Denison, Miss Galletley, Mrs. J. Phair, Mrs. W. C. Sampson, Mrs. A. Beasley, W. Fernie, J. Hayward, J. Wilson, J. A. Mara, C. E. Redfern, J. D. Virtue, Hon. F. J. Fulton.

Monthly Per Mrs. Brooker
Miss Archbutt, Mrs. A. A. Aaronson, Mrs. R. E. Brett, Mrs. (Capt.) Butler, Mrs. C. Brash, Mrs. J. Brown, Mrs. M. Camusa, Mrs. J. Chow, Mrs. F. Carne, Mrs. H. C. Cullen, Mrs. J. S. Craty, Mrs. W. Denny, Mrs. J. P. Elford, Mrs. J. H. Elford, Mrs. R. T. Elford, Mrs. J. Fowler, Mrs. R. F. Green, Mrs. W. Gill, Mrs. N. B. Gresley, Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. J. Hunter, Mrs. G. A. Keefer, Mrs. A. G. King, Mrs. T. Landsberg, Mrs. B. Love, Mrs. J. McDonald, Mrs. A. H. Mitchell, Mrs. A. Monroe, Mrs. H. Martin, Mrs. H. Maynard, Mrs. A. J. Morley, Mrs. T. McLaughlin, Mrs. F. J. Norris, Mrs. J. C. Pendray, Mrs. R. Porter, Mrs. J. P. Pelletiere, Mrs. H. B. Robertson, Mrs. G. Rudlin, Mrs. D. Spencer, Mrs. C. Spencer, Mrs. J. Stevenson, Miss Spring, Mrs. J. L. Smith, Mrs. (Capt.) Tatlow, Mrs. S. P. Tuck, Mrs. R. Tennant, Mrs. J. Haggerty, Mrs. A. J. Hollier, Mrs. R. Scott, Mrs. A. Gillespie, Mrs. Henry Martin, Mrs. M. Harding, A. Friend (E. C. M.)

Per Mrs. Wilson
Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. A. Garesche, Mrs. Goodacre, Mrs. F. Moore, Mrs. D. R. King, Mrs. Sayward, Mrs. M. W. Walcott, Mrs. McE. Smith, Mrs. Cocker, Mrs. E. M. Johnstone, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Crow-Baker, Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Heisterman, Mrs. Dixi Ross, Mrs. R. Jones, Mrs. H. Young, Mrs. Young, Mrs. York, Mrs. Clarke.

Per Mrs. Nicholles
Mrs. Billingham, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Grimshaw, Mrs. Mes, Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Rich, Mrs. Rickaby, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. Woods, Miss Moore, Miss Lettuce, Miss Williams, Miss Carr, Mrs. Vincent, Mrs. C. F. Todd, Mrs. Hardie, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Goward, Mrs. Saunders, Corporation of Victoria, A. Friend, Miss Cooper, Mrs. Gould, F. S. Mrs. Blythe.

Club Remains Open.
For the convenience of members doing Christmas shopping the Alexandra Club will be kept open until 9 p.m. the first four days of the ensuing week.

The Hospital Xmas Tree.
Arrangements for Christmas at the Jubilee Hospital are in hand, and all contributions towards the Christmas trees and decorations will be most gratefully received on Wednesday and Thursday and Friday, and may be left in the workroom under the new Pemberton Chapel where a member of the committee will be always on hand. Toys, books, candles, holly and evergreens will be most welcome.

St. Ann's Closing.
A delightful entertainment was that given yesterday afternoon by the little ones of St. Ann's kindergarten. The large room was well filled by an appreciative audience, among whom were the bishop and clergy of the parish. The joy of Christmas was in the air and lighted up the faces of the prettily dressed children. Only the limited could guess how much pains the bright gentle sister must have taken to train the tiny actors and actresses to perform their parts so naturally and so

perfectly. Where everything was good it seems invidious to single out any one, but the singing of St. Elmo Russell was a treat such as is rarely enjoyed from so young a singer.

After the close of the programme, Bishop Macdonald praised the children and told them that last year he had visited the Holy Land. He had seen the very spot where it was believed the shepherds were watching when the events happened about which they had just been telling.

On Monday the entertainment will be repeated by the children and an admission of ten cents will be charged.

The following is the programme:

Chorus "Christmas Chimes"
Greetings.
Song "Santa Claus Is Coming"
Recitation "The Rock-a-bye Lady"
Song "Christmas Morning"
Our Papa's Little Men.
Drama "Carrie's Quarter"
Dialogue "Military Discipline"
Good Night Drill.
Recitation "Scaring Santa Claus"
Song and Tableau "Christmas Eve"
The story of the First Christmas.
Tableau "The Holy Night"
Thanks.
God Save the King.

On Wednesday in Christmas week the Pemberton Chapel will be opened and all friends of the hospital are asked to bear the date in mind. Mr. and Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Mrs. Harry Briggs and a number of other ladies have kindly consented to form a choir on that occasion.

The following are the contributions to the Friendly Help Society from the Girls Central school: Principal and staff, \$5.00; pupils, cash, \$8.30; bread tickets, \$3.00; 55 bottles jam, 122 packages groceries and 63 packages clothing.

FOR SALE EXCLUSIVELY BY The City Brokerage

1218 DOUGLAS STREET



This new modern residence containing seven rooms, overlooking the best part of the Gorge, ten minutes from car line; waterfront for boat house, including three-quarters of an acre, worth alone \$2,000.00. House cost \$2,750.00; septic tank and complete water service. The price for immediate sale is \$3,500 on easy terms.

Now Ready for Business

OUR PIANO DEPARTMENT

We are certain that the musical people of Victoria will gladly acknowledge after visiting

Our New Piano and Music Store

That never before in Victoria's history has there been brought together, all on one floor, as choice a stock of so many of

THE WORLD'S BEST KNOWN MAKES

CONSISTING OF GRANDS, UPRIGHT AND PLAYER
PIANOS.

CHICKERING & SONS, BROADWOOD & SONS, KNABE,
KRANICH & BACH, "NEW ART" BELL, HAINES BROS.,
LACHNER, SCHUMANN, BREWSTER,

and other makes. Each a leader in its grade. Here the customer can compare one with another, and under the same conditions. We believe this courtesy is justly due to our patrons. Piano buyers have a right to insist that different makes be kept in stock for their inspection. Our method of selling at strictly one price, and that the lowest, and treating everybody alike, will appeal to all fair-minded and honest people.

You are cordially invited to call. Just as welcome whether you buy or not.

MONTELIUS PIANO HOUSE, Ltd.

1104 Government Street

Largest Music Concern in Western Canada.

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA (MAPLE LEAF LABEL)



Give The Children

the best and most nutritious beverage in the world—Cowan's Perfection Cocoa.

It assimilates with food—helps digestion—and makes children grow strong and healthy.

It is an absolutely pure Cocoa of the finest quality. It is nourishing and healthful for young and old.

Mothers know the economy of Cowan's Cocoa. It goes so much further than any other.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, - - - TORONTO.

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Our List of Bargains This Week
Are Better Than Ever. We offer:

AN ARTISTIC MODERN BUNGALOW HOME

With One Acre of Ground
in Oak Bay District

This is the Cheapest Modern Home on the market. The house contains 7 large rooms, with full basement under the whole house, Pantry Larder, Butler's Pantry, 5 Fireplaces, and is exceptionally built, being built by day labor. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with Tennis Court, Lawn, Shrubs, Fruit Trees and Vegetable Garden.

This Beautiful Home and an Acre of Ground

Only \$8,500

The first person gets it. Terms.

We also draw attention to the
following snaps:

VIEW ST.—60 x 120, between Vancouver and Cook, or will divide. Terms \$5,000

FORT ST.—30 ft., with small cottage, just off Blanchard ... \$8,500

CHAPMAN ST.—Lot with lane on side and rear. Terms.....\$650

FIVE ACRES—Cordova Bay, new 3 room Cottage, 3 acres cleared, balance slashed. Terms.....\$2,000
10 Acres adjoining above, all good fruit land \$1,500

GOLDSTREAM—16 Acres, 1/2 mile from Station, all good land, 3 room house. Terms \$1,400

COOK STREET—Two lots close to Southgate Street. Easy terms. Each \$1,100

NORTH PARK ST.—7 room Cottage, fruit trees, etc., just off Quadra. A good buy. Terms. \$1,900

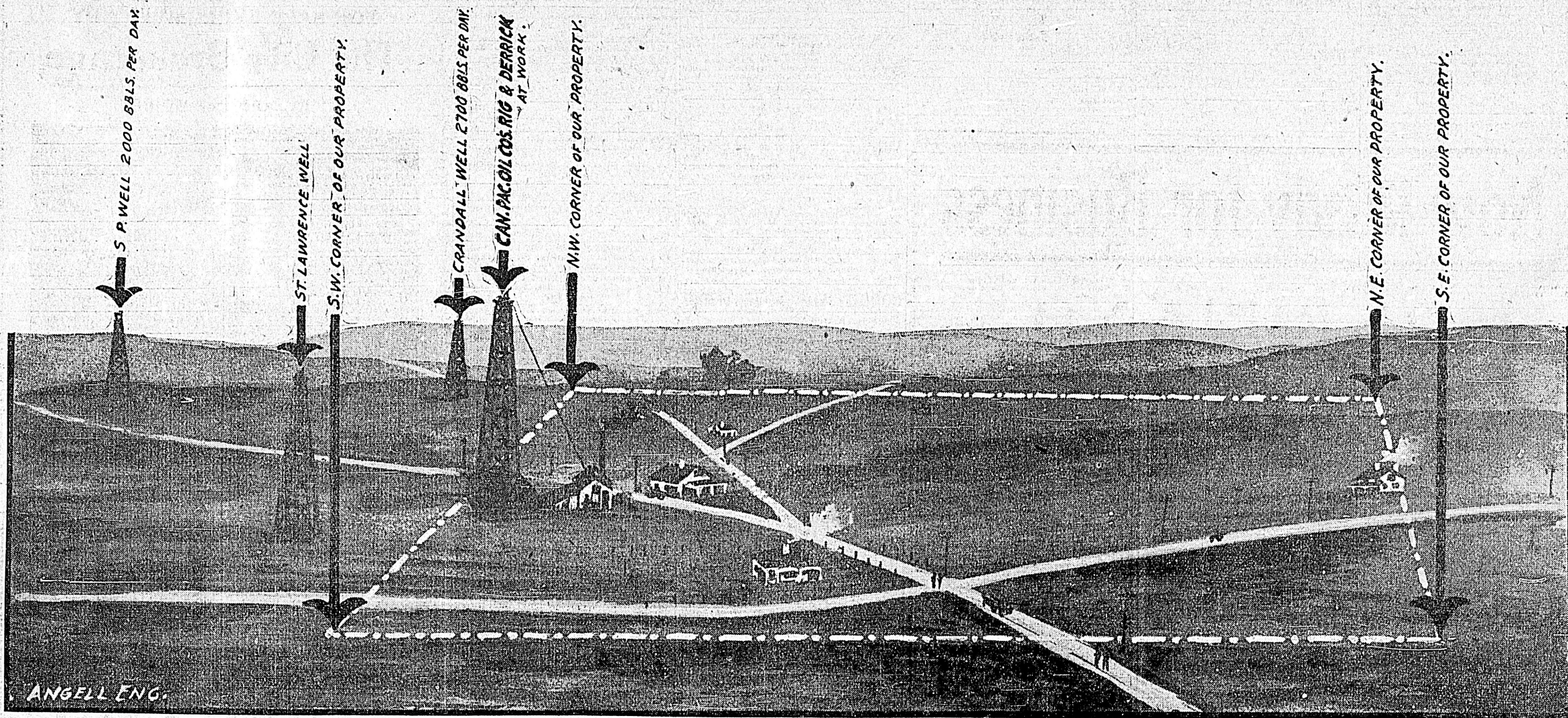
JAMES BAY—Lot, Niagara Street, Caledonian Grounds. Terms. Price \$1,300

H. Cuthbert & Co. 635 FORT STREET

Next Door to Copas & Young.

Victoria, B. C.

THE COLONIST HAS ALL THE NEWS



SECTIONAL Map showing Midway, Calif., holdings of the Canadian Pacific Oil Co., of B.C., Ltd. White dotted lines indicate our 60 acres. Observe proximity of the C. P. O. of B.C., Ltd. derrick to the great St. Lawrence well, 1000 barrels per day, \$500 in money value per day; the Crandall, 2700 barrels, \$1350 in money value per day; the Santa Fe, 2000 barrels, \$1000 in money value per day. Every well completed near us is producing oil in great volume. There are no dry holes in the Midway district.

A New Field

This is the newest, yet one of the biggest, oil belts in the whole world. It is the scene of wild excitement and land is bringing fabulous prices. Only a few days ago, a 160-acre tract, within one mile of our acreage, was sold to Clarence Berry, the Yukon millionaire, and a party of friends, for \$320,000.

Still, it is no sure thing we will get oil! We are gambling on it! The best oil men in California say our property is as choice a bit of oil land as anywhere in the world. But sometimes they are wrong, and the drill is the only known means of telling whether this property is oil-bearing, or not!

Not Asleep at the Switch

This corporation is now at work endeavoring to prove up its land. We require additional money to go ahead. Do you care to take a chance with us? You can come in while the water's fine and pick up a slice of stock at 25c. per share. Buy as much or as little as you like (no subscriptions less than 100 shares), and if we strike oil your stock should be worth its weight in radium. If we fail—well, you and the rest of us lose; that's all! Before you decide, one way or the other, run your eyes over the map at the top of page, fix in your mind's-eye our location, then figure the thing out yourself!

What the Press says:

Just a moment, now, before you throw this paper away! We will call an unbiased witness to the stand. The California Oil World, the greatest oil newspaper in America, is speaking:—

FORTUNATE FOREIGNERS.

TAFT, Dec. 8.—The Canadian Pacific Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited, backed by some of the wealthiest men of Victoria and Vancouver, is getting ready to spud in on the northwest quarter of section 4-32, 23, one mile east of the Santa Fe gusher on Section 6, and one half mile southeast of the great St. Lawrence well on section 5. This company has already \$25,000 worth of equipments on its lease. H. H. Blood, the well-known successful operator of Kern River, has complete charge of the affairs of this company both in the matter of development and the purchasing of properties. It is very fortunate that these newcomers to the California oil fields secured such a choice location to make their first tryout. They thus have assurance of making good.

The company has also purchased outright forty acres of land on section 14-20-14, Coalinga, which they propose developing. This is proven land.

Mr. Blood is now negotiating to purchase a large tract on the West Side for his company."

Look Who's Here!

Nor is this all. Linked with the 60 in Midway, this corporation owns outright and in fee simple, 40 acres of proven oil land in Coalinga, Calif., the biggest oil-field in captivity. Big wells are hugging us like a mother hugs her babe! The neighbors are making money hand over fist. We ought to get oil here, just the same as the others—but it's no sure thing. No one can look 2,000 feet into the ground and tell you exactly what is there. Only the nose of the long, steel-pronged drill can tell.

Work Begins Here Soon

This property will be drilled forthwith. This land is commonly termed shallow territory, but shallow in depth only. Our neighbors are in the oil at 1,000 feet. We should get it at this depth. What?

640 Acres More

Last, but not least, we have 640 acres of promising oil land, up the range 20 miles from Coalinga. This will be explored in due time, and if we can find oil here it will mean your stock will be worth all you ask for it. Still, with all this flattering indications of success we may make a failure—but the element of chance is so puny as to be almost imperceptible. We are gambling we get oil. It looks like, being in an oil belt, we should get it. Very well, then, do you want to gamble with us?

This is no home industry plea, although we are a British Columbia corporation officered by residents of the Province—it is a speculation pure and simple. But it's like beating a 50 to 1 chance at Maison Lafitte. We figure it should return you big profits, for oil is the essential money maker of California today and this State alone will produce \$30,000,000 worth of crude oil in 1909.

This corporation requires a little additional capital to go ahead and shares are here offered for 25c. in 100 share lots and upward.

If there is more you want to know, drop in and meet us face to face—see if we know our business.

Watch Us Grow Dividends

Fill out this application today;
Royal Loan & Trust Co., Limited,
Fiscal Agents, 638 View Street, Victoria, B. C.

Enclosed please find \$..... as..... payment for..... Shares of stock in the Canadian Pacific Oil Co. of British Columbia, Limited, at 25c. per share, fully paid and non-assessable.

Name

Address

Terms, half cash, balance 30 and 60 days

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC OIL CO. OF B. C. LIMITED

ROYAL LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD., Fiscal Agents.

638 VIEW STREET

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING RATES
One cent per word per line for 10 days.
No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.

Business and Professional Cards—of four lines or under—\$1.00 per week.
No advertisement charged on account for less than \$2.00.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

ARCHITECTS
GRIFFITH, H. S., ARCHITECT, 1006
Government St., Phone 1489.

HOPKIN, THOMAS, ARCHITECT—
Plans and specifications furnished on applica-
tion. Office, 518 Yates St., Phone 377.

MACLURE, B. J., ARCHITECT—5 and 704
Office, 1157.

ROCHFORD, W. D. H., ARCHITECT—
Office Five Sisters Block, Phone 1804.

ELWOOD WATKINS, ARCHITECT—
Room 10 Five Sisters Block, Victoria,
B. C. Telephone: Office 2183, Residence
1-298.

WILSON, JOHN, ARCHITECT, 1203 Gov-
ernment St., Victoria, B. C. Phone
1692. Res. 1018. P. O. Box 395.

BAGGAGE DELIVERED.
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD., TEL-
phone 129.

PACIFIC TRANSFER CO., PHONE 249,
606-608 Fort St. Have reclaim
bags in stock. Furniture moving and
storage a specialty.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
CLAY—BEST KNOWN TEA ROOMS ON
the Coast. Our bread, cake and pastry
cannot be beaten. Store 612 Fort St. Phone
341.

SCOTCH BAKERY, 411 DOUGLAS ST.,
The reliable place for first-class cakes and
pastry; prices reasonable. Wedding cakes a
specialty. Geo. Florence.

BLUE PRINTING AND MAPS.
PRINTS, ANY LENGTH IN ONE PIECE,
six cents per foot. Timber and map
prints. Electric Blue Print and Map Co.,
1215 Langley St.

BOATS AND ENGINES
VICTORIA BOAT & ENGINE CO., LTD.,
Boats and launches built; estimates,
repairs, designs. Shop, 424 David street.
W. D. Buck, manager. Phone 204.

BOOKBINDERS.
FIVE COLONIST HAS THE BEST
equipped bookbinding in the province;
the result is equal in proportion.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.
STANDARD STATIONERY CO.—SOU-
venir, post cards, etc. Stationery and
paper. Electric Blue Print and Map Co.,
1215 Langley St.

BOOT AND SHOE REPAIRING.
HAVE YOUR SHOES REPAIRED AT
Hibbs', 3 Oriental Alley, opposite Pau-
tues Theatre.

BOTTLES.
ALL KINDS OF BOTTLES WANTED—
A Good price paid. Victoria Junk
Agency, 1620 Store street. Phone 133.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
LUNY BROS., BUILDERS AND CON-
tractors, are prepared to give estimates
on all building and contracting work. We
attend to your order.

WESTHOLME LUMBER CO., LTD.—
General Contractors and Builders.
Office 701 Broad Street, Phone 1809.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.
ANDERSON, W. J.—MANTELS, GRATES
and Tiles. Cor. Jones and Broad. P. O.
Box 28. Tel. 96. Corner Langley and
Courtney Sts.

BUSINESS AGENTS.
VICTORIA BUSINESS COLLEGE—PIT-
man's shorthand, touch typewriting,
bookkeeping, etc. Unlimited dictation
practice by Edison's business phonograph;
new premises, latest equipment. 101
Premises, 101 Broad Street, Phone 1809.

CARRIAGES AND WAGON DEALERS.
MABLE, WM.—IMPORTER OF MAC-
donald's, Buick, and other cars. Also
beaten for durability. Warehouse 717 John-
son St. Phone 1326.

ROBT. LEDINGHAM—AGENT BAYNES
carriages, buggies, cars. Low dis-
count. Rubber tires on all new
cars. Good stock. 723 Cormorant St.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHIMNEY SWEEPING & WHITEWASHING
O'BRIEN BROS., Chimney and Fur-
nace cleaners. Money refunded. Cleaned.
Phone 252.

CHINESE IMPORTERS AND DEALERS.
LIM FOOK YUEN—IMPORTERS, DEAL-
ers in rice, sugar, oil, etc. Also
high-class china and curios. Phone 1748,
and 1118 Government St. Phone 827.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.
GORE & MCGREGOR, CIVIL ENGINEERS,
Dominion and British Columbia Land
Surveying, and other work. Office 127
Victoria B. C. P. O. Box 162. Phone 4-604.
E. B. Holland, Vancouver representative. P.
O. Box 1313, Vancouver, B. C.

E. G. ALDOUS, C.E.—All kinds of civil
engineering and surveying undertaken.
Railroad location and construction a
specialty. 1407 Langley St.

CLOTHES CLEANING WORKS.
GENTS' SUITS SPONGED AND PRESS-
ed. 50c to \$1.00. Ladies' suits, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
Cleaning Works, 813 View St. Phone 1297.

GENTS' CLOTHES CLEANED, DYED,
and repaired and pressed; umbrellas and
parasols made, repaired, and re-lined.
W. Walker, 408 Johnson St., just east
of Douglas. Phone 1-127.

COAL AND WOOD.
ALLEN & SON, DEALERS IN ALL
grades of coals, lowest prices. Orders
promptly attended to. Warehouse 717 John-
son St. Phone 1326.

BURKE, GEO.—DEALER IN ALL KINDS
of wood and coal. Delivered to any
part of city at current rates. Phone 428.
Office 157, Government St.

GO TO J. E. GRICE TO GET YOUR FALL
orders. Wood piled in yard or lot for
cutting. Measure guaranteed. 4 cords
over. Tel. 140.

HALL & WALKER—WELLINGTON LUM-
ber Co., Cor. Comox and Antares, Cor.
Blacksmith and Nut. Coal specially prepared.
Telephone 42, 100 Government St.

KINGHAM, J. & CO.—OFFICE 1203
Broad St. Coal delivered to any part
of the city at current rates. Phone 447.
Wharf, foot of Chatham St.

CREAMERIES AND DAIRIES.
ROYAL DAIRY-CREAMERY "BUTTER"
Ice cream, milk and buttermilk; re-
liable for quality and purity. Dairy 1110
Douglas St.

VICTORIA CREAMERY-MANUFACTUR-
er in butter, cream, ice cream and pure milk.
Office, 1311 Broad St. Phone 1544.

DIAMONDS.
WE SELL ONLY THE VERY FINEST
selected stones, which we buy direct
from the cutters. The moderate prices
for which we sell these are the secret of our
large business. Robert & Sons, Diamond
Merchants, Government St.

DRAYMEN.
HICKEY, JOSEPH—OFFICE, 62
Wharf street. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—
Telephone 13.

DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' TAILORING
JUN LEE & CO., DEALER IN DRY
goods, ladies' silk and cotton under-
wear; dresses made to order. Hot house
plants and cut flowers. 1091 Douglas St.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DYE WORKS.
B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—THE LAR-
gest dyeing and cleaning works in the
province. Country orders solicited. Tel.
209. J. C. Renfrew, proprietor.

PAUL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—818 PORT
street. We clean, press and repair
ladies' and gentlemen's garments equal to
new. Phone 624.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS, 344
Fort street; telephone 717. Ladies' and
gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed.

ELECTRO PLATING.
YOUR TABLEWARE REPLATED AN
new. Guaranteed to be hand-burnished
and the best known method for durability.
Bond & Jessop, 641 Fort St.

ELECTRICIANS' & ELECTRIC SUPPLIES.
FOOT & TUSON, ELECTRICAL CON-
tractors. Motor boats, gasoline engines.
Phone 1489. 707 Fort St.

HARRIS & HAYWOOD, 723 YATES
St. Electricians; all kinds of supplies
carried. Installations and repairs promptly
attended to; prices moderate. Phone 642.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.
WING ON—1709 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Phone 23.

FISH, FRUIT AND POULTRY.
VICTORIA FISH MARKET—COMPLETE
stock of fish, oysters, fruit, poultry and
vegetables always in fresh supply. Prompt
delivery. Phone 178. L. K. Mavor-
george, 1509 Douglas St.

GLASS AND GLAZING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GLASS—
Plate, sheet, prismatic, ornamental,
leaded, etc. The Melrose Co., Ltd. 818 Fort
Street.

ROY'S ART GLASS LEADED LIGHTS
for churches, schools and private
dwellings; works and store, 818 Yates St.
Phone 594.

HARDWARE.
PRIOR, E. G. & CO.—HARDWARE AND
agricultural implements. Corner of
Johnson and Courtney Sts.

THE HICKMAN TOOL HARDWARE CO.,
1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023,
1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037,
1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051,
1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065,
1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079,
1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093,
1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107,
1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121,
1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135,
1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149,
1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163,
1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177,
1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191,
1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205,
1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219,
1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233,
1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247,
1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261,
1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275,
1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289,
1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303,
1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317,
1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331,
1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345,
1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359,
1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373,
1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387,
1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401,
1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415,
1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429,
1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443,
1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457,
1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471,
1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485,
1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499,
1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513,
1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527,
1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541,
1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555,
1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569,
1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583,
1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597,
1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611,
1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625,
1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639,
1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653,
1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667,
1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681,
1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695,
1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709,
1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723,
1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737,
1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751,
1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765,
1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779,
1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793,
1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807,
1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821,
1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835,
1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849,
1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863,
1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877,
1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891,
1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905,
1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919,
1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933,
1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947,
1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961,
1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975,
1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989,
1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003,
2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017,
2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031,
2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045,
2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059,
2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073,
2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087,
2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101,
2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115,
2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129,
2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143,
2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157,
2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171,
2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185,
2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199,
2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213,
2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227,
2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241,
2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255,
2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269,
2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283,
2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297,
2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311,
2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325,
2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339,
2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353,
2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367,
2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381,
2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395,
2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409,
2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423,
2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437,
2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451,
2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465,
2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479,
2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493,
2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507,
2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521,
2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535,
2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549,
2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563,
2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577,
2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591,
2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605,
2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619,
2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633,
2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647,
2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661,
2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675,
2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689,
2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703,
2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717,
2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731,
2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745,
2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759,
2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773,
2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787,
2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801,
2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815,
2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829,
2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843,
2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857,
2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871,
2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885,
2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899,
2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913,
2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927,
2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941,
2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955,
2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969,
2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983,
2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997,
2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011,
3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025,
3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039,
3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053,
3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067,
3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081,
3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095,
3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109,
3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123,
3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137,
3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151,
3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165,
3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179,
3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193,
3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207,
3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221,
3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235,
3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249,
3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263,
3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277,
3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291,
3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305,
3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319,
3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333,
3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347,
3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361,
3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375,
3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389,
3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403,
3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417,
3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431,
3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445,
3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459,
3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473,
3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483,

The Eleventh Hour Will Soon Be Here

Only Five Days More Remain in Which to Fill Your Final Christmas Needs

Every Department of the Big Store greets you with an immense variety of Christmas suggestions to select from. In fact this store is the Mecca for Yuletide purchasers, who will do well to take advantage of the extreme moderation of prices.

China and Cutlery Dept. Suggestions

TABLE CUTLERY—Sheffield Make
MEDIUM SIZED TABLE KNIVES,
oval or square, zylonite handles, from,
per doz. **\$3.00**
DESSERT KNIVES, Sheffield steel,
white zylonite handles, from, per
doz. **\$3.00**

We have Carver Sets, good Sheffield
make—knife, fork and steel, in silk-lined
leatherette cases—
Three pieces, stag horn handles **\$4.75**
THREE-PIECE CARVER SETS, stag
horn handles and silver mounts **\$10.00**
FIVE-PIECE SETS, 2 carving knives, 2
forks, steel, stag horn handles. **\$12.50**
FIVE-PIECE SETS, 2 knives and forks,
1 steel, with white handles. **\$12.50**
FISH SERVING SETS, in silk-lined
case, handsomely engraved and chased
blade, silver mounts, stag horn handle.
Price **\$10.00**
FISH SET, white handle, \$6.75 **\$5.00**

SCISSORS
CUTTING OUT, \$1.50, \$1.25, \$1.00, 90c,
75c, 65c, 50c, 35c and **25c**
BUTTON HOLE, \$1.25, 75c and **35c**
EMBROIDERY, nickel-plated **75c**
STORK, nickel-plated **\$1.25**
DRAPERY, 75c, 65c and **25c**
FOLDING POCKET, strong and use-
ful **\$1.25**
NAIL SCISSORS, with file, 50c, 40c
and **35c**
BENT NAIL, \$1.00, 75c and **50c**
SPECIAL IMPORTS OF GLASSWARE
AT "NEVER BEFORE" PRICES

LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS, 10c, 5c
4-inch BOWLS, several patterns **5c**
4½-inch BOWLS, ruby and white. **10c**
8-inch PRESERVE BOWLS, ruby and
white **25c**
5-inch GLASS PLATES, useful for par-
ties, for ices, dessert, cake or bread and
butter **5c**

SPECIALTIES FOR FANCY WORK
TEAPOT STANDS, in wire work. Two
of these covered and lined make a hand-
some jewel case. Each **5c**
WIRE EGG WHIPS, covered and com-
bined with a small glass tumbler are
used as match receivers, 10c and **5c**
WIRE EGG WHIPS, may also be used
as the foundation for a handsome pin-
cushion **5c**
WIRE TOASTERS, suitably covered
make an excellent newspaper tidy,
from **10c**
MANICURE SCISSORS, bent blades **75c**
Special designed Knife for Chiropody.
File to match. Each **\$1.25**

A TREASURE FOR THE BAIRNS
"TREASURE" SAFE, with combina-
tion lock. Good value at **90c**
Wet days bring their own peculiar trials
to the harassed house-mother, and any-
thing that will lighten the labors of wash-
ing day should be welcome. What more
suitable present for Mother than one of our
excellent Wringers?

WRINGERS
WRINGERS—Iron frame, elliptical
springs, 10 inch rubber rolls **\$2.75**
WRINGERS—Iron frame, elliptical
springs, 11 inch rubber rolls **\$3.00**
WRINGERS—New Idea, iron frame with
strong, adjustable spiral springs and
wood fittings **\$3.50**
WRINGERS—Strong wood frame, extra
strong springs, adjustable clamp to fit
on tub with one movement **\$3.75**

Holiday Specials

If you want to give substantial, sensible Christmas presents, you
will appreciate our extraordinary values in

GIFT FURNITURE

Card Tables	Davenport	Low Boys
Cellarettes	Cheval Mirrors	Chiffonieres
Curio Cabinets	Ladies Desks	Morris Chairs
Crystal Closets	Writing Tables	Fancy Rockers
Bookcases	Music Cabinets	Reception Chairs
Rockers	Toilet Tables	Swing Tables
Easy Chairs	Tea Wagons	Parlor Tables
Library Tables	Muffin Stands	Leg Rests
Shaving Desks	Buffets	Foot Rests
Auto Valets	Foot Stools	Smokers' Stands
	Book Racks	&c., &c., &c.

Toyland Specialties to Stimulate Early Buying

Very Lowest Prices

DRESSED DOLLS		KID DOLLS
Five only at \$15.00	Two only at 75c	Two only at \$4.75
Two only at \$7.50	Forty-seven only at 50c	One only at \$5.75
One only at \$5.50		Three only at \$4.50
One only at \$5.00		Four only at \$4.00
Four only at \$4.50		Five only at \$3.75
Three only at \$4.00		Nine only at \$3.00
Nine only at \$3.75		Eleven only at \$2.75
Eight only at \$3.50		Nine only at \$2.50
Three only at \$3.00		Eleven only at \$2.25
Five only at \$2.75		Twenty-two only at \$2.00
Twenty-eight only at \$2.50		Fourteen only at \$1.75
Three only at \$2.25		Fourteen only at \$1.50
Thirty only at \$2.00		Twenty only at \$1.35
Seven only at \$1.75		Twenty-six only at \$1.75
Forty-six only at \$1.50		Forty-five only at \$1.00
Twenty-four only at \$1.25		
Twenty-three only at \$1.00		

CRACKERS AND TABLE DECORATIONS

Fifty-one boxes at, per box **\$1.50**
Seventy-nine boxes at, per box **\$1.00**
Thirty-eight boxes at, per box **50c**
One hundred and ninety-eight boxes at, per box. **35c**
One hundred and fifty-two boxes at, per box **25c**
Thirty-six (only) Baskets at, each **35c**

GLASS TOY DECORATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS TREES, ETC.
Ten only, Boxes of Tinsel Strips at, per box **\$2.00**
Ten only, Boxes of Tinsel Strips at, per box **\$1.20**
Seventy-two only, Boxes of Tinsel Strips at, per box **60c**
Two hundred and fifty-two Boxes of Glass Toys, latest designs, at, per
box **60c**

TIN ENAMELLED TEA SETS

Seventy-two Sets at, per set **25c**
Sixty-three Sets at, per set **\$1.00**

TIN ENAMELLED TEA CADDIES

Sixty only at, each **10c**

TRUMPETS

Ninety-six only at, each **5c**
Forty-eight only at, each **10c**

SWORDS

Forty-eight at, each **10c**
Twenty-four at, each **25c**
Twelve at, each **50c**

DRUMS

Eighteen at, each **15c**
Twenty-four at, each **25c**
Thirty-six at, each **50c**
Eighteen at, each **75c**
Twelve at, each **\$1.00**

BUILDING BLOCKS

Four boxes at, per box **\$2.00**
Twenty-two boxes, box. **\$1.50**
Four boxes at, per box. **\$1.75**
Twenty-six boxes, per box **\$1.00**
Twenty-five boxes, per box **75c**

CUBES

Twenty-four boxes, box **\$1.00**
Eighteen boxes at, per box. **75c**
Two boxes at, per box. **50c**

GUNS

Forty-eight at, each **25c**
Forty-two at, each **75c**
Twenty-eight at, each **\$1.00**

Spencer's Slippers

The Kind of Gift that is Appreciated

LADIES' WARM HOUSE SLIPPERS, various kinds and colors,
leather or felt soles **75c**
MEN'S COMFORT SLIPPERS, a large variety, leather, felt, wool
plaid, carpet **\$1.00**
GIRLS' AND BOYS' FELT SLIPPERS, all felt, ankle strap **40c**
INFANTS' SOFT SOLE BOOTIES AND MOCCASINS, tan, black,
white, pink and blue **25c**
LADIES' VELVET JULIET SLIPPERS, fur trimmings, brown
and green **\$1.50**
CHILD'S FELT SLIPPERS **15c**
LADIES' AND GENTS' "KOZY" TRAVELLING SLIPPERS, of
fine vici kid, in leather case to match. Black, Tan, Green, Red, **\$3.50**
COLORED SATIN SLIPPERS, with or without strap. White, Pink,
Blue, Grey, Canary. Prices, \$3.50, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
DANCING SLIPPERS, in Gold and Silver **\$3.00**
A large variety of Black Evening Slippers in Patent Leather or Kid,
plain or jet beaded. Prices, \$4.50, \$4.00, \$3.50, \$3.00 and **\$2.50**
BLACK VELVET STRAP SLIPPERS, high French heel, rhinestone
ornament. Very pretty **\$4.50**
BRONZE KID STRAP SLIPPERS, handsomely beaded **\$5.50**
INFANTS' STRAP SLIPPERS, Suede, in White, Blue, Tan and
Green, \$1.50 and **\$1.25**
GIRLS' PARTY SLIPPERS, Patent Leather or Kid. Tan, Black or
Red **\$1.00**

Novelties in Xmas Neckwear for Ladies

LAWN JABOTS, accordion pleated, trimmed Val. lace **25c**
LAWN BOW, with imitation lace **25c**
FANCY SILK BOW TIES, all colors **25c**
FANCY VELVET BOWS, green, brown and black **35c**
FANCY TULLE BOWS, all colors **25c**
FANCY TULLE BOWS, trimmed pearl beads **40c**
NET STOCK COLLARS, with Jabot attached **35c**
LACE STOCK COLLARS, with net jabot trimmed lace **40c**
FANCY LAWN JABOT, dainty embroidered and trimmed lace. **50c**
NEW SILK BOW TIE, green, rose and sky blue **40c**
BLACK VELVET BOW TIES, put up in nice boxes **60c**
FANCY LACE STOCK COLLARS, ecru and white **50c**
FANCY NET AND CHIFFON COLLARS **50c**
IMITATION IRISH LACE DUTCH COLLARS, 75c and **50c**
FANCY LACE DUTCH COLLARS, handsome designs, \$1.50, \$1.25
and **\$2.50**
FANCY CHIFFON AND NET COLLARS, trimmed lace medallions,
\$2.00, \$1.75 and **\$1.50**
FANCY LACE AND NET COLLARS, trimmed jet buttons and col-
ored buttons **\$1.00**
BLACK NET COLLARS, trimmed jet buttons and fancy lace. **\$1.50**

Xmas Calendars---All Prices

We have a nice variety of Calendars to choose from at a reasonable
price, from 5c up to **\$2.00**

Children's Toy Books

BUSTER BROWN BOOKS **50c**
LITTLE TOTS **35c**
ALICE IN WONDERLAND, illustrated **\$1.00**
PAINTING PASTIMES **75c**
OUR ANIMAL FRIENDS IN THEIR NATURAL HOME **40c**
CHILD GARDEN OF VERSES **35c**

Collins' 2s.6d. Edition, 65c

Gilt lettering, splendid binding. Beautiful Christmas Gift. Our price
is **65c**

LIST OF TITLES

Three Midshipmen, by Kingston.	Old Jack, by Kingston.
The Daisy Chain, by Yonge.	The Channings, by Wood.
Westward Ho, by Kingsley.	Tom Brown's School-days, by Hughes.
Pickwick Papers, by Dickens.	Vanity Fair, by Thackeray.
Verner's Pride, by Wood.	Kenilworth, by Scott.
Barriers Burned Away, by Roe.	

DO YOUR SHOPPING
EARLY

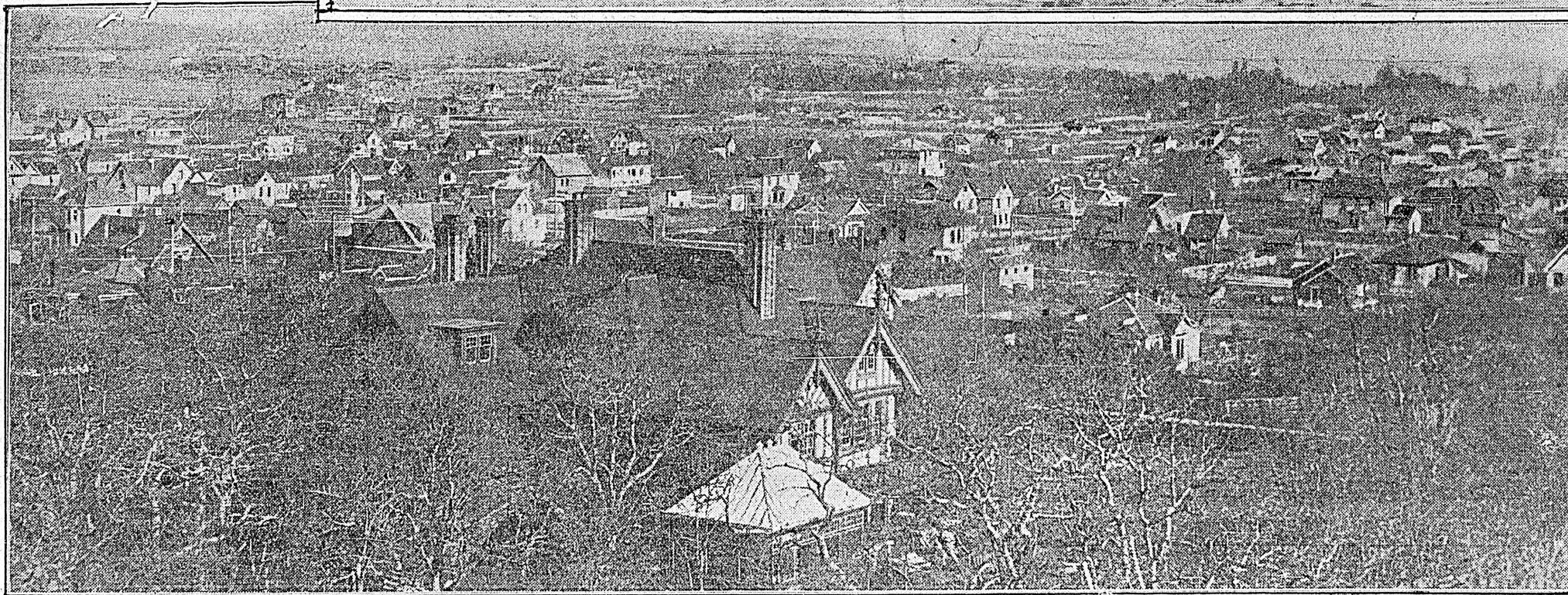
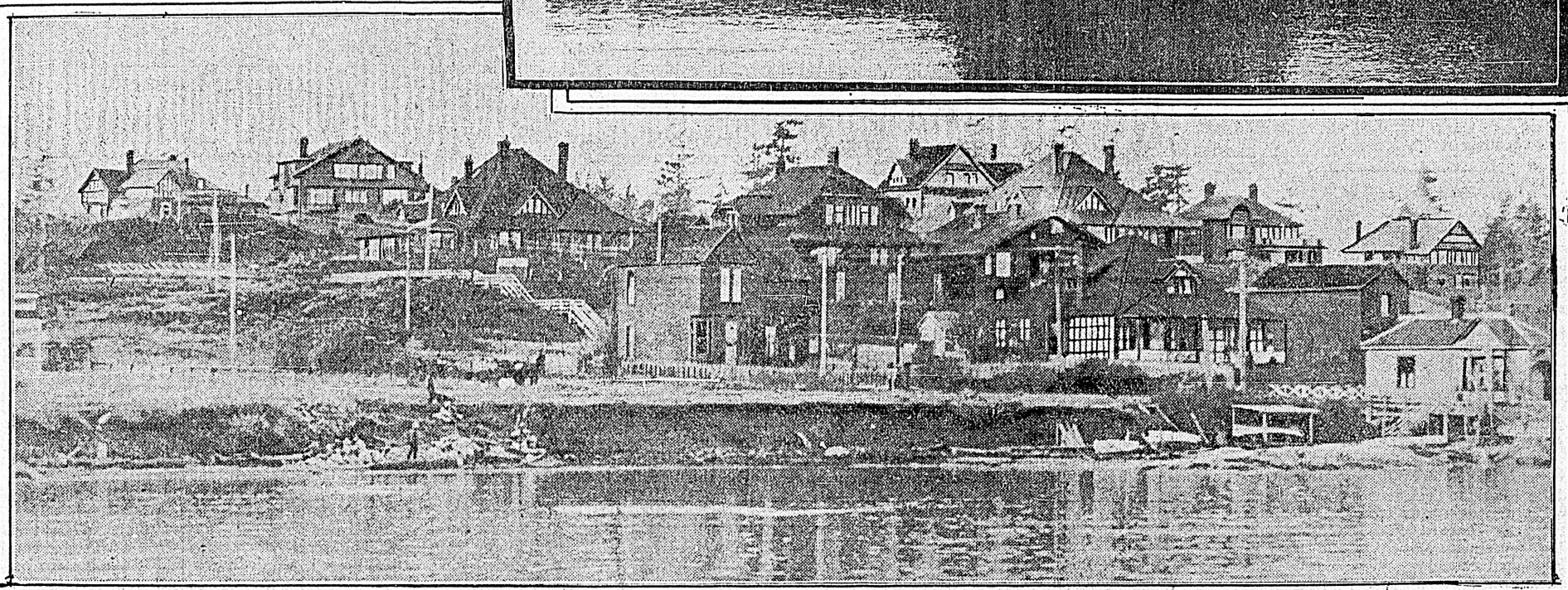
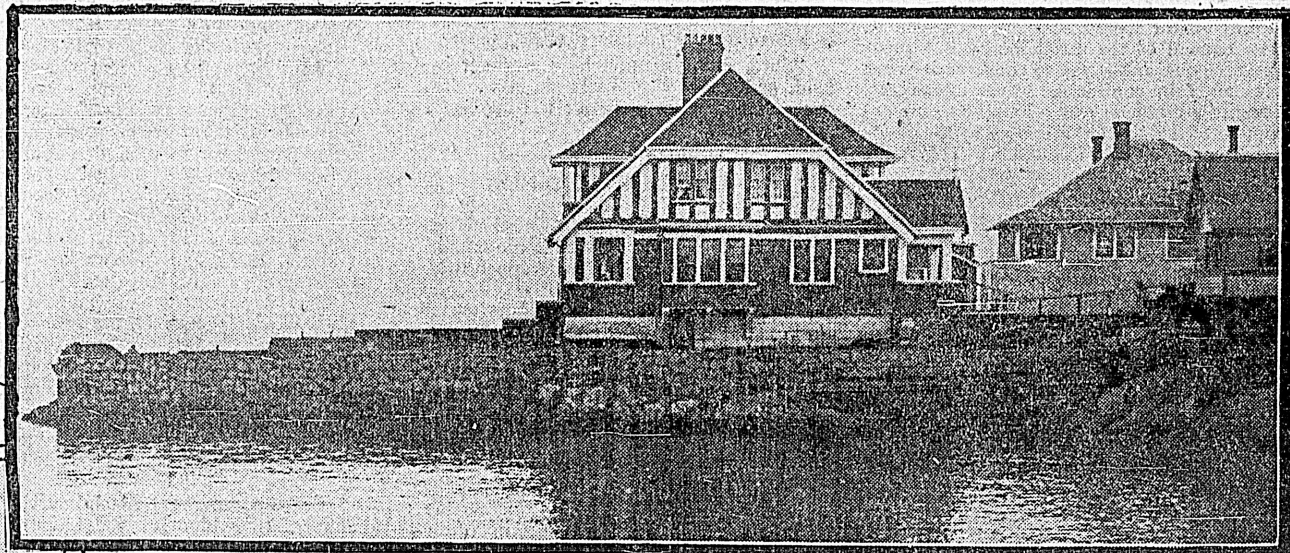
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

DO YOUR SHOPPING
EARLY

The New Victoria

SNAPSHOTS IN AND AROUND OAK BAY

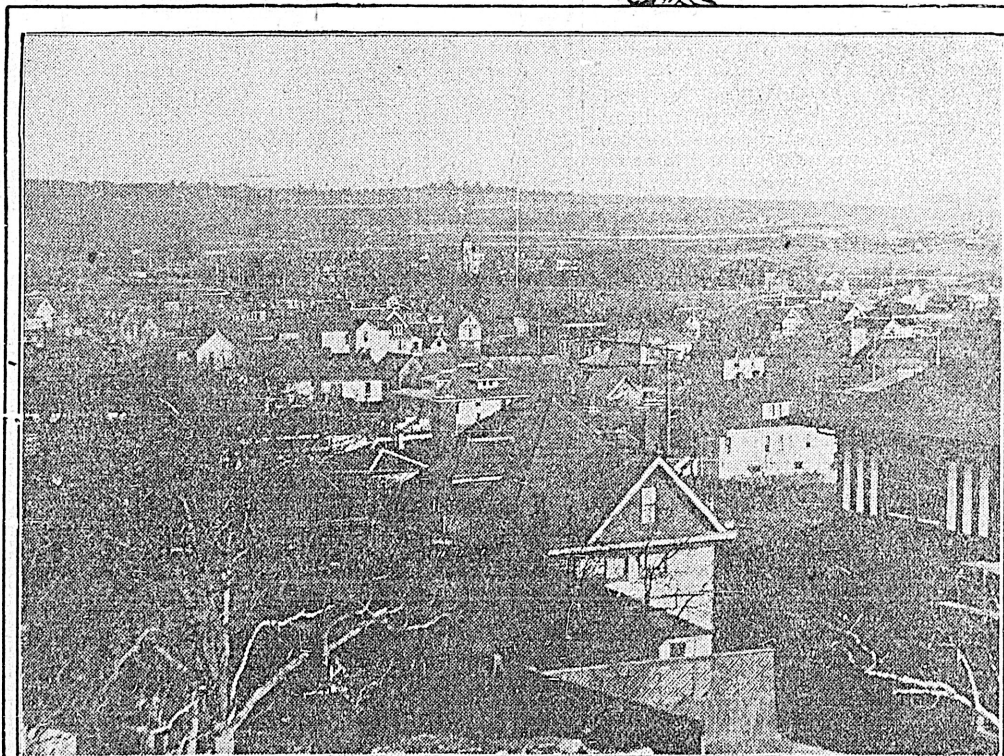
SHOWING HOW THE
EASTERN SUBURB
HOLDS ITS OWN
IN THE GENERAL
GROWTH OF THE
CITY



A WATERFRONT
COMPOSED OF
PICTURESQUE
HOMES IN
PLACE OF THE
USUAL ROW
OF UNSIGHTLY
WHARVES...



LOOKING NORTH FROM OBSERVATORY HILL



A CLUSTER OF NEW DWELLINGS



A TYPICAL OAK BAY HOME

Literature Music Art

By N. DE BERTRAND LUGRIN

WITH THE PHILOSOPHERS

Arthur Schopenhauer

This great man's philosophy was influenced by that of the deepest of the world's thinkers. He was primarily a follower of Plato, a conscientious student of Kant, and many of his thoughts and ideas may be traced to their source in the sacred books of India. As a rule metaphysics are difficult reading for the uninitiated, but Schopenhauer chooses the simplest language that will adequately convey his thought, and for this reason probably has become the most popular of the German philosophers. Yet his books are works of profundity and breadth, and to read them and to understand them is an extensive education in itself. His ideas have not only been accepted by one particular school of followers, but their nature makes them of universal interest, and his influence upon the world of thought is steadily increasing.

He was born in Danzig in 1788, and probably inherited his mental brilliancy from his mother, who was a woman of exceptional gifts, though she and her son were separated when the latter had grown to manhood by incompatibility of temperament. His father was a merchant and he first intended to follow the same vocation in accordance with parental wishes. He found the occupation entirely uncongenial however, and upon the death of his father decided upon a scholastic career.

His work was given to the public in 1818 and was called "The World as Will and Idea." In it he endeavors to show what Kant, Berkeley, Hobbes and a score of others have endeavored to show that the objective world which we see, and hear, and feel, about us can have no independent existence of its own, in any way resembling the existence which it seems to have to us. "For it is a world," as Kant demonstrated, "which lies in space and time, and is bound by the law of causality; and these things are but the forms of the intellect, the conditions which the Subject, the individual, imposes upon whatever existence per se may turn out to be." In the second book of this work he propounds a question as to the nature of the Ding an sich (thing-in-itself), the world in its innermost essence, the very kernel, as it were, of ourselves and of the universe. He answers that this power behind all things, this reality behind the unreality, is the Will, not only the individual will, but the universal will, which dominates and controls all things in nature. The subject matter of the third book of this volume is the philosophy of art. Schopenhauer believes that art translates the complex expressions of nature for the instruction and edification of mankind. He also believes that in this calm study of the philosophy of art lies the only road to such happiness as we can experience in this life. The influence of the Indian asceticism is evidenced in the fourth and last book of this remarkable work, which eulogizes self-sacrifice, or rather self-denial, and the final peace of Nirvana, and also expresses the necessity for recognizing the essential oneness of things.

The world was slow at first to acknowledge Schopenhauer's ability, but when recognition came it came to remain, and the great thinker died with the knowledge that his fame must live long, and the influence of his books would never die.

From the World as Will and Idea.

As from the direct light of the sun to the borrowed light of the moon, we pass from the immediate idea of perception—which stands by itself and is its own warrant—to reflection, to the abstract, discursive concepts of the reason, which obtain their whole content from knowledge of perception, and in relation to it. As long as we continue simply to perceive all is clear, firm, certain. There are neither questions, nor doubts, nor errors; we desire to go no further, can go no further; we find rest in perceiving and satisfaction in the present. Perception suffices for itself: and therefore what springs purely from it, and remains true to it, for example a genuine work of art, can never be false; nor can it be discredited through the lapse of time, for it does not present an opinion, but the thing itself. But with abstract knowledge, with reason, doubt and error appear in the theoretical, care and sorrow in the practical. In the idea of perception, illusion may at moments take the place of the real; but in the sphere of abstract thought, error may reign for a thousand years. It is the enemy against which the wisest men of all times have waged unequal war, and only what they have won from it has become the possession of mankind. It has often been said that we ought to follow truth, even although no utility can be seen in it, because it may have indirect utility which may appear when it is least expected; and I would add to this that we ought to be just as anxious to discover and to root out all error, even when no harm is anticipated from it, because its mischief may be very indirect, and may suddenly appear when we do not expect it, for all error has poison at its heart. If it is mind, if it is knowledge, that makes man the lord of creation, there can be no such thing as harmless error; still less venerable and holy error. And for the consolation of those, who in any way and at any time may have devoted strength and life to the noble and hard battle against error, I cannot refrain from adding that so long as truth is absent, error will have free play—as owls and bats in the night; but sooner would we expect to see the owls and bats drive back the sun in the eastern heavens, than that any truth which has once been known, and distinctly and fully

expressed, can ever again be so utterly vanquished and overcome that the old error shall once more reign undisturbed over its wide kingdom. This is the power of Truth; its conquest is slow and laborious, but if once the victory be gained, it can never be wrested back again.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK REVIEWED.

A book that everyone should read is that by Edwin Gordon Lawrence, called "The Power of Speech." Probably ninety-nine out of every hundred of us do not know how to use the voice properly, nor realize what it means to our health to master the methods for right voice production. The first requirement is correct breathing, and the advantages following upon this step can hardly be overestimated. Mr. Lawrence's book is written especially for those who aspire to public speaking or oratory. He amplifies his subject under the following heads—Breath, Whisper, Voice, Speech, Exercises in Pitch of Voice and Form of Breathing, The Spoken Word, Rules of Expression, Inflection, Parenthesis, the Pause, Reading, Oratory, the Art of Acting, the Tone of the Voice, and Gesture.—Hinds, Noble & Eldridge, 31-33-35 West Fifteenth street, New York.

Rev. W. G. H. Ellison has written a story for emigrants, which he calls "The Settlers of Vancouver Island." It is illustrated by several photographs. Mr. Ellison writes largely from personal experience, and he has abundant and interesting material to draw upon. He came first to the coast on the old steamer "The Beaver," in 1859.—Arthur Chilver, 60-70 Aldersgate street, London, E.C.

THEIR DAY IN COURT

Percival Pollard, English born, man of letters, critic, playwright and novelist, has written a book entitled "Their Day in Court," which is creating a sensation in the United States. It is a caustic arraignment of the entire school of "literature," so-called, in the States, so far as contemporary writers are concerned, with the exception of some of the author's favorites, whom he elevates to dizzy pedestals.

Particularly does Mr. Pollard excoriate the lady writers who dabble in "sex" novels, and positively does he hammer in the argument that the dollar dominates American literature. Premising that his judgments are purely personal likes and dislikes, he nevertheless so marshals his fact and arrays his evidence that the sham of most of latter-day American creative work in letters is glaringly apparent.

Mr. Pollard is a stickler for style. It is an excellent thing. Few writers have it. Some have it to excess; it becomes a mania with them. Henry James is one of the author's "giants." Mr. James and Mr. Howells, according to a one-time assertion of the latter were to "found a new school of fiction for a public fast growing weary of Dickens and Thackeray." This statement has been considered by the bulk of Americans as the greatest joke ever perpetrated in the United States, and gave Mr. Howells front rank as a humorist.

Possibly Mr. James is a "giant." His involved, convoluted, and ingrown style of writing certainly entitles him to the distinction of being practically untranslatable into English or any other language. His favorite punctuation is a dash, his favorite pose is the undecipherable, his final plunge is the unknowable. He out-Brownings Robert Browning and puts the finishing touch to intelligibility. But to read Pollard on James is delightful, since the critic is immeasurably more interesting than the subject.

Mr. Pollard also idealizes Ambrose Bierce, and Walter Blackburn Hart, both of these writers, Mr. Bierce still living, being listed as shining examples of genius "neglected." After showing conclusively that American "literature" in the mass is hopelessly mediocre, and that the American public is hopelessly ignorant as to really great literature, why should Mr. Pollard complain that his favorites have been "neglected."

A country which in the average looks upon W. J. Bryan as a "great orator," J. W. Riley as a "great poet," and W. D. Howells as a "great novelist," ought to confer a special distinction by "neglecting" an author. It is approbation from such a source that the sensible man should dread. The best all-around writer I know in the United States owns and edits a periodical in a state which worships at the shrine of mules and plug tobacco. He is "neglected" and thrives upon it. Far be it from him to crave the applause of his generation. He is "caviare to the general," and thereby sure of the praise of the select.

Mr. Pollard speaks of many a man who will never be heard of in days to come, unless his own brilliant book preserves them, like flies in amber. He is very much more of a writer than scores of whom he writes. He also speaks of coteries of near-writers, pseudo-authors whose fame rests in assertion and not in achievement. To mention names or circles would be simply to call attention to fifth-rate scribbles.

Mr. Pollard takes up the drama, music, and several of the English writers of the day, and holds converse as to George Moore, Bernard Shaw and Oscar Wilde. All through the fascinating pages you will have glimpses of the author, and Pollard on Pollard is not the least pungent of the results. Richard Mansfield comes in for a panegyric, and barring the fact that he was always Mansfield, in either Prince

Karl or Shylock, he was indeed about all America had to boast as an actor.

Not even an extended review could give an approach to the unique variety and interest of "Their Day in Court." The sordidness of the publishers is lashed as with whips of steel, and the marvel is that the author succeeded in ever finding a publisher for his volume. Mr. Pollard's own style is exclusive, satirical, humorous, and passionate. He denounces that really good fellow, the average American, because the average American does not care for art, music, or letters. In the United States there are, in every community a few, a rare few, who do care for these things. They are not carried away in art by pictures of corn on the cob, painted by a "great" artist; they do not consider the witching strains of "Dat black gal of mine" as equal to a Chopin sonata, or Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." They prefer "To Helen," or the "Ode to a Grecian Urn" to "Just Be Happy," or "Out to Old Aunt Sally's."

But they are the poignant exceptions, not the rule. And to taunt them with not loving what they cannot possibly understand is cruelty incarnate.

Nevertheless, Mr. Pollard has produced a book which should be read by everyone who likes the daring, the brilliant, and the unusual. Into the clouds rise his heroes; down to oblivion dive his aversions. He does not mince either matters or names. And his wit is delicious, his learning accurate, and his denunciation fiery to a degree. After all, it is a book written in an earnest spirit; even though the writer knows he is charging at windmills; even though American literature is so crassly stupid, and publishers so grovellingly sordid. And it is this intensity of the onslaught which lends the proper foil to all the sarcasm, invective, sparkle of epigram and glint of anecdote. Mr. Pollard admits in a side remark that he knows he is assailing the windmills. Well, even so!

To recall Austin Dobson, true singer and virile:

"Ah! would but one might lay his lance in rest
And charge in earnest, were it but a mill."

—Ernest McGaffey.

MADAME SEMBRICH

Madame Sembrich's maiden name was Marcelline Cohainska. Her mother's name was Sembrich, and when she went upon the stage she adopted it, abbreviating her first name to Marcella. She was born at Lemberg, in Austrian Poland, and was one of a family of



Marcella Sembrich

thirteen. Her father was a self-educated musician, his favorite instruments being the piano and violin. He instructed all his children in his art, and Marcella knew her notes as soon as she began to speak, beginning the study of the piano with Professor Stengl, whom she met at six. Her father, mother, one of her brothers and herself formed an orchestra, and they toured the country, stopping for months in the same place, her father teaching, and the family helping him by giving concerts. A stranger, hearing her play, was attracted to her performance, and he placed her in a conservatory at Lemberg. Here for eleven years she studied the piano with Professor Stengl, whom she subsequently married. She also studied the violin at this time. When fifteen years of age she began to sing for herself and in choruses, but her friends thought that, as she only had a small and pretty voice, she had better confine herself to her instrumental studies. For this purpose Stengl set out for Leipzig to place her under the tuition of Liszt, and, on passing through Vienna, called on Julius Eppstein. The girl played the piano and violin for him and astonished him with her proficiency. He asked if she could do anything else, and Stengl said he thought she had a voice, whereupon at Eppstein's request she sang for him. He was pleased with the range and quality of her voice, and advised her to remain for a year in Vienna and take vocal lessons, while continuing her study of the piano and violin. In a few months she decided to confine herself to her vocal studies only, and went to Milan for that purpose. Her chief work was in breathing ex-

ercises, spending hours at a time in study of this essential feature of her art. Her teacher, Lamberti, used to say: "No water, no sailing; no breathing, no singing. The voice sails on the breath." In speaking of her experience with Lamberti, Madame Sembrich said: "Think how many singers after five years get a tremolo. They are not well taught."

After two years' study she married, and shortly afterwards went upon the stage, her first appearance being at Athens. She was then eighteen years of age. She made a great hit; but the manager of the company, absconding with the funds, the venture was brought to a close, and she and her husband returned to Vienna, where she secured a position in the Conservatory and he devoted himself to the study of German opera with Richard Vevy. She made her real debut at Dresden, her role being Lucia. The Dresden engagement was for three years, but she terminated it for two reasons. Her husband thought the field too limited for her talents, and jealousy in the company greatly hampered her work. In 1880 she and her husband went to London. She sang for Gye, the famous impresario, and he at once engaged her to sing in a company in which were Patti and Albani. She was now fairly launched on her career, and since then success has followed success.

LONDON'S "MARTIN EDEN."

If, as is generally supposed, this novel is for the most part the autobiography of the Mr. London, then the latter's courage only equals his callousness. The story is bare-faced and crude, too crude in every way to make good literature, and the soul of the hero, Martin Eden, has been stripped quite naked for our inspection. As a character study it is meritorious, as a story it is a failure. The woman who figures in it is an unpardonable piece of femininity. Mr. London has never written anything to equal his first production, when he had his way to make and was eager to take pains. Popularity is the criterion of a writer's ability. If he has genius, praise, indiscriminate or otherwise, will affect him not at all; if he has plenty of common sense and talents above the ordinary, quickly growing fame will not make a self-sufficient master of the erstwhile earnest student; if he has only mediocre ability and a dash of originality, which for the time being a fickle public likes to term genius, he will, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, become so dazzled by flattery that his eyes will be blinded to his own innumerable defects and he will cease to produce anything worth while. Mr. London has an enormous circle of readers who are for the present his admirers. His latest book has created a great deal of comment, and aroused much sympathy for the writer whose experiences must have been bitter and humiliating in the extreme; but there is too much that is indelicate about the book. Of course we have grown accustomed to this sort of thing nowadays to a certain extent, but some of the scenes in "Martin Eden," where the hero and the heroine are making love to one another must offend even the least supercilious of readers. The girl disappoints her lover as parental opposition is too strong for her to battle against and they separate never to be united, though at the last, when fame and wealth have come to Martin, she is ready and eager to assume the old relations. She seeks him in his rooms.

Her face was white and strained. She stood just inside the door, one hand against it for support, the other pressed against her side. She extended both hands towards him piteously, and started forward to meet him. He led her to a chair. He drew up another chair and sat down on the broad arm of it. He was too confused to speak. In his own mind the affair with Ruth was closed and sealed. He felt much in the same way that he would have felt had the Shelly Hot Springs Laundry suddenly invaded the Hotel Metropole with a whole week's washing ready for him to pitch into. Eden had once worked in a laundry. "Several times he was about to speak, and each time he hesitated."

"No one knows I am here," Ruth said in a faint voice with an appealing smile.

"What did you say?" he asked.

He was surprised at the sound of his own voice.

She repeated her words. "Oh," he said, and then wondered what more he could possibly say. With a slightly arch expression she loosened the scarf at her throat. "Well, aren't you glad to see me?" she said at the end of another long silence.

"Yes, yes," he spoke hastily, "but wasn't it rash of you to come?"

"I slipped in. Nobody knows I am here. I wanted to see you. I came to tell you I have been foolish. I came because I could no longer stay away, because my heart compelled me to come, because—because I wanted to come."

She came forward, out of her chair and over to him. She rested her hand in his shoulder a moment, breathing quickly, and then slipped into his arms. And in his large easy way, desirous of not inflicting hurt, knowing that to repulse this proffer of herself was to inflict the most grievous hurt a woman could receive, he folded his arms around her and held her close. But there was no warmth in his embrace, no caress in the contact. She had come into his arms and he held her that was all.

"My mother wanted me to marry Charlie Hapgood," she announced,

"Charlie Hapgood, that fellow that speaks always in platitudes," Martin groaned, then he added, "And now, I suppose your mother wants you to marry me?"

"She will not object, I know that much," Ruth said.

"And yet I am not a bit more eligible now than I was when she broke off our engagement—I am changed. I haven't got a job. I'm not looking for a job. Furthermore I am not going to look for a job. And I still believe that Herbert Spencer is a great and noble man, and that Judge Blount is an unmitigated ass."

"Oh, Martin, don't be cruel. You have not kissed me once. You are as unresponsive as a stone. And think of what I have dared to do." She looked about her with a half shiver, though the look was half curiosity. "Just think of where I am."

"Why didn't you dare it before?" he asked harshly. "When I hadn't a job? When I was starving? When I was just as I am now, as a man, as an artist, the same Martin Eden? That's the question I've been propounding to myself for many a day—not concerning you merely, but concerning everyone. You see I have not changed. I have not developed any new strength or virtue. I am personally of the same value as I was when nobody wanted me."

"You are breaking my heart," she sobbed. "You know I love you. I am here because I love you."

"I am a shrewd merchant, peering into the scales, trying to weigh your love and find out what manner of thing it is."

She withdrew herself from his arms, sat upright, and looked at him long and searchingly.

"The publication of what I had written and the public notice I received, wrought a change in the fibre of your love. Martin Eden with his work all performed you would marry. Your love for him was not strong enough to enable you to marry him. But your love is now strong enough, and I cannot avoid the conclusion that its strength arises from the publication and the public notice. Of course all this is not very flattering to me. But worst of all, it makes me question love—sacred love. Is love so gross a thing that it must feed upon publication and public notice? It would seem so. I have sat and thought upon it till my head went round."

She pleads with him and tries to make him see her side of the question, a fairly reasonable side too, but he is incapable of being convinced. She begs his forgiveness, and forgetfulness of troubles passed, but though he forgives her readily enough, he evidently cannot forget, and tells her it is too late now to try and reestablish what has been. She humbles herself quite pathetically, but it is all of no avail, and when at last she leaves him and he accompanies her to the door, he catches a glimpse of her brother Norman who has evidently been waiting for her ever since she went in to her one-time lover.

Eden is justly bitter. "She lied to me," he said aloud. "She made believe to me that she had dared greatly, and all the while she knew her brother that brought her was waiting to take her back." He burst into laughter. "Oh, these bourgeois! When I was broke I was not fit to be seen with his sister. When I have a bank account he brings her to me."

Eden's tragic end is very graphically described in the last chapter.—Macmillan and Co., Toronto, Canada.

IN THE STUDIO.

The November number of The Studio contains a charming frontispiece in color, a copy of the beautiful painting by Edward J. Gregory, R. A. The picture is entitled "Marooned" and consists of a wide vista of water, half in shadow, half in sunshine, and a birch bark canoe, lying, its stern aground, upon a stretch of golden sand. In the boat reclines a girl the picture of dolce far niente, an open parasol held lazily above her. Another girl, whose most striking feature is her red-gold hair, the color of which touches the same note as that in the sheen of the water and the sands, stands in the embrace of a clump of fern, fronds, and drooping alders, her gaze upon her companion. The picture is a lovely representation of a lovely original. Mr. Gregory "enjoys a special reputation as a craftsman whose command over the intricacies of technical practice is usually complete." He does not court popularity. He speaks to realize certain ideals of achievement, and in his striving after those ideals, he is characteristically indifferent to the view which might be taken of his aims by people who do not understand them. "Other copies of his pictures which appear are 'Piccadilly,' an excellent representation; 'In the Dumps,' 'Run Dry,' 'The Sound of Oars,' 'Dawn,' a particularly life-like production, 'Boulton vs. Lock,' a picture of infinite and charming detail, while the face of the old man who figures in the picture 'Eldorado,' is remarkable for its expression of intense inspiration.

A number of Alfred Gilbert's masterpieces in sculpture are most interesting and beautiful. Space does not permit of a further enumeration of the many beautiful examples of art in this magazine.

Crowds there are of those who, greedy of the world's pleasures, think that, not having scattered the grain, they can yet gather the crop; but Sa'di telleth you: "Only he who planteth a tree shall eat the fruit of it; only he who casteth the seed shall reap the harvest."

An Hour with the Editor

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

The development of what we call British institutions is worthy of study at all times, and it is especially so just now, when events are transpiring in the United Kingdom, which cannot fail to have a potent influence upon their further development. The part which the sovereigns of England have played in this great work forms an essential part in the history of the British people. In a series of articles, of which this is the first, it is proposed to examine into this phase of English history in such detail as is consistent with newspaper treatment. An effort will be made to approach it with an open mind and to present each sovereign in a true light. Possibly as the subject evolves under this sort of treatment both writer and reader may get some new ideas upon the nature of our institutions and the process by which they have been brought to their present condition.

In the history of England there is a date, which will ever stand out conspicuously, namely, 1066, which was when William the Norman overthrew the Saxon dynasty as represented by Harold and caused himself to be chosen king. While this was not the beginning of our institutions, it was an event the influence of which has endured to this day and has affected the country, and indeed the world, as few other events have done. It may therefore be taken as a starting point in our review; but before dealing with William and his place in history, it is necessary to consider briefly the England of the Saxons.

The fundamental principle in Saxon institutions was popular supremacy. The king derived his right from the people; the people were responsible for the orderly condition of the community. In the Wittenagemot and trial by one's peers we have the foundation of parliamentary government and the basis of our judicial principle of equal rights before the law. The kingship was not the property of any man or any family, but was an office to which men were chosen. Custom limited the choice to a certain family, namely, that which claimed descent from Woden, but the people could, if they so desired, select their leader from another family. The Saxon kings were all elected, even though in many cases the election was merely a formality. The Wittenagemot was the council of the whole people originally. Every freeman had a right to attend and vote; but as the years passed the strong men of each "kingdom" took upon themselves the burden of discussion, and the populace began to absent themselves, although they never lost the right to attend and take part in all deliberations. The hundreds and the tithings were communal divisions charged with the maintenance of the safety of life and property and generally with the orderly condition of each district. The tenure of land was communal. It was "folkland," that is, the land of the people. Gradually the idea of private ownership arose, and it came to pass that, partly by consent of the people and partly by usurpation, the king acquired the right to give the land to his favorites or to reward men for service to the state. The people themselves, appreciating the need of protection, were not indisposed to favor the establishment of a strong governing organization, but underlying it all was the claim that the kingship and the ownership of land, as well as the determination of the rights of the people, whether in the making of laws or the execution of them, rested with the people. We may see as we follow the development of our institutions that the people have from time to time demanded and received recognition of their "ancient rights and privileges," and these few words of description will give an idea of what they were. Herein British institutions differ from those of some other countries. They rest fundamentally upon the popular will, and do not arise from grants or concessions from a superior power.

It was to an England, where such ideas had not been wholly forgotten, that William the Norman came. William was not only brave and energetic, but he was also sagacious, and while he had overthrown the opposition of the Saxon reigning house, he took care not to proclaim himself king, but to recognize the English principle of an elective monarchy. He was chosen king on Christmas Day, 1066.

The conquest of England took several years, but when it had been completed, William took drastic steps to establish his power. He chose so to construe the law as to regard himself as king from the death of Edward the Confessor. Hence all who had resisted him were adjudged guilty of treason; and hence also their lands and property became forfeited to him. He also chose to regard himself as the owner of the folkland, because he said that, as the whole people had opposed their lawful sovereign, they had no longer any right to the communal property. Thus William became the owner of the whole kingdom and he was able to establish the feudal system, apportioning the land among his own soldiers, and making the tenure of personal service to him as sovereign lord. In this respect the feudal system of England differed from that system as it existed in Continental Europe. The Continental feudal baron did not of necessity acknowledge an obligation to serve any sovereign. Hence while the feudal system as established by William made England a compact state, as it developed on the Continent it created almost innumerable independent nobles, acknowledging no common lord. This was William's great work. This was the revolution which he made in the affairs of England. He destroyed the communal system of land ownership and created individual titles in fee, which is the basis of land tenure all over the British Empire and in the United States as well. In this distri-

bution of land, William was prudent enough not to leave the Saxons wholly unconsidered, for Domesday Book shows that a number of prominent families of that race were given fiefs but in every case the title was from the king. By a single act of William all land within England became Crown Land, and the principle has been applied to all land that has since been acquired by the British nation, not actually in the possession of individuals. Thus in all new colonies all land is crown land. It is true that it is administered by the government for the benefit of the people, but theoretically it is the property of the sovereign. This has been one of the leading factors in the development of British institutions.

William died in 1087, after a reign of twenty-one years, a period long enough for him to consolidate the system he had established. He divided his realm, leaving Normandy to his eldest son Robert, and England to William, known as Rufus. Then occurred one of those singular events which seem to indicate that Providence directed the progress of the people of England. The Conqueror had abolished all the Saxon nobility. There was not a Saxon earl left in the country; but he had scarcely been laid in his grave before Robert sought to defeat his will and assume both crowns for himself. The Norman barons in England declared against William Rufus; but the English people stood by him, and preserved the crown for him, and thus the Saxon English established a claim for royal favor. Rufus was slow to recognize it, but nevertheless the fact that they sustained him against his brother made him the king of the English in a sense that his father had not been. He was, however, a tyrant, yet a man of shrewd business instincts. When his brother Robert wished to go upon a Crusade, William loaned him the necessary money and took over Normandy as security. He was a goddess and merciless man, and when he died in 1100 from the stroke of an arrow received in hunting, he was mourned by few. While he cannot be said to have played directly any conspicuous part in the shaping of our institutions, indirectly by his odious tyranny he revived in the breasts of Englishmen a determination to regain their former rights. Years were needed to bring about the changes necessary for this, and in the meanwhile the Norman barons had become Englishmen in every sense of the word.

YOUTH AND CITIZENSHIP.

"L'etat c'est moi," said the French monarch. This, though the expression of one who was the incarnation of absolutism, contains in it a sound principle. Of course Louis XIV. meant that he alone was the state, that everything centred around him, that his welfare was the supreme object of the nation, that his will ought to prevail in all things. To this doctrine we will all take exception nowadays; yet every person ought to feel that he is in a certain sense the state, that his part in the affairs of the state is as great as that of any one else's, that his views are worthy of consideration provided they are intelligently formed, and that the exercise of his rights of citizenship is the act of one of the partners in the state. In the Acts of Congress establishing the states of the American union the enacting words are to the effect that "the people residing within the limits hereinafter defined are hereby declared to constitute the state." Congress does not say that the state shall be bounded by such and such lines, and it does not declare that any specified area shall be a state, but that the people within the area mentioned are the state. In Canada when we establish a new province we describe it by its boundaries and say that the area within them constitutes the province. In the end the same result is reached in both cases; but the United States idea would not be applicable to Canada, because the provinces of the Dominion are only subdivisions for convenience of local administration, whereas the states of the union are established for the exercise of local sovereignty. Nevertheless with us as with them it is the people, not the land, which constitute the state.

There are no people in the world who enjoy the right of self-government more completely than the people of Canada. With us democracy finds its best expression, for while we preserve the form of monarchy the people govern absolutely. It follows that if the state is to be well governed, the best elements of which it consists should participate in its government, and the best element in any community is its unspoiled youth. As a rule men in their youth have loftier ideals than they entertain later in life. Business anxieties, family cares, and all the various relations which arise, as the years advance, conjoined with the fruits of experience, are apt to take away the fresh and wholesome aspirations in which youth indulges. The man of mature years may be the more practical than his younger contemporaries; but he is also likely to be narrower in his views, to seek for present advantage rather than for prospective good. The young fellow, who has just attained manhood, sees before him a scope for action, which in point of time seems unlimited. He does not feel, as older men realize, that what they have to do must be done quickly, if they are to enjoy the fruits of it while they live. Those of us, whose memory goes back to the days when the Confederation project hung in the balance, can recall the enthusiasm with which the young men espoused the cause of union. There were older men leading the way, but youth won the battle, the opposition came chiefly from men who had reached, or passed the meridian of life. They saw little for them in the change, only a period of un-

certainty. But the young men looked into the future. Their capital was a series of years stretching into before them indefinitely, and they were anxious to venture it in the great experiment. It is a truism to say that the hope of the country is in its youth.

There is less of a disposition on the part of the young men of British Columbia to engage in the active work of public life than there ought to be. The exceptions may be conspicuous, but the rule holds good for the great majority. And yet this is emphatically a young man's country. Nowhere else in the world are there greater opportunities offering for honorable, courageous and adventurous youth. The spirit of youth ought to prevail in the councils of the country. It is one of the inexplicable things of this western community that the younger men refrain so very largely from participation in public movements. The political battles ought to be largely fought by young men. Their place at elections is not only in the committee room or in assisting to entertain a gathering at a "smoker." They ought to be upon the platform discussing the issues of the day, and bringing to bear upon their solution all the enthusiasm and far-sightedness of youth. Their influence, if actively asserted, would tend to purify politics. This article is not directed to young men only, but to older men. There is in British Columbia somewhat of a disposition to repress youthful aspirants to a share in public debate. The same people have been discussing public questions in the older parts of the province for many years. It is time the younger element was encouraged to come more freely to the front.

To young men it is recommended that they take care to fit themselves for active participation in public affairs and to have no hesitation in coming forward. The first step is to familiarize themselves with questions of state. Sport is an excellent thing in its place. To meet the demand of the people the papers devote very much space to telling about it. A healthy interest in manly sport deserves encouragement. But it would be wise on the part of the youth of the community not to become wrapped up in sport, but to give close attention to matters relating to the public welfare, to inform themselves on the questions of the day and prepare themselves to deal with them. The practice of public speaking is by no means sufficiently cultivated in this province. Indeed there seems to be something in the nature of a prejudice against it. Our political debates are, as a rule, dull, and yet on the rare occasions, when some man with a gift of oratory addresses a British Columbia audience, he receives the heartiest kind of a welcome. It is a duty of young men as individuals composing the state to familiarize themselves with platform speaking. Of course it is an art that every one cannot acquire, any more than every one can become a successful singer or pianist. But most men can do better than the great majority do, and to bring this article to a practical conclusion the suggestion is made that greater attention should be paid to the practice of the art of debate. It is almost neglected in Victoria, the few sporadic efforts that have been and are being made only serving to prove how generally the rule is otherwise. Every young man cannot hope to become an orator, which is perhaps just as well, but every young man can learn how to express himself intelligently upon public questions, and the act of qualifying one's self to speak is the best means of acquiring knowledge on such matters.

What has been herein said is offered for the consideration, also, of parents and teachers. Are our public schools taking care that the boys are learning the rudiments of government and the general nature of public questions? Is any organized attempt being made to see that the youth of the community is being grounded in the principles of citizenship? What is being done to develop the speaking talent of young men? In some of the Eastern provinces many of the best speakers received their training on the temperance platform. It would be easy to name a number of the most prominent public men in Canada who learned in that way how to deal with public questions. We have nothing corresponding to that here. In many parts of the East the debating society was and is a very common organization, and out of these organizations have graduated men who knew how to catch and hold the attention of audiences. What can be done to develop the latent speaking talent of the youth of Victoria? If this question can be answered, the first step, and an exceedingly important step, will be taken towards placing our youth in their proper place in relation to the state.

BEGINNINGS OF HISTORY

In the previous article of this series the suggestion was made that the shell-heaps, so common on this Northwest Coast, should be explored for archaeological remains. There is another field of study, equally promising and almost equally virgin. The myths and legends of the Indian tribes would well repay investigation, and the time to undertake it is now. Very much, that would doubtless have proved of very great interest, and value in a historical sense, has been lost because of neglect to preserve the myths and legends of the aborigines of this continent. The fragments that have been reduced to writing suggest the existence of a vast fund of story that has been lost. Several reasons combined to prevent the study of Indian legendary lore. Among them was the fact that the first white people to possess the confidence of the savages to any degree were the missionary priests, and these worthy men were too desirous to instruct the people in the truths of the Christian religion to wish to preserve their folk-lore. Indeed, they were anx-

ious to win them away from a belief in the tales that had been handed down from generation to generation, and seemed to these pious fathers to be inimical to the truth as they were commissioned to teach it. Another reason was that Indian traders concerned themselves very little about matters of this kind. So that they could buy furs cheaply and sell them at a profit, they cared little for anything else. Another was the antagonism between the two races; another the lack of knowledge by the two races of each other's language; another, the shyness of the Indians concerning their racial traditions. Only those who have endeavored to get an Indian to tell them one of these ancient tales can understand the difficulty of doing so. Here is the case of a very intelligent Indian guide in the East. He was asked to repeat the story of Glooscap, the Indian Messiah, but his English being somewhat imperfect, and his interrogator having asked several questions to clear up some points in the narrative, the guide at once became suspicious that he was being ridiculed and refused absolutely to continue the conversation. An Indian from near Cape Flattery was asked to tell the story of the great Monster, which lived at one time in the Olympic Range, but he frankly said that he did not wish to be laughed at, and that he had been taught at school that white people only ridiculed the Indian stories, and for this reason the younger men were not taking the trouble to learn them. Yet great though the difficulties are, they are not insuperable, and systematic study would bring much of interest to light.

A timber cruiser said that he had been for weeks in the woods in company with an Indian guide. After a few days he gained the confidence of his companion, and by degrees led him to tell him at the camp-fire at night some of the ancient tales of his people. He said that he was amazed at the fulness and interest of the mythology unfolded to him. The story, which impressed him most, was one that related, as he said, to an Indian Christ, and it was told him with such detail and with so great local application that it was impossible that it could be a perversion of the story of Jesus as it had been told by early missionaries. Among the few places in America where tribal lore can be learned from people, who have not themselves ceased to believe in it, is British Columbia, and it will be a matter of regret hereafter if steps are not taken before it is too late to preserve as much of it as possible.

For the purpose of accomplishing something in this way, the Colonist invites the co-operation of its readers. Some of them must know Indian stories that have come down from the past, and it would be a favor to others if they would kindly send them in for publication. It is not necessary that the stories should be long or given in great detail. Any scrap of tradition or mythology is of value. Sometimes in investigations of this kind a single item, that can be expressed in a score or two of words, is like the footprint of Friday upon the sand in Robinson Crusoe's island. It is a clue to something else; perhaps it proves something else. For example, the Skagit Indians say that a chief was for some offence sent to an island. He gathered seaweed; and in the night the seaweed became changed to men and women. With these he set out to the mainland and established a new people, from whom they were descended. This story, short and impossible though it was, led an investigator, named Morse, to follow it up, and he said he obtained abundant evidence that the Skagits came from beyond the seas, a theory which had corroboration in the physical differences between them and the neighboring tribes.

Therefore we ask for Indian legends. The writers' names ought to accompany the stories, although they would not be published unless they so desired.

A Century of Fiction

XII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin).

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

That versatile and clever writer, Mr. Andrew Lang, says of the famous author of the Waverley Novels that "to read him, to read all of him almost, to know his works familiarly, is to have a friend, and, as it were, an invisible playmate of the mind. Goethe confessed this spell; it affected even Carlyle; all Europe knew its charm; Alexandre Dumas, the Scott of France, not only felt it but was able to inspire it." But Scott, in the masterliness of his style, his choice of diction, his conscientious following of all the laws of rhetoric, and the poetic grandeur of the vein that runs through all his books, was as far above Dumas as the white-clad mountain-peak is above the green foot-hills. To know Scott is to love him, and to love him is to love romance and chivalry, truth and purity, and the might of the right. More than that, it inspires us with a desire to fight for the right. In all these things Dumas resembles him, but only as an apt pupil can resemble a great master. A century could produce only one just like him. His influence upon the mind of youth is one that can scarcely be over-estimated. For a lad to be familiar with the works of this great writer is the hallmark of his own integrity of character. True to nature always, he yet disdained the crudities of realism, and his stories and poems are always uplifting. His knowledge of his kind was unlimited. All sorts and conditions of people he knew intimately, from princes to gypsies, from

statesmen to thieves. And he lived in kaleidoscopic times. In his youth his soul was stirred by the horrors of the French revolution. He felt the sentiment of the Jacobite cause when that cause was hopeless, and Invernahyle, the man who sent the Fiery Cross through Spain in 1745, was his close friend. His earliest childhood was associated with the sad disasters of the American War of Independence; no wonder his books and poems are full of the spirit of battle.

He was born in 1771, and most of us have read of his remarkable childhood, for he very early gave evidence of his genius and love of adventure. He was unfortunate in his first love affair, if that can be termed unfortunate which bore fruition only in the reflection of the great man's great love upon others and upon his work. Very often those things which we deem our saddest misfortunes prove to be our richest blessings, and had Scott married his early choice, the world might have been the poorer for his ideals shattered, or for wealth of feeling and sentiment elsewhere bestowed. Had Dante married Beatrice, his greatest work must have been lost to the world. Had Petrarch and Laura realized the consummation of their desires, the result would probably not have conferred a lasting benefit upon mankind. Great and noble passions unsatisfied, act upon the soul of man or woman like fire upon gold. Many readers complain that the love passages in Scott's books are few and far between, and that he suggests rather than describes, leaving too much to the imagination. Is it impossible to understand that to him the theme was far too sacred to be profaned by too prolific writing upon it?

Scott married Miss Carpenter in 1797. She was a very attractive little woman, dark and brilliant, with a charming manner and a kindly heart. Scott made her a faithful husband, and, in spite of the fact that his first love was his last love as well, they were both happy in their union. Of their sons and daughters, only one, the wife of John Lockhart, left children. It was to this same Lockhart, that upon his deathbed the writer said: "Be a good man, my dear." "These words," writes Mr. Lang, "embrace the unobtrusive moral of all that he said he was."

Sir Walter was an unsuccessful lawyer, and no less unsuccessful in the long run as printer and publisher. He was primarily a poet, and poetry and business do not go hand in hand. At the last, ruin stared him in the face, and it was to satisfy his creditors that he worked himself to death. He was able to pay every penny that he owed, but he died a poor man.

"Ivanhoe," perhaps the most popular of all Scott's novels, is of rather too long and complicated a plot to be produced in synopsis. It is a fascinating tale, full of stirring deeds, brave characters, and wonderful adventures, and one with which, happily, most of us are familiar.

In "The Fair Maid of Perth," the course of true love is allowed to run more smoothly than most of this writer's stories. The scene is laid in Scotland during the reign of King Robert III. David, the crown prince, is in love with the beautiful daughter of an honest burgher; Simon Glover, but as he is not willing to bestow his hand as well as his heart, Catherine, the young woman refuses him. Prince David decided to kidnap her, and she is only saved at the last moment by the interference of Henry Wynd, a young armorer. As all this occurs on Saint Valentine's Eve, Henry Wynd becomes Catherine's valentine for the year. But many complications arise, and the lovers are separated. The Black Douglas appears on the scene, and other interesting historical personages with him. The story is thoroughly Scotch, and is teeming with magical descriptions. In the end all turns out happily for the lovers.

"The Heart of Midlothian" is considered by many to be the finest thing that Scott wrote. The plot was suggested by a true incident, and the famous scene in which Jeannie walks all the way to London to obtain a pardon for her sister Effie, wrongfully convicted of child-murder, finds its counterpart in history.

FAKED FOODS

So much is heard of pure food laws and food adulteration these days that one is prone to assume that the abuse in question is a result of modern conditions of trade and competition. Such, however, is not the case; for the Greeks and Romans complained as bitterly as the man of today of the adulteration of their food.

In Pliny is found an account setting forth how the bakers of Rome were wont to mix with their dough a white earth, soft to the touch and sweet to the taste, thus turning out a foodstuff that had weight and fine appearance, but little food value.

Pliny also touches upon wine adulteration. He assures us that not even the rich Roman noble could be sure that the wine he purchased was pure. Moreover, the famous wines of Falerno were doctored, and wines from Gaul generally esteemed to be of the best were as a matter of fact artificially colored by aloes and other drugs.

Much complaint was made in Athens touching wine adulteration, so that in time it became necessary to appoint special inspectors with a view to putting an end to the evil.

There was one wine merchant, named Canthare, who was so skilful in the matter of adulteration that his name actually became a synonym for the expression "clever deceit." Canthare's long suit was in imparting the flavors of old age to new wine.

And so on. Throughout Europe, from the tenth century onward, are found numerous instances of food adulteration in general practice by bakers, brewers, vintners, etc. The tricks of the trade were originated more than a thousand years ago.

RURAL AND SUBURBAN

DIFFICULT PLANTS.

In all arts and crafts, and in many other things, men have a curious tendency to attempt what is difficult because it is difficult. When they do this they turn an art into a game; for the essence of a game is that it sets up arbitrary difficulties to be surmounted by a skill exercised for the pleasure of exercising it. Thus gardening is properly an art; yet gardeners have always been inclined, in one way or another, to turn it into a game. You may blame them for it if you like, but they will pay no heed to you; for there comes a time in every gardener's career when he is no longer content with a beautiful garden in which all the plants thrive and are well arranged, but must court difficulties and exercise his skill in overcoming them. This may be only a passing phase with him; after many experiments he may lose his love of adventure and become a pure artist again; but the phase must be passed through; and it is, after all, only a defect of his quality. The gardener who is never tempted by difficulties is likely to be dull of spirit. If he is always content with easy plants, he will soon be content to grow them badly. He must have his season of rebellion against Nature if he is not to become her submissive slave.

The games of gardeners change from time to time. A generation or more ago, their favorite game was to grow flowers for exhibition, and to make them conform to the rather arbitrary standards set up by the judges. This game still continues, but it is no longer fashionable, except when it is played with roses. The modern gardener who is ambitious prefers plants that are difficult in themselves to plants that are made difficult by human rules. His object is to keep a plant alive, not to make it produce flowers of artificial perfection. This new game is better than the old one in several respects. It does not encourage a false taste; it exercises higher faculties and it increases our knowledge of the craft of gardening. There was a great deal of routine in the growing of flowers for exhibition. There is none in the growing of difficult plants. Success can come only with experiment and observation, and not merely with painstaking. Besides, many plants that were once considered difficult can now be grown quite easily with a little care, because of the knowledge that has been gained through experiment; and we may hope that other plants still very difficult will become easy with further knowledge. Most of the difficult plants which gardeners now try to grow are very beautiful, though sometimes their beauty may be over-valued because of their difficulty, and since they are so difficult, the gardener is not tempted to grow them in unnatural conditions that would destroy their beauty. He cannot play tricks with the higher Alpines. He cannot use them for carpet bedding, as gardeners of the past used stonecrops and house leeks. He must grow them among the rocks which suit their beauty best, and they will soon appropriately die if they are planted among rocks arranged to look like tombstones. In fact, the growing of difficult plants, if it is not art, does at least give the gardener a reverence for nature. It is like those arduous studies from life which the artist must undergo if he is not to become a vapid idealist. It may result in mere ugliness, but that ugliness will at least be more interesting than the old ugliness of dull routine.

That a passion for difficult plants need not destroy the sense of beauty is proved by the latest book of Mr. Reginald Farrer, who is certainly possessed of that passion, but who would scorn to grow a plant only because it was difficult. Mr. Farrer's exhibits at the Temple show are well known, and they prove him to have taste as well as skill. He can take the keenest pleasure in quite easy plants if they are beautiful, and he has very strong views on garden design. But he is also a fanatical lover of certain plants like *Eritrichium nanum* and the high Androsaces, which no one has yet induced to put up with our climate; so fanatical a lover that no amount of failures will make him despair of them. In this book he tells us that *Eritrichium nanum* promises better in his garden than ever before; indeed, he almost persuades both himself and us that it means to live. But, even if it has survived this summer, there is the winter now upon us, and so far as we know, *Eritrichium nanum* has never survived an English winter out of doors.

It would be easy to tell Mr. Farrer that he is wasting his time in trying to grow it; but in attempting this impossibility he is learning much about possibilities, and his passion for the fairy forget-me-not is justified by its beauty. The Swiss themselves call it the King of the Alps, and they are not apt to express much enthusiasm for their flowers, perhaps because they have so many of them. There is something magical about the fairy forget-me-not. It looks as if it belonged to a world never trodden by the heavy feet of men, for who would expect to find on a grey mossy tuft flowers of a blue that could not be imagined even from the sky? It is famous not only for its beauty, but as the type of a certain class of difficult plants, the most hopeless class of all. Some difficult plants are capricious; no one knows for certain what they want, and there is always a hope that their wants may be discovered and their culture become easy. *Eritrichium nanum* is not capricious. It only wants what the English gardener cannot give it—the pure air of the high Alps, continual moisture all its short growing season, and for the rest of the year the unchanging Alpine winter. It, like the higher Androsaces, has adapted itself to grow in certain places, and it will thrive nowhere else. It has also got its peculiar beauty from this adaptation—that beauty which tempts some gardeners like the Siren's song, but to its own destruction, not theirs. Some have vainly hoped to make it thrive among par-

ticular kinds of rock, others give elaborate directions about soil or the arrangement of rocks about it; but no such devices will persuade it that an English garden is in the high Alps. It learns the truth from the weather, and, having learnt it, dies.

There are other plants besides the high Alpines that are hardy but will not put up with our climate; and some of these have as desperate admirers as *Eritrichium nanum* itself. Among them are the *Oncocyclus* Irises, famous both because of their curious beauty, and because no one has ever made them thrive for long in an English garden. Most of them are mountain plants from Asia Minor; and in our summers they do not get as much sun as they need. This seems to be the simple cause of their refusal to prosper; but they are more capricious than the fairy forget-me-not, sometimes luring the gardener on by an appearance of contentment, and then suddenly dying, just when he flatters himself that he has learnt the secret of their wants. Many directions have been given for growing them; but the English summer remains the same; and even in a frame they do not like it. The commonest of them, *Iris susiana*, has been known to flourish and to flower well from year to year in an English garden. It was known to Parkinson in the 17th

century, and he called it the Great Turkic Flowerdeluce. He says nothing of its culture; and even after the experience of three centuries it is unaccountable, living on for years, but refusing to flower after the first. A very hot summer may give it new vigor and set it flowering again the next year, but that is only a lucky chance. Most of the other *Oncocyclus* Irises, such as the wonderful *Iris 'Arteti'*, are unusually complaisant if they consent to live in a frame. It is not merely protection from frost or wet that they want, but the natural heat of the sun and, perhaps, its bright light. Artificial heat they dislike more than cold. Yet they, too, like the high Alpines, have their fanatics who will not believe that they are impossible; and they have this value, that they can be crossed with other irises more easily to grow. So that hybrids are being produced with their curious beauty, but without their peevishness.

There are other difficult plants that come from climates not hopelessly different to ours, but are so impatient of removal that often they never recover from it. This impatience seems to be the secret of the difficulty of many lilies. The little lily *philadelphicum* is said not to thrive even when it is removed to a garden near where it grows wild; and several other North American lilies are difficult in the same

way. *Lilium auratum* will very seldom last for many years in an English garden, and the reason probably is that it never gets over the shock of transportation. Its first year it lives upon the past, but though it may flower well, its roots are so much damaged that it has not the strength to take in enough nourishment for the future. It may last on for some years, but the rest of its life is a slow decline. Other Japanese lilies, such as the wonderful *Lilium krameri*, suffer even more. If we are ever to establish these in our gardens, we shall probably have to grow them from seed and plant them out without disturbance of their roots. Many lilies seem to be capricious, they thrive or fail to thrive in much the same places. Their fate probably depends upon the amount of injury they have suffered in removal. This is the case, too, with other plants that often fail in our gardens, such as the *Shortias*, *Epigaea repens*, and *Schizocodon soldanelloides*. They are imported from countries with climates not very different to our own, but, if their roots are much damaged in the process, they are likely never to recover. When once established they live and thrive without much care, and will even, it is said, increase by self-sown seedlings. Thus it is likely that in time these beau-

Continued on Page Six.

into an enclosure for the breeding season, and then treated the same as the pullets. The cockerels are also put in a separate enclosure till 12 or 14 weeks old, when they are sold for broilers.

Eggs are brought every year from the same strain, but of unrelated blood, to produce the next year's breeding cockerels. The houses need only be visited twice a day, once at 2 p. m. to let the birds out, feed grain, fill up boxes or hoppers with dry and beef scraps, water and clean out, and again at dusk to shut them up and gather the eggs. Plenty of straw litter must be supplied for scratching in. In extra cold weather a lurlap curtain may be suspended from the room to within a foot of the front of the dropping boards. This will keep the birds' combs from freezing. In order to clean the range systematically, one acre may be fenced in with wire netting each year and grubbed up and seeded down with oats and clover.

When egg collecting stations and cold storage facilities are provided, the profits will be much larger still, as the eggs can be marketed to much greater advantage. The writer has made a clear average profit per bird: 1906-7, \$2.70; 1907-8, \$3.20; 1908-9, \$3.75. This includes eggs sold for hatching and sales of breeding birds. The whole flock of 302 layers produced \$2,200 worth of eggs and birds, making a clear profit of about \$1,600. This does not include my labor nor sinking fund for wear and tear.

The following statement of capital required to establish a plant for 500 layers, of running expenses from incubation of the egg to the close of the first laying period, and of the probable profit therefrom, is based upon figures ascertained within the past four years in establishing a poultry plant on a commercial scale, and is capable of easy verification:

Permanent Capital—	
Land, 5 acres, at \$100	\$ 500
Buildings	1,457
	\$1,957
Running Expenses—	
Feed	\$1,055
Expenses for incubating and breeding	154
Cost of eggs for incubating for two seasons, 3,600 at \$80 per 1,000	288
	1,497
	\$3,454

Estimate of Profit for First Twenty Months—	
March-October.	
Sales—	
Eggs—150 per bird at 35c per doz.	2,065
Birds—1,000 cockerels at 30c each	300
400 yearlings at 50c each	200
100 pullets at \$1.50 each	150
	\$2,715

Stock on Hand at Close of Account—	
100 yearlings at 50c	\$ 50
400 pullets at \$1.50	600
	650

Deduct running expenses as above	\$3,365
	1,497
Surplus available for interest on capital, depreciation of plant, wages, and 2 or 3 per cent losses	\$1,868

Estimate of Annual Profit from Established Plant.	
Sales—	
Eggs from 400 pullets, 160 per bird	\$1,652
Birds—500 cockerels at 30c	150
100 two-year-old hens at 50c	50
300 year-old hens at 50c	150
100 pullets at \$1.50	150
	\$2,152

Stock on Hand at Close of Account—	
100 yearlings at 50c	\$ 50
400 pullets at \$1.50	600
	650

Deduct—	
Cost of running:	\$ 950
Feed	77
Incubating expenses	
	\$1,027

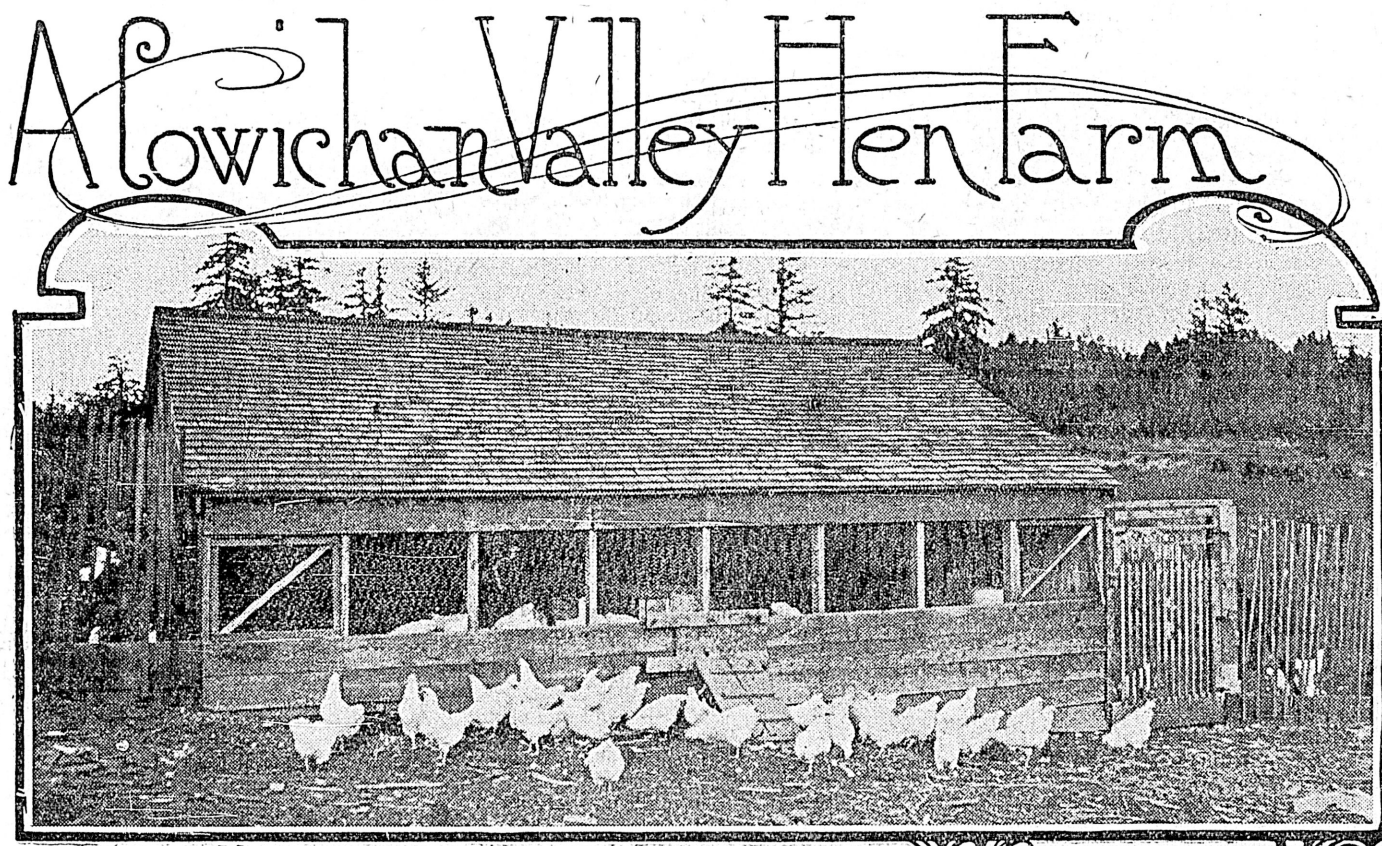
Stock on hand at opening of accounts, as above	650
	1,677

Surplus	\$1,125
---------------	----------------

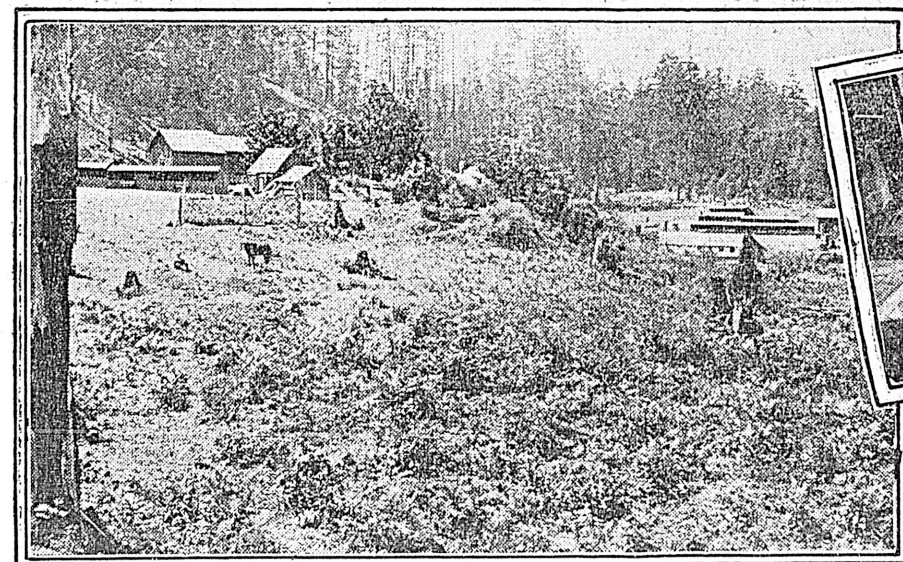
It may be observed that no credit is taken for eggs laid by the 100 yearling birds, it being assumed that they are all reserved for incubating on the farm, or sold at special rates for hatching. Conversely, no charge is made under "Cost of running" for eggs used in incubating. The proceeds of any such eggs sold are an addition to the surplus, the keep of the birds being already provided for.

MAKING NEW ROSE PLANTS.

Where we get heavy frosts in winter, the best time to propagate hardy roses is in the fall—late October or November—after the wood has ripened and the leaves have fallen. Make cuttings about six inches long; tie them in bundles of about fifty for convenience in handling, and store for the winter in boxes of damp sand, which may be stored in a deep, cold-frame, or cool cellar, where they will be protected from frost. If these conveniences are not at hand, bury the cuttings out of doors in sand, putting them at least eighteen inches deep, and give them a further protection from the frost of a thick mulch of leaves or pine needles. While the cold winter days are passing, these cuttings will be callousing, i.e., making a granular growth over the lower end, from which the new roots start. In April, as soon as the ground can be worked, plant these cuttings in V-shaped trenches, leaving only one bud above the ground. Ninety per cent of these cuttings will root. When making the cuttings, remember that roots are more easily produced when the cuts are made just under a bud. If you are going to propagate from roses under glass, do the work in January and use only flowering wood for making the cuttings. Take the last six eyes on the stem for the cuttings, making them two or three eyes long; put the cuttings in sand on the cutting bench, in a house having a temperature of 55 to 58 degrees. A warmer temperature is liable to cause the buds to start. Have a bottom heat of about 70 degrees.



IL BUSY MORNING AMONG THE EGG-PRODUCERS



ERNEST T. HANSON'S POULTRY RANCH, COWICHAN, B. C.

By Ernest T. Hanson, Cowichan Station.

Hitherto the Cowichan Valley has been famous for its butter. Many are now turning their attention to fruit. The writer claims that its staple product ought to be, and will be,

EGGS

The reasons why:

Because 1st. Hens will produce here more clear profit per acre than either cows or fruit, with less capital invested.

2nd. There are large areas of land in the district eminently suitable for poultry raising and fit for little else. These have been slashed, logged and burnt over and seeded down to clover, and can be bought for from \$40 to \$100 per acre. The stumps and ferns make an ideal range, affording shelter from hawks and plenty of shade, most important points. Hens do not require cleared land.

3rd. The climate is exceptionally favorable, being very mild and equable, without extremes of heat and cold; wonderfully free from cold winds in winter, and much less subject to fogs and mists than the Mainland or Sound cities. The rainfall is heavy, but does not affect fowls in the least. They do quite as well, if not better than in California.

4th. The prices for eggs are the highest on the continent, and the market is almost unlimited, and expanding all the time. British

Columbia imports \$200,000 worth of eggs every year. Last January there was a famine of eggs for a month. The Yukon is a large market in itself. A growing new country always outruns its supply of eggs, because it is the last thing anyone thinks of going in for. It is generally supposed to be beneath notice as a business. The prices for table birds are also good.

5th. Clover grows luxuriantly everywhere. Hens can range out on it practically all the year round. The Pacific Coast is the only place in Canada or the Northern States where this is possible. It is an enormous advantage.

6th. The transportation facilities are very good.

7th. Many men of moderate means are coming here looking for a home and a business in the open air. They want congenial surroundings, light work, and a mild climate. Here is the business for them. Here is one of the finest climates in the world. Here is a community of very high social standing in one of the loveliest spots one could wish for.

Compare It With Petaluma, Cal.

Petaluma is a sheltered valley, a short way north of San Francisco. It is the greatest egg-producing place in the world. United States government statistics credit it with one million hens (mostly white leghorns), bringing \$4,000 a day profit to their owners. Ninety per cent

of the population go in for poultry. Why should not Cowichan do the same?

Advantages Possessed by Cowichan Over Petaluma

Heat in summer not so great. Extreme heat kills chickens. Colder in winter. Cold wards off disease. Prices for eggs higher. Cost of feed lower. Frozen wheat and screenings from the prairie provinces. Green clover to be had all the year round. Irrigation not needed. Ideal poultry range to be bought comparatively cheap. The profits per bird per year here are \$2.00 to \$2.50; the profits per bird per year there are \$1.00 to \$1.50.

The following system is recommended by the writer: A flock of 500 layers can be run on 5 acres (or 100 birds per acre) by the "colony house" system. White leghorns are the most profitable for this system. They are the easiest to rear and keep in good condition for laying. They are more alert to take cover from hawks. They eat less and can be run successfully in larger flocks than the American or larger breeds. Have everything ready by March 15. Start the incubators with eggs bought from a first-class laying strain. Incubators and breeder house are absolutely necessary to success. Place the growing pullets out in small open-fronted colony houses for the summer, if possible near running water, and plenty of ferns for shade. When ready to lay, put them in permanent open-fronted houses with 100 birds in each, or in smaller houses on skids, which can be moved about from place to place. The layers are kept shut in until 2 p.m. in the summer time to prevent laying out. The breeders are wired

INTERIOR OF BROODER HOUSE E-T HANSON'S POULTRY RANCH

DIFFICULT PLANTS.

Continued from Page Five.

tiful plants may all become familiar to our gardens through the efforts of gardeners who have refused to be discouraged by their difficulty, just as *Gentiana verna*, which was thought a most difficult plant a generation ago, is now to be seen thriving in many rock gardens.

There are some plants, however, that seem to be altogether capricious. In one garden they will thrive like weeds, in another close by, they will hardly consent to live at all. The best known of these is the Madonna Lily. Two others are the *Gentianella* and *Tropaeolum speciosum*. In some places the Madonna Lily will stand any ill usage, but where it suffers from disease or deteriorates quickly, great care should be taken with it. Like most lilies it has roots that persist from year to year and do not die when the stalk withers. If these roots are damaged, the bulb is weakened. It is also at rest only for a very short time, and should be disturbed if at all, only at that time, and then very carefully, so that the roots may not be injured. Again, like most lilies, it is a gross feeder, and often suffers from lack of nourishment. It must not have manure close to the bulb, but in poor soils it benefits from a top dressing of well rotted manure put on every year when it is in flower. Again, like many lilies, it dislikes a bare spot, and should be grown among the leafage of herbaceous plants, or close to vigorous roses. It also likes lime in the soil. The *Gentianella*, a very old plant in our gardens, is equally capricious. In some places no ill-treatment injures it. In others, though given every luxury, it refuses to flower for years. It may be seen both thriving and sulking, in almost every kind of soil and climate. Except where it grows like a weed, it hates to be disturbed and Mr. Farrer remarks that it is useless to attempt to grow it on from small fragments. "You can never hope to enjoy it unless you start its culture straight away with a sound solid mass of it." Also it should be well watered and top-dressed with vegetable soil the first summer after planting. Then, when once it has made some strong growth both of roots and tufts, it may be left alone, and will often flower well year after year. As for *Tropaeolum speciosum*, it is the most capricious plant of all, and no one understands its caprices. With great care it can be induced to grow and flower a little in gardens that it does not like, but it is scarcely worth growing at all unless it thrives magnificently. Many are the directions that have been given for its culture, but you may follow all of them, and yet fail with it, if it takes a dislike to your part of the country.

Mr. Farrer speaks of *Daphne genkwa* as the most incalculable of all plants. If you succeed with it, he says, your success is always a matter of divine chance, and, indeed, of two plants, with nothing to choose between them, and planted side by side, in the same soil, one will thrive and one slowly die. It is not even certain whether in our gardens it likes lime or hates it. If it does not take kindly to your garden, your best chance with it will be to grow it where it where its roots can run under a rock but where it will have plenty of room to increase by means of suckers. Let the soil be deep and one half leaf mould, and layer every shoot under a little stone as soon as it is long enough to be layered. If you do this, the shoots will spread into a large and vigorous bush. You can also increase it by means of rooted layers, and if these are potted up for a time, and then planted out without disturbance, they will usually prosper. The plant is worth any amount of trouble, both for its beauty and for its wonderful scent. It likes an open situation, not too hot or dry, and protection from north and east winds. The white *Daphne blagayana*, usually considered more difficult, likes to be almost smothered in stones. No doubt both these plants in their mountain homes are always having stones and soil washed down on them, and have learned to like it.

There are some difficult plants that seem to have got a high reputation only because of their difficulty. Most adventurous gardeners have known the disappointment of discovering, after they have made a difficult plant prosper, that it was not worth the trouble. The best course in that case is to pull it up and have done with it. There is no room in any garden for plants that are not worth growing. However much you may delight in the game of gardening, you should never make it an ugly game.

TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF ORCHARD FRUITS

By W. J. L. Hamilton, S. Salt Spring Island.

Although apple growing in the province of British Columbia is not without profit, orchardists are not by any means realizing all they could, if the disabilities from which they at present suffer were remedied.

There is no system in marketing. It is true there are many co-operative associations to handle their produce, but, from their very number, they partly stultify their own ends, for, as each separate association works independently of its neighbors, they are bound to interfere with one another, flooding the market from time to time, thereby cutting prices. They are also hampered by the faulty grading of the fruit, the same brand varying very greatly in quality according to the varying ideas and varying honesty of the individual growers.

Even if the apples are repacked by the association, each local association has its own grading standard, so that the ultimate purchaser does not know what he is buying without opening each box. This variation cuts prices and damages the reputation of the fruit grown in the province. Again, a number of small associations not only cost more to run than one large one would, but they are not capitalized sufficiently to be able to afford sufficient storage capacity to hold their fruit for top market prices.

Hence they have to sell the fruit almost as

soon as it comes in, so it is all placed on the market at once, whereby it does not realize anything like its full value.

If, then, an orchardist desires to hold his fruit, he has to go to the expense of building his own place of storage, where the fruit is very seldom kept under best conditions, thereby involving much loss.

Small associations, too, handling comparatively little material, cannot buy their boxes as low as if they were ordering by the million, nor can they make terms with transportation companies, nor with wholesale agents. Another menace to the apple industry is the certainty that, sooner or later, the interests of the co-operative association will clash with those of the wholesale merchants, unless these associations agree amongst themselves to sell only through wholesale merchants, thus working hand in hand with them, and obviating the otherwise inevitable price-cutting.

These difficulties can be easily overcome if the fruit growers of the province will only pull together, first learn what they want, and then see that they get it. The means I suggest for surmounting all these troubles at once has been frequently ventilated by me, but the vital importance of the issues at stake is a sufficient excuse for reiterating them without apology.

To secure uniform grading throughout the Province, a central school should be established to teach this, and the pupils from this, once they have obtained their diploma for fruit grading and packing, should be sent out as foremen to the different local packing stations to be established throughout the fruit growing sections of the Province.

These local stations need only consist of a shed in which the packers could work sheltered from sun and rain. The fruit, roughly graded in the orchards by the growers, could be placed in convenient sized boxes and conveyed in spring wagons to the packing stations, there to be disposed of.

Or, if the orchards were large enough to warrant it, the gang of packers should proceed to the orchards and do their packing on the spot.

These gangs of packers should be composed of the children of the fruit growers of the neighborhood, who would be paid so much per box, and at the same time receive a training which would leave a permanent mark on the fruit growing industry of the Province. This would also eliminate any possible dishonesty due to the grower boxing his own fruit.

As a check on the foreman, inspectors could be appointed to drop in on the stations, just as school inspectors do, and see that the work was being properly done, and accounts of the output of each orchard properly kept. The apple boxes should each be stamped with an official stamp, showing the district, the grade and name of apple, and the number in the box. Besides this, it should have the packers' number.

Once the fruit is properly boxed it should be sent to a central depot there to be kept in cold storage till the market was favorable. At this point there should be an evaporating plant also, where all apples of No. 3 grade and below should be converted into evaporated apples, so that the No. 3 grade should be withdrawn from the market, where it has no right to exist, and be sold at a price which would be much more remunerative to the grower.

This would also treat the culls, at present usually fed to pigs, and the profit from these at present waste sources would go far to pay the total expenses of working this scheme. Of course, to do all this, it would be necessary to centralize all these scattered co-operative associations under one head, which should regulate all sales, thereby avoiding flooding the market. This central association should also purchase all boxes, treat with transportation companies, appoint agents in the markets of the world, and act for the local associations generally, consolidating their interests and effecting many economies otherwise unattainable.

But this central association is the weak link in the chain, since something of the kind has already been attempted, and has met with disaster.

But who, after all, has the greatest interest in fostering the apple industry, and who will reap the most profit from it? Not the fruit growers but the Provincial Government, for, whereas the fruit growers only get increased price for their fruit, the government obtains increased population, besides building up the good name of the province as the best fruit growing country on earth. They too could run this system at once more authoritatively and economically than any less powerful fruit growers parliament such as the central association would be, could do.

They also have more capital in hand to establish the cold storage and other costly branches of the system, and could better treat with transportation companies, etc.

Besides they could by this means reduce the expense of fruit and orchard inspection, and could combine under one system the fruitgrowing, dairying, and poultry industries of the province.

All these economies would reduce the working cost and place more money in the growers' pockets, even if, as it should be, the first charge on the cost of the fruit was the cost of placing it on the market. I maintain that the reduction in the cost of boxes, ordered by the million, and the removal of No. 3 grade fruit from the market, with the increased price realized by these, and the culls, at present a dead loss, when sold as evaporated apples would pay the running cost of the whole system and leave a margin over, which, together with the greatly enhanced price of the first placed on the market under the most favorable conditions would nearly double the fruit growers' profit per acre, besides settling up the country, and, by the increased amount of capital and population, develop all the industries of the province.

That the methods above suggested to at-

tain the desired results are sound has been already proved at Hood River, Oregon.

Here, in a small valley, by similar methods, the prices realised have been nearly trebled, and the fruit grown has attained such a high standard as to have a world wide reputation. If this has been done on a small scale with such amazing results, what is to be expected if the whole Province of British Columbia combines to attain these objects? Surely the greatness of the results will be commensurate with the magnitude of the undertaking, and will give us a status unique in the history of pomology.

CONCERNING EGGS.

By Walker & Kerr, Poultrymen, 1017 Burdette Avenue, Victoria.

As eggs are now at what are called fancy prices, a few words on this subject may not be amiss. Dissatisfaction is often expressed at the small size of eggs, and when a customer pays 70 cents a dozen for eggs that are only a mouthful no wonder that he or she thinks it is a fancy price. Now it is as easy to improve the size of eggs as it is to improve the size of apples; and any poultryman could soon raise chickens that would lay eggs as large as duck's eggs if it were his interest to do so. But his interest lies exactly in the opposite direction. It takes large birds to lay large eggs and as chickens, like other animals, eat in proportion to their size, when a poultryman who keeps Brahmas, or Orpingtons, finds that his feed bill is double the size of his neighbors who keeps Leghorns, whilst he gets no more for his large eggs than his neighbor does for his small eggs, he naturally discards his fowls and goes in for a small breed that eats little, and lays a large number of small eggs. The remedy lies in the altering the system of selling eggs. Why should eggs be sold by number any more than apples or potatoes? The weight of medium sized eggs is two ounces each, eight to the pound, and if eggs were sold by weight customers would be better satisfied, as the weight of the eggs would not matter to them, and the poultryman would be encouraged to improve the breed of his poultry.

FRUIT THINNING

By K. R. Streatfield, Saanich.

In your issue of Sunday, December 12th, you invite correspondence on the subject of fruit thinning. This is a most necessary practice with nearly all varieties of apples, pears and plums, with the exception of a few varieties that are naturally shy bearers. It is advisable to thin to enable the tree to produce fair-sized marketable fruit and also to prevent the formation of a habit of bearing enormously one year and a few specimens the next. Young trees will often bear good specimens without thinning, but as they get older, thinning the fruit is as necessary as pruning, spraying or cultivating if one wishes for fruit to put on the market. I was under the impression that there could be no dispute about this subject. I may add that thinning works in very well with some small fruits as at slack times or on damp days.

When working at all high up the thinned fruit should be thrown over the shoulder away from the tree, because if dropped through the tree it will very likely bruise other fruit.

VASE FORM OF TRAINING FRUIT TREES.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring.

Throughout British Columbia, fruit trees have in the past, all been trained in pyramid form. Even today I expect severe criticism for advocating any other method. But I have been the victim of this style of training in my own orchard, and I hereby place myself on record as declaring that, unless for fillers, I shall never set out another pyramid trained tree. In future my trees will all be trained to the vase form.

By the terms "pyramid" and "vase training" I do not allude to dwarf trees, but to full sized standards, trained as the French train their dwarfs.

With the pyramid form I find too many apples grown in the shade, and consequently lacking in color. Moreover, such trees are costly to prune and spray, and the cost of gathering the fruit is much heavier than with the vase trained tree, to say nothing of the damage done by ladders, used not only for gathering the ripe fruit, but for pruning and thinning also.

One objection made to the vase method of training is the difficulty of cultivating close to the tree stem, when, as is indispensable for best results, the tree is headed low, branching at about 15 inches from the ground.

But when a pyramid tree is loaded with fruit the branches hang even lower, and are much harder to cultivate under and the objection is obviated any way by the new orchard cultivating implements, which are given side draft sufficient to reach the stem, whilst the team works clear of the branches.

Again, they object that this is an unnatural form for the tree. Is it? I think most apple trees, if left to themselves, will more nearly approach the vase than the pyramid form.

Another objection urged against the vase form is that the winter snows will break it down. So they undoubtedly would if we did not take precautionary measures. To avoid this, whilst they are young we temporarily hold the branches secure by tarred yarn. Once the branches are strong enough we take galvanized screw eyes and insert one into each branch, on the inside, 10 feet above the ground. Next we take No. 13 galvanized wire and attach a sufficient length of wire to each of these screw eyes. We then attach all the free ends of these wires to a galvanized harness ring, which is thereby held supported

right in the centre of the cup formed by the branches. By this means all the branches support each other, so that no snow can hurt the tree, nor can any wind shake off the fruit.

All pruning, gathering fruit, etc., can be done by running a suitable plank right through the centre of the tree, just above the wires, the outer ends of the plank being supported on stepladders or trestles.

Much could be said about training, etc., but it could not be done justice to in a short article. Another time, I may have something to say on these matters.

FRUIT THINNING.

By W. J. L. Hamilton, South Salt Spring.

I notice a request in your Sunday issue for experiences in fruit thinning. I have practised this for years, and can endorse all the claims for the process that you mention in your article.

Some apples shed so many of their fruit naturally that the work is rendered easy, whilst others, of which Salome is a notable example, hang on to their fruit so persistently that, if not rigorously thinned, very few of the fruit will grow to marketable size. The rule for thinning is so to do it that no two apples will touch one another when fully grown. This gives each apple scope to grow to its full size, and does not overload the tree. Also it insures better colored fruit, as the sun has better access, and the fruit are more even in size, more vigorous in growth and consequently more disease-resisting.

Unthinned apple trees will generally only bear a full crop every second year, simply because the quantity of seed produced (for seed rather than fruit saps the energy of the tree), so exhausts the tree that it needs a season to rest and recuperate. With properly thinned trees, the weight of apples produced will be greater than if this operation is not performed, owing to the increased size of the fruit, whilst the number of seeds formed will be reduced, by the thinning process, to a point which will not unduly strain the tree's vitality, so a good crop may be expected every year, unless other causes prevent this. Moreover, where two apples touch, spray cannot reach this point; also, the skin being more tender at the point of contact, this is where the chief injury by insects is found, generally affecting both the apples, where they touch, and distortion of the fruit is often caused by pressure. The market at present, calls for a red apple, and, on the coast, at any rate, to produce this, every beam of sunshine available must be utilized, since, with the amount of water vapor in suspension in the air, the sun's rays have not the same power they have in the dry belt. Now, fruit thinning prevents the apples shading one another, and, naturally, the bluish caused by the sun has a better chance to develop. This is also one of the many reasons why the vase system of training orchard trees is rapidly coming into favor, and displacing the older pyramid form.

My present trees are trained as pyramids, but never again will I plant one that I cannot train in vase form. All the above applies to other fruits also.

THINNING OF FRUIT.

By James Simpson, Victoria.

This is one of the most important operations in connection with fruit culture, and is beneficial to all fruits, but especially so to pears, plums, and peaches. All first-class growers practice it thoroughly, and find good profit in doing so. The writer once saw 30,000 barrels of Nova Scotia apples sold in Liverpool, the bulk of which averaged \$3 per barrel, but whenever a little extra quality in size was shown, the price ran up to \$4 and often to \$5 per barrel.

If the orchard trees are not allowed to get too high, the operation is a very simple one, and can be done in a few minutes per tree. Not more than two apples should be left on a spur. Where the spurs are very thick, one fruit per spur is quite sufficient.

The operation should be done when the fruit is quite small, as by this means the full strength of the tree goes into what is left; where this thinning is combined with good cultivation, such as pruning, cleaning, manuring and aeration of soil, the results are almost marvellous. The writer has seen in South Wales, near Cardiff, trees treated thoroughly by the Marquis of Butes' gardener, bearing pears nine inches in length, being the finest for size, quality and crop, he ever saw, beating the famous orchards of Kent, including even the famous Mr. Bunyard's, Maidstone, Kent, which the writer had the pleasure of inspecting, and seeing the same variety of pear. There is no doubt whatever of the capacity of Vancouver Island to grow first class apples, and plenty of them, but to do so, growers must do as indicated above. Good people want the best quality of fruit, and are quite willing to pay for it. Some three weeks ago, I told one of our leading ranchers as above, and where I had seen his fruit was neglected in respect of thinning, his answer was that he had not time to go over 1,100 trees. Well, I said, you must find time, or get some one else to do it for you, as it is the only way to make your place pay, as you would get a better market and much better prices, and would never have any trouble in selling. The promised Experimental farm for Vancouver Island should be a great power for good, if it is properly handled by a competent party. All the kinds of fruit trees mentioned should be thinned out same as recommended for apples.

ORCHIDS FOR NORTH EXPOSURES.

The following orchids may be grown in a greenhouse with a northern exposure. In a cool house, one having a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees: *Cattleya citrina*, *Coelogyne cristata*, *Epidendrum vitellinum*, *Lycaste Deppii*, *Miltonia candida*, *M. Morelana*, *Odontoglossum crispum*, *O. Insleyi*, *O. maculatum*, *O. pulchellum*, and *O. Rossii*, var. *majus*; *Oncidium*

flexuosum, *O. incurvum*, *O. ornithorhynchum*, and *O. tigrinum*; *Sophranitis grandiflora*, and *Vanda Amesiana*. In a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees grow *Aerides* in variety; *Angraecum sesquipedale*, *coelogyne*, such as *C. Dayana*, *massangeana*, *toientosa*; *cymbidiums* in variety; *Laelia purpurata*, *Miltonia Roezlii*; *Oncidium Cavendishianum*, *Carthagenense*, *luridum*, and *splendidum*; *Peristeria elata*, *Pescatorea cerinea*, *Bollea* in variety *h(tis is also known as Zygopetalum)*, *Phajus* in variety, *Phalaenopsis* in variety, *Saccolabium* in variety, *Trichopilia* in variety, *Vanda tricolor*, var. *suavis*, and nearly all *cypripediums* except possibly *insigne*, although it will often grow well in such an exposure.

PROPAGATING EXOCHORDA

The pearl bush (*Exochorda grandiflora*) is increased either by seeds, layers or cutting. Seeds are produced, as a rule, only on an old or unpruned plants. The shrub is valued for its strings of white flowers. To produce these, the plants are pruned in May shortly after flowering and before the seeds are ripe, in order to induce the plants to produce an abundance of young flowering shoots. If seeds cannot be obtained, make layers in June. As a rule, it is difficult to get cuttings to root. Should you prefer this method, you will have the best success if the work is done under glass. Put plants in heat in the greenhouse during the winter several weeks before propagation is to be done. For cuttings, use soft wood and insert them in sand which has a strong bottom heat and cover with a frame or bell glass in order to maintain a close atmosphere. Occasionally, cuttings are grafted on pieces of old wood.

FEEDING ROSES

The best way to feed old established rose plants is by trenching the ground just outside of the old trench lines. The plants will not show the results as quickly as when surface dressings of manure are given or the ground watered with manure water, but the effect is much more lasting. If it is not practical to trench feeding may be accomplished by giving the beds a 4 or 5-inch dressing of well decayed manure and spading it under. Then after the leaf buds open and just before a rain give a dressing of bone meal. About the middle of May commence watering the bed with liquid manure, giving it once a week. There is only one drawback to this method, it brings the roots of the roses to the surface.

WEALTHY CRANKS

That possession of much of the world's goods is frequently attended by the manifestation of the weirdest eccentricities on part of the owners is amusingly illustrated by the following curious instances:

In Vienna there lives a wealthy man; a Pole of noble origin, occupying sumptuous apartments in the heart of the capital's fashionable quarter, who, when he wishes to summon his servants, does so by means of bugle calls. A favorite pastime of this eccentric is to drive an omnibus, attired like any ordinary driver of such a vehicle, wherever he may find aristocratic equipages to be most numerous.

The Viennese assert that, while he spends a fortune each year upon clothes, yet he is never clad in any save the discarded garments of his valet. On one occasion the Pole astounded the guests at a ball by appearing in a costume of pure white, with the notable exception of shirt and tie, which were entirely black. To complete the oddities, it may be added that when dining, which he invariably accomplishes alone at a table d'hote, he maintains his reputation for crankiness by reversing the usual order of things and beginning his meal with a demitasse, working backward to the soup.

It was not long ago that there died in an American town a wealthy eccentric, who, though he had never for years been outside the grounds surrounding his residence, was accustomed to boast each day that he had walked to certain towns, generally at a great distance from his house. What he actually did was this: Whenever he decided that it would be an excellent idea to visit a distant town he ascertained its exact distance from his home and covered it on foot on a carefully measured walking track maintained on his premises for this purpose. Should he desire to call on his friends near by, he would do so by proxy, at the same time conducting a conversation with them by means of the servants whom he sent in relays with certain questions, with strict injunctions to bring the answers as speedily as possible.

A well known Parisian according to his own statement, has for many years defied the weather by drinking a solution of camphor, which, in his opinion, is an excellent substitute for clothing. It is said that winter and summer alike finds him sleeping without a particle of clothing, with the windows of his apartments thrown wide open. It has been his custom also to stroll in the garden, even on bitterly cold days, in a garment much resembling that ordinarily worn by normal people only at night.

Among the wealthy eccentrics of this country was a man who lived in a certain town in the south of England. His fad excited much attention and amusement among his neighbors. Punctually at noon each day he would appear in his front yard, with a crimson turban on his head, his feet covered with richly embroidered and jewelled sandals, and with a coolie cloth round his waist. Then, absolutely indifferent to the hoots of the people in the street, he would first pray aloud to the sun, "the father of light and good," and immediately afterward prostrate himself before a quaint miniature temple wherein was enshrined a grotesque idol with diamond eyes. What made his eccentricity remarkable was the fact that he was not of Eastern origin, nor had he ever been converted to any religious faith or cult of the East.



FEMININE FADS AND FANCIES

HOW SHALL WE TEACH OUR CHILDREN?

No change in childhood's early day,
No storm that raged, no thought that ran,
But leaves its track upon the clay,
Which slowly hardens into man.—Romanes.

Before parents frame any system for teaching their children to govern themselves, should not they ask whether they themselves have achieved the art of self-Government? If they have not, can they hope with any prospect of success to impart the art to their children? Hardly. And yet do we not every day meet parents who are apparently quite obvious to the fact?

We see fathers who wish and expect their sons to grow up gentlemen; but who are constantly setting them the example of being rude to their mothers. And we see mothers who teach their daughters the catechism and impress upon them the duty of honoring their parents, but who, all the same, often speak before them in disparaging—perhaps even contemptuous—terms of their fathers.

They have not learned to govern their tongues—the A B C in the art of self-government.

Anyone who knows anything of children knows that they are very keen and shrewd observers, and that many things which one would suppose passed before them without attracting their attention sink deeply into their minds; and leave unalterable results. The things their fathers and mothers do are some of these—far more than the things they say.

Think you that a boy who sees his father wink at a dishonorable action is likely to grow up with a horror of such action? Or, if by chance, owing to some inborn sense of rectitude such as is implanted in some natures, he does grow up with a horror of baseness, can he keep the respect for his father which every boy ought to have, and which should be one of his safeguards through life? Can he possibly "honor" the father who sets him such an example?

The cultivation of self-control is one of the first duties of parents. A man or woman without the power of ruling themselves is a sorry person to have the care of young lives entrusted to them.

"He that ruleth his spirit," said Solomon, "is better than he who ruleth a city."

To some people the first task is harder than the second, but unless they strive to accomplish it their children's characters are bound to suffer. Many a ruined career can be traced to a parent's lack of the power of self-government.

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

If there is one season of the year more exclusively devoted to bridge than another, it is the winter, when the short afternoons drive one indoors early and leave one with several hours on hand to get through before dinner. Bridge has taken a firm root, and has become a perennial among us; and not even the jigsaw craze which has made many people's lives a burden to them during a round of country house visits, has been able to dim the attractions of bridge.

People even bear up against the criminally bad features that often fall to their lot at bridge teas. "Do you know the leads?" said a friend of mine to the lady allotted to her at one of these entertainments. "No; are they nice people?" was the innocent reply of the neophyte. "Why in the name of fortune did you not play your diamonds?—we were bound to make the trick!" exclaimed an outraged player on another occasion to the idiot bestowed by Providence and a careless hostess. "Because I felt you wanted me to do so, and I hate being influenced by a partner!" was the amazing reply, which not unnaturally raised the temperature around this particular table. These are "lower true" tales, and go to show that not everyone who calls should be chosen for a bridge paradise.

Next in importance to learning the game properly before being the vehicle of bringing loss of temper and money to one's friends and acquaintances, is the choice of a suitable dress. And as bridge bulks so largely in the foreground of our days and nights at present, I think a few words about bridge coats will not be out of place.

One great charm about a bridge coat is that it allows of almost as much individual treatment as a tea gown. The bridge coat is in a way "a chartered libertine," and can do as it pleases. It may be long, loose and transparent; it may be in lace, heavy as guipure, light as Limerick or Valenciennes; the riding coat of Louis XV., with full skirts and gigantic pocket flaps, may be revived in all its sumptuousness, or it may shrink to the bolero of the Spanish matador, and yet find favor.

The bridge coat is above the law of fashion, and is the properly understood tea gown. All that is required of it is that it should suit its wearer, add to the picturesqueness of the gathering, and have no elbow ruffles or other impedimenta which can get in the way of the game. Some of the new soft brocades that are among the lovely new materials of the season will make the most lovely bridge coats; and even more striking in effect for this purpose would be the embossed velvets with floral designs on satin grounds. The rage for striped patterns, which is one feature of this season's fashions, should also help the seeker after novelty in bridge coats. And I have seen beautiful effects wrought with stripes of velvet embossed ribbon and guipure of lace insertions in semi-fitting models.

The shot chiffon and the shot effects given

by using two thicknesses of chiffon of contrasting yet harmonizing colors are most effective in these garments, which should always have a personal and original note, if possible.

At this time of year a touch of fur is charming on a bridge coat, even if it be made of the flimsiest chiffon, lace or ninon; but it must be remembered that the flimsier the material chosen the heavier must be the embroideries or trimmings which are needed to give the required weight.

Finger widths of fur give a sumptuous finish to the brocades and velvets I spoke of above; and many a fur collarlette or muff which are no longer presentable can be cut up into finger width bands, which will have a most decorative and respectable appearance on a bridge jacket.

The woman who is clever with her fingers, and gifted with a little imagination, ought to be able to turn out a series of bridge coats and tunics for her winter campaign at a comparatively small cost. Suppose one of my readers has an evening gown of brown satin from last winter, or even the winter before, during both of which periods brown was a fashionable color for evening wear. She cannot wear the dress in its original style any longer; but if she took a pretty design of sketch (many pretty bridge coats are being shown at the moment in illustrated papers), and carried it out in tangerine ninon, looked out some old pelerine of sable or mink to cut into strips, and have

but unfortunate creature "a stuck pig." Any photographer can tell us how few and far between are the people who can keep still even for a few seconds without losing all expression, and nearly all individuality. Worse, however, than the expressionless person in tableaux vivants is the one with the misplaced sense of humor, or lack of self control, which causes a smile to gradually beam over her countenance (even when "Lady Jane Grey on her way to execution" or something equally pathetic) on hearing the inevitable buzz of remarks from the audience, shrouded in darkness.

It is a curious but noteworthy fact that an audience will, even in a theatre, begin to talk somewhat audibly, the moment the lights are turned low for some thrilling scene. And, as one who, in her youth, has taken part in many tableaux vivants (we were rather celebrated for them in my girlhood's home of long ago), I admit it is rather trying when you feel you have just "got inside" some thrilling part, and have worked up the appropriately tragic expression, to hear "Who's that?" "So-and-so." "No, it's too tall and her hair isn't grey." "Oh, of course it's powdered!" And so on till with its welcome swish, the leaded curtains swing together and the tension of the "subject" may relax for a few seconds. And now, to consider the best place for tableaux vivants. In the old home to which I have alluded, some bygone architect had evolved the ideal place! For, at the top of the wide, sloping oak stairs was a



centre of the ladies' dressing room, and some calm and businesslike person told off to arrange the things in the sequence they will be needed. Some things will doubtless play a double part; the same clinging white robe worn by "Elaine" may come in, with additions of a lace scarf, etc., for a Marcus Stone subject; and the "dresser" must, when a tableau is over, cast aside all that is not shown on a list given as "wanted again."

Dress need not be taken too seriously in many tableaux! The players should remember that the audience will not have time to study detail. What is wanted is color "vrai semblance" and effect.

Of course many old country houses can furnish "properties" of bygone days; an old Peninsular uniform with its towering plumed shako, a great-grandmother's brocade gown, some ancestor's court suit, etc.; and the wise manager naturally gets up certain tableaux to suit these treasures.

Needless to say that care should be taken that no one plays in two consecutive tableaux, for the result can be but flurry and a trying wait for the audience.

To one person only should the posing be entrusted, and there should—wherever possible—be some six or eight feet between the "picture" and the curtain, for no one can pose a tableau really well unless he, or she, sees it from the point of view of the audience, instead of from the side; as must inevitably be the case when the curtain falls together close to the frame.

SANTA CLAUS THE WORLD OVER

Christmas is essentially the children's time, but they would think there was something radically wrong if it lacked the visit of their dear old Father Christmas, or, as he is often called, from the example set by our American cousins, Santa Claus.

The original Santa Claus was St. Nicholas, the wonderful boy bishop of Myra, who died in 343, and who was the particular friend of children. He was the patron saint of Russia, and often represented also as being that of butchers, thieves, maidens, parish clerks, and sailors. This no doubt has something to do with the remarkable energy displayed by Santa Claus in December.

When he reached Holland, the Dutch called him "St. Nikolaas," and soon the name became abbreviated to Sauklaas. This latter title was carried to New York by the Dutch emigrants, where the English colonists Anglicised it to Santy, and afterwards Santa Claus.

The date allotted to Saint Nicholas in the Church Calendar is December 6, and it is on this date still that he visits Austria. When the saint's feast is being kept up, the house door is suddenly opened. A fair-haired boy, dressed all in white, carrying a sceptre in his hand and wearing a mitre on his head, enters the room. He is symbolical of the boy bishop. Following him are two little bands of children, one tot dressed in white to represent angels, and the other in black to typify demons. "The Bishop" then is given a chair, and the children of the house are put through their catechism. Those who answer well receive a nice gift from the "angels," and the others are given a black dog by the demons.

The black doggies are so fascinating that, alas! children have been known to answer badly in order to obtain one!

In Holland, too, St. Nikolaas pays his yearly visit to the children on December 6, when he finds many pairs of shoes on the various hearths waiting to be filled with gifts.

French children also put their shoes on the hearthstone or mantle piece, to receive presents from Jean Noel.

In Germany, Christmas is an even greater festival than it is in England. Santa Claus as the Christ-child comes before Christmas Eve, in order to discover how the children of the house have behaved during the past year. A very delightful custom is still preserved on Christmas Eve among some of the German peasants. A table is spread for a meal in the feast-room, and many candles kept burning throughout the whole night, in case the Virgin and her Child, when bringing the children's gifts, should need refreshment.

Despite St. Nicholas being the patron saint of the country, Santa Claus, strangely enough, pays no recognized visit to Russia.

The little Finns, however, look forward to the visit of Santa Claus with great zest, who comes from an unknown island in the Arctic



SEAL-MUSQUASH AND ERMINE

passementerie motifs in topazes and turquoises, would not the state of that brown satin, bejeweled and be-furred, be far superior to its first?

TABLEAU VIVANTS

Some Hints for the Organizers

At this time of year in many a family conclave being held as to what can be done in the way of some little entertainment to friends and neighbors. Of course the first idea of the young folks is "a dance," but that upsets any but a large house with a correspondingly large staff of servants, too much for some "powers to be" sanctioning it. Paterfamilias objects to the house being turned inside out for days, while materfamilias has qualms about a big supper just when there is already a large party staying in the house.

Theatricals may be the next suggestion, but this again falls through, first owing to not enough room for a good sized stage, not enough talent among family and friends for acting worth seeing, to say nothing of all the expense and bother (even if space and talent are available), of scenery, dresses, etc., etc. At last some one suggests tableaux vivants. "We've room for those," the young people cry. "Anybody can keep still, and we can manage the dresses." Now with all due deference to optimistic youth, there is much more wanted in tableaux vivants than mere standing still! To some—may many people—the mere fact of being asked to "keep still" results in a stiff attitude, and a stare like that of that celebrated

large oak-floored landing, capable of seating sixty or seventy people, and at the end of the landing, up five or six steps, was an archway leading into a square ante-chamber, whence opened two bedrooms, in which our troupe dressed.

Failling such a ready to hand stage and auditorium as I have just described, I incline to a long, wide corridor, a favorable spot for one's show. The stage and frame should be fixed fully three feet from the floor. The advantage of a corridor seated audience is that everyone gets a front view, whereas the last tableaux I arranged (some years ago) were at the end of a large dining room, and, of course, those seated at the sides would not get nearly such a "picture" effect as those facing the stage. Personally I do not believe in more than two (or at most three) people in a tableau, for however cleverly they may be grouped, one lacks the "atmosphere" and middle distance of a picture, and many figures, unless in very skilful hands, have a tendency to look like lovely waxworks rather than a picture.

I may say that an excellent source of inspiration for tableaux vivants are the Royal Academy illustrated catalogues for the last few years. In making up a working list of the tableaux to be given, one should write down on a large sheet of foolscap first each subject, below that the person or persons appearing, below that "properties" wanted, and lastly, dress and every detail thereof. When the time for the dress rehearsal begins, there should be a long table arranged all down the

seas to bring them all that they want most; and in Finland he hears an immense fur coat and rides in his own traditional sleigh, drawn by four galloping reindeer.

In one country only is Santa Claus supposed to receive any help in the distribution of presents. This is in Switzerland, where he is always accompanied by his wife Lucy, who wears the Swiss peasant costume and carries the things which are given to the little girls.

In China, Santa Claus pays his annual visit on New Year's Day, which is, of course, the great day of the year to the yellow man. In that country he is represented by a tea-trader, who carried on a bamboo pole two ordinary flat Chinese trays slung across his shoulders. These are filled with presents, which are distributed among the children.

In America and the colonies, as in England, the children hang up their stockings on Christmas Eve for Santa Claus to leave his gifts in. He is generally regarded in these countries as being a very jovial, burly old gentleman, with a long white beard and a fur-trimmed scarlet coat, which has very capacious pockets.

The latter garment he must find rather warm and cumbersome while during duty in Australia and India.

DECORATIONS FOR THE XMAS DINNER TABLE.

For some weeks prior to Christmas the methodical housewife is busy with her many preparations for the festive season; and she will eventually save herself a good deal of anxiety if she also gives some little thought to the future adornment of her dinner table: for by so doing, and making an early decision and choice of style, many of the little accessories can be manufactured and laid aside ready for use. In this way, a great deal of time, thought and labor will be saved when the inevitable rush comes.

From many pretty and novel decorative schemes suitable for Yuletide, that of an ice carnival in miniature is one of the most attractive; and though it requires care and neat manipulation, it is not at all difficult to construct; this is an instance, also, where a good deal of work can be prepared beforehand. In all probability the table on this occasion will be extended to its utmost capacity in order to seat the large family party. If so, all the better for the decorations, as they will appear to greater advantage.

First of all, procure a strip of ground glass, which must be determined in length and width by the proportions and shape of the table. Underneath this spread a piece of grey material in order to give it the appearance of ice. Cut some 3-in. strips of white cotton wadding, which is laid on the table to cover the edge of the glass. Later on, when other details are completed, the wadding, which is to be fluffed up, its edges being drawn out over the ice, to look like snow sweepings. Some time beforehand, delicate bare branches and twigs should be collected from the garden, as well as fir cones, small pieces of golden bracken, scarlet rose seeds, or any other things likely to prove useful.

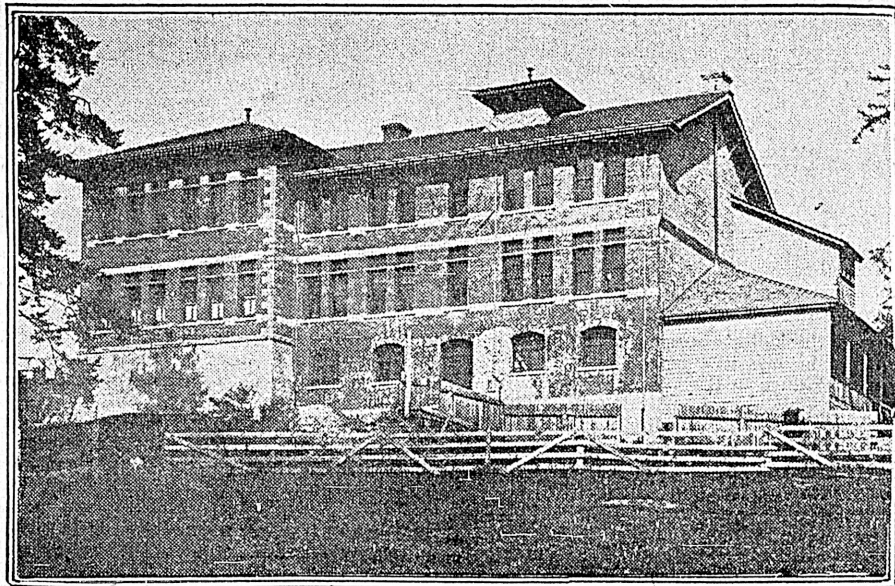
All may be covered with an imitation ice, by making a solution of 1 lb. alum to one quart of water, and boiling until quite dissolved, then the articles to be coated with rime are suspended in this for about 24 hours.

If space permit, make a small island in the centre of the lake and firmly plant the taller branches in a low jar of shot, or sand; around the roots of which draw some frozen twigs, snow, and bracken, etc. If preferred, the trees can be arranged at either end of the lake instead of in the middle.

A length of silver tinsel ribbon inscribed with mottoes and Christmas greetings is next to be laid irregularly along the outside of the snow bank, with here and there a cluster of twigs, icicles, and berries, or some of those beautifully tinted bramble leaves, so plentiful in the autumn. These, with the addition of a few pieces of frosted golden bracken will give the necessary note of warm color to the scene. If a specially fine effect be desired, place in the bare trees a number of tiny electric lamps about the size of a Barcelona nut, these are to be connected with a small battery hidden underneath a heap of snow.

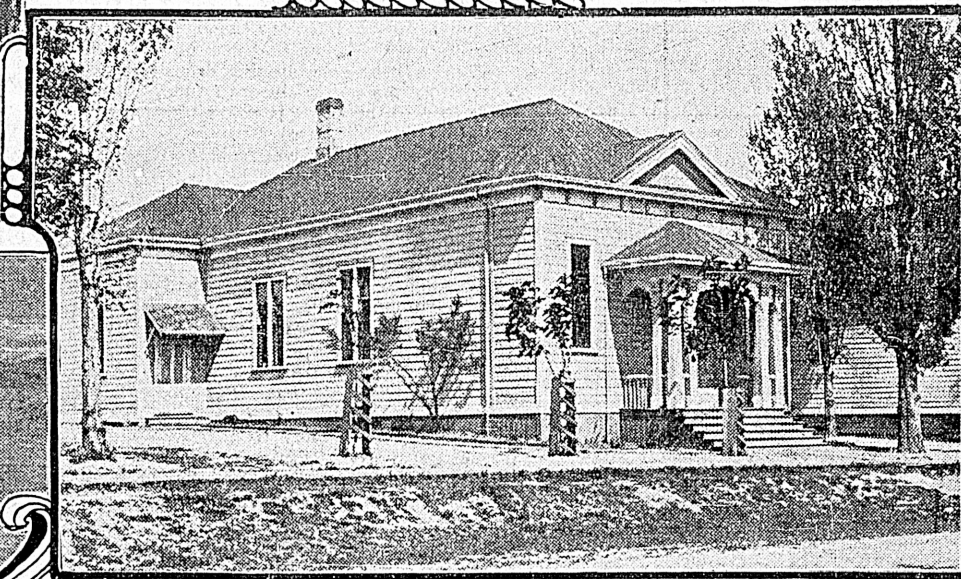
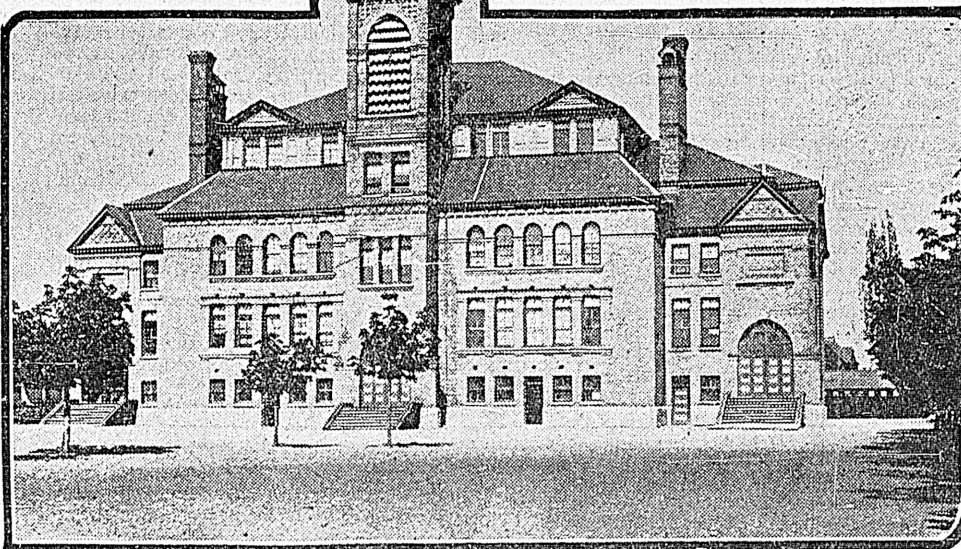
There is no task so humble but that it is worthy of being done well.—W. Walker Atkinson.

ARE VICTORIA SCHOOL CHILDREN PROPERLY PROTECTED?

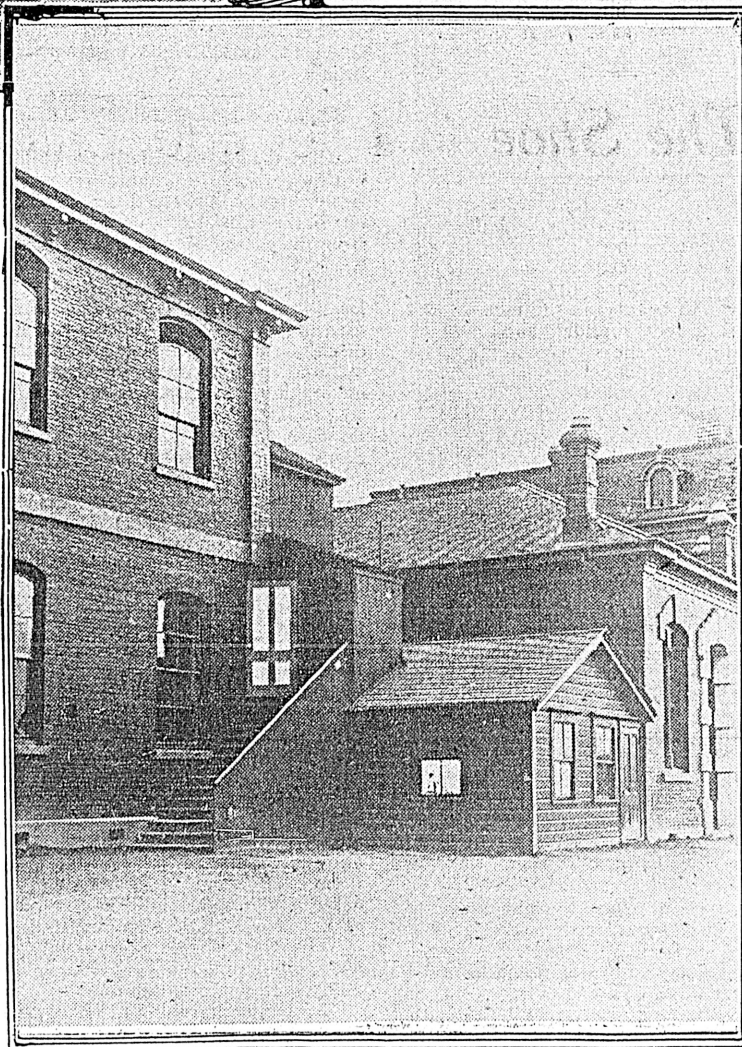


WOODEN EXITS AT VICTORIA WEST SCHOOL

NO FIRE ESCAPES
ON THE NORTH
WARD SCHOOL



THE KINGSTON ST SCHOOL IS BUILT OF WOOD



A CROOKED WOODEN EXIT AT THE CENTRAL

march while at the same time two more classes approach the foot of the stairs from the ground floor. All four classes mass at the narrow exit which should be very much wider.

Besides this School Street exit there are two others, but one of these, in the rear, is reached by way of a narrow corridor originally none too wide, but rendered worse by a partition running the full length down its centre, cutting the passageway into two corridors each about three feet wide, and lined with hooks.

In this school fourteen classes pass through three exits.

At Victoria West School, the building was cleared in a minute and a half, but there was six minutes delay between the time the principal undertook to have the alarm sounded and the sounding of the alarm. There is no fire alarm system in this school. The alarm is given by a boy who is told off to beat a tattoo on a kettledrum. Should this boy be absent when a fire actually occurred, or should he become too confused to perform his duty, serious results might follow. The school has two exits, and the six classes divide equally.

South Park School made the best showing of all the city schools, at the last official inspection being emptied in one minute. Upstairs there are four classes, and these use one exit the stairway being divided so that two divisions of it lead to a single landing, from which the pupils from either side pass down a single stair to the main exit. This main stair is ample in width, but a useless railing subdivides it. While this rail might be of some assistance as a hand-guide in case the stair was filled with smoke, it is dangerous as a possible stumbling-block under the same circumstances, and on the whole, would be better taken away. On the ground floor of this school there are four exits, but the pupils have been taught to use only two of them.

At the Kingston Street School, although there is no regular fire system, and the principal has to take time to hunt up a handbell to give the alarm, the fire drill is carried out efficiently. This building is of frame construction, but it is only one storey in height, and the exits are ample. The five classes escape from the school by four exits.

The best showing made by any of the schools at which the writer witnessed fire drills was made by the North Ward School. In this school there are nine classes and three exits. Three stairways lead to the ground floor from the floor above. Four classes pass through one of these, while the other classes use the other two exits. One class, which had been taking manual training in the third story, and, in common with the other classes, passed out briskly and orderly. The school was cleared in a second under one minute.

Answering the question: "Are Victoria's school children properly protected?" it may be said truthfully that, on the whole, they are. On the whole, the schools are comparatively safe, and with a few improvements they would be as safe as it is possible to make schools under the circumstances.

However, there is one point that should receive immediate attention. None of Victoria's schools has a single fire escape. The necessity for these cannot be too strongly impressed. When the matter was mentioned to Chief Davis, he stated that he had noted the fact already and that he would recommend fire escapes for all the schools at once.

The Girls' Central School should be remodelled at once. The covered stairway referred to should be removed, and general improvements should be instituted.

Compulsory fire drills should be required not less frequent than once a week.

At these drills none but the principal, who gives the alarm should know that the drill is coming.

The pupils should be taught to drop everything the moment the alarm sounds and file out, without pushing or shoving, obeying the commands of their teachers.

Classrooms should be so arranged that all younger children are on the ground floor, with the older and stronger pupils on the floors above.

Speaking of his inspection of the city schools Chief Davis said last week that there were several glaring faults in the school protection which he would report upon at once. He declared that he would ask to have every school provided with an automatic alarm that could be kept in order constantly, that exits must be made wider in many instances, that the covered stairway on the Girls' Central School must be removed, that the fire drill in all of the schools must be made compulsory and more frequent, that all of the schools should be provided with ample fire escapes, properly guarded, and that the doors of all the schools should be provided with automatic openers which would cause them to swing wide at the slightest pressure from within. The chief said that he would also arrange it so that he could make the rounds of the schools unexpectedly, and turn in the alarm himself. He would also make it a point to hold the smoke test in all of the schools, filling the corridors with smoke to accustom the children to making their exit through corridors and stairs under circumstances as nearly those obtaining in case of fire as it is possible to make them.

IMPROVING HIS CHANCE

A clergyman in a Yorkshire parish, having allowed his church to go into a bad state of disrepair, was about to restore it. He commenced with the sounding-board over the pulpit, and, after putting it right, he called his coachman with a view to testing it, and made a speech from the pulpit. "How does that sound, James?" "It sounds very well, sir; I heard every word," replied the coachman. "Now, James, you change places with me, and say something." James at once entered the pulpit, and said, very distinctly, and even emphatically, "I haven't had my wages for a month. How does that sound, sir?"

Less than a year has gone by since the newspapers chronicled the details of the last appalling holocaust, in which the lives of little children were offered up on the altar of official carelessness; little more than two years ago the last big school fire in Canada happened at Hochelaga, Que., and that, despite the unusual precautions that had been engendered by the awful lesson of the fatal school fire at St. Genevieve five years ago. Three years ago between forty and fifty little school children lost their lives in the Collingwood school disaster, and the subsequent investigation showed the doors of the school to open inwards, and that when the little kiddies massed at the exits their bodies automatically locked the doors. After that fire there were piles of little bodies five feet high inside the doors that should have admitted them to the open and safety had the men who built and the men who passed the school building had the sense of fees.

But the list could be lengthened indefinitely—the list of disasters that have followed official carelessness, and the list would involve more than a few instances of disasters that occur where disaster is "impossible."

These many lessons have not gone quite for nothing. Within the past ten years there has been a very marked change in the management of public schools in Canada, and officials have come to realize that the time to lock the stable is prior to the illegal removal of the quadruped. Fire drills have been instituted, buildings have been severely tested and rendered as safe as possible, exits have been amplified and fire escapes have been built. And yet, from time to time, inspection shows that the human tendency to grow careless is uppermost. At the present time certain citizens of Toronto are carrying on a strong campaign against certain of the existing school buildings in that city. It has been urged against their contentions that fire drills are carried on frequently and that the buildings complained of are as safe as it is possible to make them. The same contention may be raised against a complaint about some of the school buildings of Victoria, for, on the whole, the local schools are very well protected, and except certain glaring features, they are comparatively safe. However, before going into details regarding local schools, such possible contentions may be met by quoting briefly the findings of the jury that investigated a school fire that occurred a few years ago in an American city, when 165 children and teachers lost their lives.

This school was built of brick and concrete, and it was two and a half storeys in height. The corridors of the building and the stairways were reasonably wide, and there was one fire escape. The school had been emptied by a well-organized fire drill in a minute and a half time and again, and the school was considered thoroughly safe. Yet, here is what happened (from the newspaper accounts):

"In a frenzied rush for escape from the flames, the pupils were caught as if in a trap, at the bottom of the stairway. Those who were alive after being trampled upon, were burned to death. In the wedge of bodies that choked the exit, forming a pile six feet high, children died before the eyes of mothers and fathers fighting from without in utter helplessness to save them.

"Several parents succeeded in getting hold of the outstretched hands of their little ones, but they could not break the grip that held them from within. When the fire finally reached the prostrate mass, there was nothing to do but to take one last look.

"The fire swept through the halls and stairways of the building like a whirlwind, laughing at fire drills, and attempts at discipline. Ten minutes would have cleared the building of its population—but the ten minutes were lacking."

When the terrible affair was investigated

afterwards, this is what was stated in regard to the fire-drill:

"The children were under good discipline, they had been practiced frequently in the fire drill, their teachers without exception retained their self-possession, showing great courage in the face of imminent death. The schoolhouse was two storeys and a half in height, the walls being of brick and concrete."

The principal of the school in her statement declared that the doors of the school were never locked, and that when the alarm rang she, and she supposed the other teachers and pupils thought it was an ordinary fire drill.

The efficiency of even one poor fire escape was shown in the fact that one teacher who had marched her class in response to the alarm down to the first floor marched them back again when the flames swept up the stairways

and, breaking a window, lifted the youngsters one by one on to the escape. They were all saved except six, who broke away and ran to the floor below.

Thus, it is shown that the fault lay not in the discipline or the fire drill, but in the arrangements of the building—and it was an ordinary school building, considered safe.

Last week the writer visited many of the larger public schools of Victoria, for the purpose of finding out what protection they offered in case of fire. With two exceptions, fire drills were witnessed in each of the schools visited, and with the exception of the High School, the showing was creditable, so far as drills are concerned.

At the girls' and boys' High School, the classes cleared the building in a little more than one minute. But instead of making use

of three available exits, the entire school passed through one exit. Considering the age of the pupils in this school, and the convenience of the building, the structure should be cleared in half a minute. Moreover, many of the pupils, when they reached the main corridor, leading to the only door that was being used showed unmistakable signs of confusion. Some turned to the right, running against others who had turned to the left, and eventually all passed through the exit, massed together. There was no attempt at briskness in the emptying of the school. Some of the older girls appeared to be afraid their dignity would suffer did they hasten. Afterwards it was admitted that fire drills had been infrequent, and not sharply outlined. Under these circumstances a fire in the High School might very easily result in an appalling disaster.

But it is the boys' and girls' Central School that should receive the attention of the authorities. There are points about this building that render it little more than a fire trap. At a test drill last week, the girls cleared the building in two minutes. They used two exits, one opening on Yates Street, and the other opening on Fernwood Road. They came out in orderly fashion, and evidenced considerable careful drilling.

However, the building itself is without doubt the least safe of the school buildings of the entire city. On the Yates Street side of the school there is an exterior covered stairway. This stairway is constructed of wood throughout. It is narrow. It would act like a flue in case of a fire. Leading into this trap the corridor and stairs inside the building make three right angle turns. In case of a stampede the results would be to horrible to contemplate. And, to cap the climax, the stairway passes directly over the boiler room!

Fire Chief Davis inspected this school recently, and after examining this stairway, and the construction surrounding it, he condemned it unreservedly.

There is another bad feature at the Girls' Central School. The pupils of the First Reader class, comprising girls from eight to nine years of age, pass through a cloak room on their way from their class room through a single doorway, only three feet wide, although there is plenty of room for a wider doorway. In the eastern end of this same school the stairs lead through a doorway five feet wide, at a point where three classes meet on the stairs. Beyond this two classes pass through a door four feet wide.

When the test was called at the Boys' Central, it was discovered that the fire alarm system had been out of commission for three weeks, despite the efforts of Principal Winsby to have it repaired. The principal had rigged up a method for giving the alarm, however, and the boys cleared the school in a minute and three quarters. In this school four classes make exit through a four foot door on the School Street side of the building. Facing this door is a stairway down which two classes

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THREE SALMON AT THE SIWASH RIPS

When I think over all the beautiful stretches of water, out of the United Kingdom, to which my wandering footsteps as an angler have from time to time led me, I can remember none more delightful than the Siwash Rips—the name signifying merely the rapids of the siwash, as the Pacific Coast Indians are called. The famous Rips are in Vancouver Island; a stroll of some half mile from the main road from Duncan to Cowichan Lake conducts one to the river by a forest roadway, leading through magnificent cedars and mighty maples, whose limbs are covered with tufts of emerald-green mosses, to a series of rapids and pools. Emerging from the bed of waving ferns to the banks of the stream, the fisherman looks with a delighted eye upon the scene before him. Every yard of water beneath his gaze seems to betoken the lie of a lusty rainbow trout. Scarcely can he get his tackle together quick enough; the presence on the sand of numerous footprints of deer, or the occasional imprint of the foot of a black bear, cannot distract his attention from the river, rippling between him and the high cliff-like banks on the further shore. Should the water be high, with a pair of waders much of the best of it may be reached, care being taken not to plunge too deeply into the stream, of which in a strong current the bottom is in places dangerous, owing to the presence of rounded, water-worn stones. When, on the other hand, the water is moderately low, as it almost invariably is from the middle of May to the middle of October, the river is more easily fished. Then a 14 foot grilse rod and a strong pair of shooting boots are all that are required, as over a mile of water can be properly fished without the necessity of wetting a foot.

The largest trout seem to haunt this lovely section of the Cowichan River, there being always a chance of an occasional four-pounder, while rainbows and cut-throats of from two pounds to three pounds will afford the angler many an exciting tussle in the heavy rapids and dashing, stone-strewn ripples. Still, owing to the migratory habits of these gallant members of the trout family, there are times when the usually most productive parts of the Siwash Rips may prove disappointing, when the most seductive spots, well known of old as the haunts of the mighty ones of the deep, may not, for some unknown reason, yield so much as a single rise. When such is the case it is better to make up one's mind that the fish have shifted their quarters, and then, instead of wasting time by fishing all the river down religiously in the effort to find them, to leave the banks altogether, walk up or down them half a mile by the convenient forest trail, and start again somewhere else.

Such was the plan that I adopted when one lovely autumn day, accompanied by a friend with a gun, I had spent an hour and a half in vain. My friend, having killed a couple of mallard and three of the delicious little "butterballs," we hung these in a shady tree out of the reach of any marauding mink or coon, and went down the river half a mile. On our way we flushed three lots of willow grouse sunning themselves in open places in the partly overgrown trail. Of these he killed a couple, even as they disappeared like lightning behind the thick brush of the forest. Having hung the grouse up like the ducks, we left the trail and cut through the knee-deep sallow bushes down a steep bank to the river bed once more. We paused on the brink of the bank and gazed across a broad expanse of sand, beyond which the river curved in its serpentine course. There was disclosed a long and broad rapid, narrowing sharply into a rushing neck, through which the pent-up waters poured tumultuously into a great pool. The main force of the current followed the further bank, which was high and shaded the river. Rebounding thence, a large quantity of the water returned, to form a great eddy upon our own side. The whole contents of the pool emptied themselves at its tail by a sharp, smooth run, which was shaded like the pool.

A feature of the place was the presence of one or two mighty and floating tree trunks, which, lying along the bushes which fringed the farther shore, seemed to afford a natural harbor for fish of any size or shade. My comrade extended his hand and pointed. "There's where your fish are, if they are in the river. Now, I am going to lie down in the shade of those willows, smoke, and watch you catch them. I'll be on hand with the landing net when required. Better go straight for the pool." "I'll fish the rapid above the pool first," replied I; "it's where once upon a time I killed the biggest rainbow I ever got in the river. If I hook another monster in it I'll bring him down stream for you to land, so you need not disturb yourself. Any small ones I can land without the net on that shelving beach." "All serene; I'll watch the pool and report progress of anything going on there. Fire away!" To my great disgust, the splendid rapid above the pool yielded nothing but two small trout only fit to be thrown back. Whereupon I rejoined my friend. "You've only been wasting your time up there; here's where you ought to be. Things have been taking place in this pool," said he. "Things taking place! What sort of things?" "Big things, rising over there on the other side every now and then, but of what sort I can't say, for not a fish has actually broken the water. There goes another one now; look!"

Sure enough, there was a very big rise close to one of the floating logs at the extreme tail of the pool, but quite out of my reach. I took off my two favorite trout flies and put up a

small bright-winged salmon fly, one to which experience had taught me that the large trout would rise at times in the fall of the year. I have christened this fly a "Rothiemay." Commencing at the head of the pool in the rushing water, and casting across, at the third throw I was into a fish that took under water. Buzz went the line through the rings, and the rod bent double as the fish tore down the pool. Surely a monstrous rainbow, this! "What did I tell you?" exclaimed my friend. At the same moment a flashing form was seen in the air. No rainbow this, but a perfectly clean salmon, straight up from the sea, by Jove! At the very head of the run below I turned him, and back he came, traversed the whole length of the pool, and rushed up the foaming gut of narrow water into the rapid above. The cast with which I was fishing was one adapted to sea trout fishing, so far as stoutness went, but it was of the best quality. I followed my fish, while my friend, without budging from the pool, was rapidly unscrewing the landing net and replacing it by the gaff, which, although not expecting that any salmon were up, I had luckily brought with me in the fishing bag. "I'll wait here for you," he shouted after me; "you'll be back here directly." Sure enough, at the head of the long rapid the salmon turned, and went down it again so fast, that I had to run to keep up to him. We were back again in the pool in a trice. Keeping far back on the bank, while getting in my tightened line, so that the salmon might not see me in the gin-clear water, I contrived to conduct him into the great eddy above mentioned, and, in spite of his various efforts to break out of it into the stream, to keep him there. Round and round the whirlpool he travelled, my comrade, now lying down flat near the brink, singing out every now and then that he could see the salmon swinging round within a foot or two of the shore, but too deep for the gaff to reach him. It seemed as if the fish would never get tired in that eddy, and presently, when least expected, he gave a couple of wild leaps, which made my heart tremble for my fine cut gut cast. Then he made a dash straight in for the shore, and paused a second to rest just opposite my comrade. My friend saw his chance, and took it like a man. There was a flash of the gaff, and, while still full of fight, a 12 lb. "spring" salmon was bounding wildly up and down upon the pebbly beach. It was our first salmon of the season, and all the more welcome for being unexpected.

While playing this salmon we had noticed one or two more big fish rising close to the

large floating logs, and we came to the conclusion accordingly that there had been a small run of fish up the river, and that, owing to its low condition, the whole lot were now congregated in this beautiful pool. Since the cast had proved strong enough for one salmon, it was resolved not to put on anything heavier, but to give it another chance. Once more was the Rothiemay sent flying over into the shade of the farther bank. It must have lighted right over a fish, for in a second there was a terrific splash, and the hook was well home again. This second salmon behaved like a crazy thing at the touch of the steel. With a wild rush it had crossed the pool diagonally and dashed right out on to the shore some forty yards below us. There it lay, with its tail only in the shallow water, which was lashed into shining globules, glittering with rainbow hues in the bright sun. With a wild bound my friend flew down to the spot with his gaff. Alas, he arrived just the eightieth part of a second too late. With a vigorous backward throw, this splendid fish hurled its curved body back into the deep water just as the gaff struck the spot where it had been. And then, with devilish determination, it shot straight across the water in the direction of some long salmon-berry branches trailing down into the stream just where it left the pool.

"Hold him! Hold him, for your life! He's an eighteen pounder, if he's an ounce!" yelled the man with the gaff. It was all very well to cry "Hold him!" but my little grilse rod and the fine salmon cast were not equal to the strain. When the salmon was within about a yard from the dangerous bushes, the cast parted, and the line came flying back in my face like a whip. Great was the lamenting on the part of my friend, who had been in his youth a noted sprinter, that he had not been able to run up to his pristine hundred-yard form. As for me, I said nothing—absolutely nothing; my sorrow was too great and real for mere words to express it. Sadly and solemnly I removed the broken cast from my line, and fished out a somewhat stouter one, and likewise another Rothiemay from my book. The thicker gut did not seem to bring us any luck for a time. Three fish rose, but all disdainfully refused the fly. After a sandwich and an application of Scotch whiskey to our parched palates, the pool was, however, fished down once more. When nearing the tail a fresh puff of wind came and ruffled the water. This was just what was wanted. A fourth fish rose, and by Jingo, I had hold of him tight. This was a coho salmon, as bright as silver, and, after the

manner of all cohoes, once hooked he was as often out of the water as in it. The lost eighteen-pounder was forgotten, and especially when, for a second the line fouled a stick, of which two inches or so appeared above water. The stick bent, however, as the coho tore down the stream, and the danger was past. Five minutes later, and my comrade had him safely, bouncing up and down on the shore—a seven-pounder. And then we joyfully retraced our footsteps from the Siwash Rips.—Andrew Haggard, in The Field.

DUCK SHOOTING IN JAPAN.

It was in the middle of December, and the rain had been falling hard all morning. At noon the wind gradually increasing, and the barometer having dropped several points, I came to the conclusion that the most advantageous way for a keen sportsman to spend his time would be to try an evening's duck flight, and the possibility of the next mornings. Five minutes later found me looking up the time of the next convenient train leaving for Kashima. The 2.14 would land us about half an hour before the flight, and I sent a line to my friend Baker, to see what he had to say to the proposition. Upon arriving at the station I found him ready, and anxious to get away from the city and try his luck with the gun.

A little over an hour's ride brought us to Kashima, from whence we rode in "rikishas" for fifteen minutes, along the banks of a small canal, to a Japanese hotel, situated in the village of Chiyoda.

The country around is principally rice fields, which both duck and snipe seem to prefer to marshes, especially in the season, before the rice had been cut as they are then well supplied with food, and not so likely to be disturbed. Having deposited our luggage, we started putting our guns together, and made ready generally. We had engaged the services of a farmer to direct us to the usual line of flight of the "kamo"—Japanese for duck—at the same time asking whether he thought we would have a successful flight. He assured us that, taking the weather into consideration, we would bag at least 15 or 20. Having heard that kind of tale before, I didn't put much stress on his words, but thought I'd be contented if we managed to string up anything between five and a dozen.

After a few minutes' brisk walking, through an avenue of pine trees, we arrived at the edge of a marsh some five miles long, but only three

to four feet in depth at the deepest. Walking about 600 yards in knee-deep water, our guide came to a halt, and pointed out a portion of the marsh where the reeds were some five feet tall, informing me that there was the best line of flight. He said that just around where we stood at the present moment was also good, but, the reeds being somewhat short, we decided to try the other stand, to which we proceeded, and lost no time in taking up our respective positions, forty to fifty yards apart, the guide staying with me. During the first few minutes the sleet seemed to have decreased considerably, so that we were able to distinguish objects at a greater distance. After waiting for five minutes I was about to ask the guide whether possibly the stormy weather would change the time of flight, when the word "Mark!" came across from Baker. I looked in his direction and saw him pointing toward the horizon, slightly to the right. "Sure enough! There they were, anything between twenty to thirty teal, plodding their way against the wind in a straight line towards us. When only one hundred yards distant, they swerved to the left, evidently scenting danger. A chance lost—but not for long! Another flock of a half-dozen are seen approaching, and on closer scrutiny, I found them to be mallards. No luck for me, it seems, for they swing toward the direction of Baker, and a few seconds later the welcome reports of two barrels break the stillness—a miss with the right, but, fortunately, a kill with the left. Up they shoot, and are off, five out of the six remaining. "Better luck next time!" I shout across to him, and no sooner have the words left my mouth than a flock of some fifty or eighty are seen approaching, but pass out of range. Immediately after them came another four, this time directly at us. When they were within twenty yards, we rose simultaneously. With a shrieking cry of alarm up they go—but too late. Only fifteen yards separated us and all four came down. There was no time for congratulations, for another flock crossed at my left, and I missed with both barrels. Before I had fairly reloaded, a couple of widgeon were nearly on top of me, and this time both of my barrels told. The second bird was only crippled, and the guide had a busy two minutes.

A short interval passed without excitement, and we had a shrewd suspicion that our last shot had been fired. The guide, in an excited voice, said: "Gan! gan!" And sure enough, a solitary brant was heading dead for Baker. This time my friend was in luck's way, for a few seconds later he rose, and fired twice. The brant managed to keep on for a couple of hundred yards, when it collapsed in mid-air. After that we had a few dull minutes, but as soon as the sport started again we were kept busy, string after string of teal, widgeon, mallard and pintail, besides other birds, passing. I never realized until then that duck shooting could be so attractive. As quickly as I could load, and even quicker, flock after flock would fly over me, on their way to the rice fields, not seeming to heed the reports of our guns. And as the darkness drew on, the ducks seemed to come in by the hundreds.

But all things had to end. Baker had run out of cartridges, and I had left only the two in my gun, so when I "spotted" two widgeon coming overhead, I took the opportunity of making a neat right and left. But hardly had my second shot been fired—which was my last—when a flock of geese passed, not twenty yards overhead. Imagine my disgust! All I could do was to watch and admire their easy flight, and their size as compared with the ducks. When directly overhead, Baker's patience could hold out no longer. "Shoot! For goodness sake, shoot!" he yelled, little knowing I was in the same predicament as himself.

We next proceeded to pick up our dead and all the crippled ones we could find. The total was thirteen mallard, six teal, five widgeon, one pintail, and the brant. If we had managed to secure all the cripples, the count would have been on the further side of forty.

Duck shooting in Japan is a thing of the past, and nowadays it is seldom one hears of big bags being made—except in cases like ours, when one happens to strike the right place at the right time.—James S. Welsh in Field and Stream.

SPORTING EXHIBITION AT VIENNA

The British Empire is to be well and worthily represented at the great sporting exhibition which is to be opened in April next, for some months, in Vienna. An executive committee is being formed to arrange the British exhibits under the direct control of one of the Government Departments, which is also giving very valuable assistance by assuming responsibility for packing, unpacking, and insuring the many valuable trophies to be sent out. The names of this committee will be published in due course, but it is already settled that Lord Desborough will be the chairman and that he will appoint various well-known authorities to take charge of the separate departments involved in the full scheme. It is at present Lord Desborough's intention to gather together the record heads obtained by prominent sportsmen in different parts of the Empire—moose and wapiti from Canada, tigers from India, elands and elephants from Africa, deer from the British Isles, including (it is hoped) the magnificent antlers of the prehistoric Irish elk. Another division of the exhibits will be the best of the sporting pictures in this country by such men as Stubbs, Landseer, Thorburn, and others, while a third division will consist of racing cups and other trophies, of which a magnificent collection can be got together.

My Lady's Slipper—The Shoe in Fact and Fiction

"Her feet beneath her petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out.
As if they feared the light."—Suckling.

Ever since the days of Cinderella and the magic of her glass slipper—or, must one be accurate and modern and say her fur slipper?—women have been aware of the important part played by shoes in adding the finishing touch to an elegant appearance, and it may be pretty generally taken for granted that the most refined women are always the most delicately shod.

There is an instinctive coquetry about a dainty slipper that appeals irresistibly. Have you never noticed a graceful little Frenchwoman as she crosses the street on a muddy day and displays her feet?

And what romantic associations a dainty slipper calls to mind—of gallants toasting the reigning beauty in "Humble Port or Imperial Tokay," drunk out of the fair one's own shoe, as in "Sweet Kitty Bellairs."

And indeed great must have been the fascination of that remarkable woman of whom the story is told that one of her slippers was stolen by a passionate adorer, who vowed to eat it for her dear sake. This he did, having it cooked, served and sent to table with innumerable sauces and spicy condiments, designed, no doubt, to disguise its true flavor. Of the after effects of this tasty morsel history is silent, but we make a shrewd guess that it was not unlike the "Pudding de Christmas a l'Anglaise" of which a witty Frenchman once wrote that it took a month to make, a fortnight to eat, and six months to digest. At all events, the fond lover might well exclaim, as in "Love's Labor Lost"—"I do adore my sweet Grace's slipper!"

A Vision from Thackeray

Of all the delightful word pictures in which "Esmond" abounds, none is more charming than the description of Esmond's first sight of Beatrix on his return from the wars. He had left her a child, and returned to find a woman arrived at such a dazzling completeness of beauty that his eyes might well show surprise and delight at beholding her. As he stood in the hall at Walcote, she came tripping down the oaken staircase clad in all the bravery the finished little coquette could assume to captivate her austere cousin, the light falling upon the scarlet ribbon she wore and upon the most brilliant white neck in the world. So she came, holding her dress with one fair, rounded arm, and her taper before her, to greet Esmond.

"She hath put on her scarlet stockings and white shoes," says my lord laughing. "O my fine mistress! Is this the way you set your cap at the captain?"

And the next morning when the chaplain read prayers to the little household, as the custom was, "All the while of the prayers,

Beatrix knelt a little way before Harry Esmond, "the red stockings were changed for a pair of grey, and black shoes in which her feet looked to the full as pretty." Like Byron, I love to picture fairy hands and feet that are at once the type of beauty and refinement. I like to picture a foot rounded and shapely, but small to diminutiveness, peeping from beneath the drapery that half-conceals it or moving within the mazes of the dance. Some lovely Spanish beauty, whose "foot's an invisible thing," but alas! for poetic imaginings the ideal is so different from the real; your modern athletic maiden approaches much more nearly to the milkmaid half divine of Willis "Love-in-a-Cottage," and nowadays your "Damsel that walks in the morning is shod like a mountaineer!"

Fashions of Old France.

At one period, indeed, in the reign of Louis Seize, for France has always led the mode in the cult of the Bienchasse, as in all other matters pertaining to dress, shoes, of either "puce color" or "Queen's-hair" were embroidered in diamonds, and women's twinkling feet must have been veritable jewel caskets.

Long, narrow shoes with the seam at the heel studded with emeralds were known as the "Venez-y-voir" or "Come and See," and must indeed have challenged attention.

Hardly less alluring were their satin shoes with buckles worn with demure "smooth-drawn" white stockings.

In the days of the Republic, the foot and white stocking of a "Merveilleuse" could scarcely be seen beneath her long trailing draperies "a la Flore" or "a la Liane," but during the rage for spangles upon every article of dress, which convulsed the fair Parisienne about this time, she would appear in white shoes covered in "paillettes."

A celebrated beauty, Madame Taillien, created a perfect furor of admiration, we are told, by appearing at the Frascati ball's clad in an Athenian dress with rings upon her bare and sandalled feet, which were thus on the occasion innocent of slippers of any sort.

In the description of the dress of a young girl of high birth about the time of Charles V. special mention is made of her black shoes and house slippers—known as "lancia," which were worn by Elegantes as far back as the Gallo-Roman period—and were changed by her for sandals when she left home to go visiting or driving. Curious pointed cork-soled lancia are now to be seen in a museum at Clermont Auvergne.

High-Heel Torture

It would be interesting to trace the evolution of the slipper from the earliest times when black embroidered in beads were worn (as in the Carolingian period) to the reign of Francis I., when elaborately slashed and embroidered shoes of silk and satin made their

appearance, opening wide upon the instep—very clumsy one would imagine—and on to the time of Louis XIV., when white silk stockings with pink and silver clocks took their place with shoes to match and heels at least three inches high. Indeed, to such preposterous heights did heels attain at last that eight centimetres was not considered at all extravagant; and in the same reign, too, such was the craze for small feet, the Queen's ladies bound strands of their hair tightly round their insteps to enable them to wear tiny little shoes, in which they suffered such anguish that they frequently fainted from pain in the Queen's anteroom.

A couple of centuries ago, when ladies wore shoes adapted for indoor wear only and quite unsuited to the hard cobble stones of the streets or thick mud of the country, they wore pattens to protect them from the mud and damp—"lest their feet through faithless leather met the dirt." At last, however, we Englishwomen are earning the title of a well-shod people, not, of course, that we can yet compare with the typical Frenchwoman, whose motto is—"Bien-gantee, bien-chaussee," even if the rest of her costume be a little shabby. Most earnestly would I impress upon the average young English girl, who too often thinks that because her feet are not much seen it doesn't matter how they are covered, not to neglect this most essential part of a good appearance, lest happily when sallying forth arrayed for conquest in the smartest of gowns and hats with feathers and furbelows and all the daintiest accessories of the toilet, her badly-shod feet make her stand revealed in her true character of a slattern, for very few men will be found to agree with the poet's assurance that—

"A careless shoestring, in whose tie
I see a wild civility,
Doth more bewitch me, than when Art
Is too precise in every part."

THE BISHOP'S CHOICE

A celebrated Anglican divine, the late Bishop of Rochester, who had been ailing for some time, decided to consult Sir Frederick Treves, the noted surgeon. After a careful examination Sir Frederick pronounced his verdict, and added, "Your Lordship must go to Algiers or some winter resort on the Riviera."

"Impossible," replied the Bishop. "I have too much work to get through."

"Well," said the doctor, "you must make your choice. It is either Algiers or Heaven."

"Dear me!" exclaimed the Bishop, with a sigh. "Then I suppose it must be Algiers."

All of us have more disappointments than we need to have. If we expect interruptions in life, we shall have fewer so-called disappointments.

Science From An Easy Chair—Animals Decreasing

The almost complete and very sudden disappearance of the bison in North America thirty years ago does not seem to have been due simply to the slaughter of tens of thousands of these creatures by men who made a commerce of so-called "buffalo rugs." These "hunters" mislabeled the unhappy bison, which is not a buffalo, nor at all like that creature, just as they gave the name "elk" to the great red deer, wapiti, although there was a real elk, the so-called "moose," staring them in the face. The sudden extinction of the bison resulted partly from the slaughter and partly from the breaking up of the herds and the interference with their free migration by the transcontinental railway! An interesting discovery made only this year, in regard to the closely allied European bison, suggests that disease may also have played a part in the destruction of the North American bison. A few hundred individuals of the European bison are all that remain at this day. They are carefully preserved by the Emperor of Russia, some in a tract of suitable country in Lithuania and another herd in the Caucasus. Some of the Lithuanian bison have lately been dying in an unaccountable way, and on investigating a dead individual a Russian observer has discovered a "trypanosome" parasite in the blood. The trypanosomes are microscopic corkscrew-like creatures, of which many kinds have become known within the last ten or fifteen years. They are "single-cells"—that is to say, "protoplasmic" animalcules of the simplest structure—provided with a vibrating whip or tail by means of which they swim with incessant screwlike movement through the blood. They rarely exceed one-thousandth of an inch in length exclusive of the whip. The poisons which they produce by their life in the blood are the cause of the sleeping sickness of man (in tropical Africa), of the horse and cattle disease carried by the tsetse fly, and of many similar deadly diseases—a separate "species" being discovered in each disease. A peculiar species is found in the blood of the common frog, and another in that of the sewer rat. The last discovery about "trypanosomes" is that of one in the blood of the African elephant, announced to the Royal Society this week by Sir David Bruce. It is a matter of great interest that a trypanosome has been found in a death-stricken herd of European bison. It suggests that one of the causes of the disappearance of the bison, both in Europe and America, may be the infection of their blood by trypanosomes, and that possibly, whilst a freely

migrating and vigorous herd would not be extensively infected, a dwindled and confined herd may be more liable to infection, and that thus the final destruction of an already decadent animal may be brought about. It would now be a matter of extreme interest to ascertain whether the few dwindled herds of bison in North America are infected with trypanosomes, and no doubt we shall soon receive reports on the subject.

A most interesting part of this subject of the unthinking extermination of great animals by man is that of the extermination of whales. Many are worrying them out of existence. Some are already beyond saving. It would be interesting to know whether there are trypanosomes or other blood-parasites in whales. I suppose that no one has an ill-feeling towards whales. Most of us have never seen a whale, either alive or in the flesh—only a skeleton. I have seen a live whale or two (finbacks) off the coast of Norway; and I once, in conjunction with my friend Moseley, when we were students at Oxford, cut up one, 18 feet long, which had been exhibited for three weeks during the summer in a tent on the shores of the Bristol Channel, where we purchased it. The skeleton of that whale is now in the museum at Oxford but happily the smell of it exists only in my memory. The late Mr. Gould, who produced such beautifully-illustrated books on birds, told me that he once fell into the heart of a full-sized whale, which he was cutting up. He narrowly escaped drowning in the blood. The whale was not very fresh, and Mr. Gould was unapproachable for a week.

An immense number of whales are killed every year for their oil, and their highly-nutritious flesh is wasted. There was an attempt some years ago to make meat extract from it. Some which was brought to me reminded me of the whole on the shores of the Bristol Channel. I do not know if the extract has proved palatable to other people. The Norwegians are specially expert in killing whales. They have been allowed to set up "factories" on the West Coast of Ireland and in the Shetlands, where they will whales with harpoons fired from guns, cut them up, and boil down the fat.

Whales are warm-blooded creatures which suckle their young, and have been developed in past geological times from land animals—the primitive carnivores—which were also the

ancestors of dogs, bears, seals, and cats. Whales have lost the hind limbs altogether and developed the forelegs into fingerless flippers; whilst the tail is provided with "flukes" like the fins of a fish's tail in shape, but horizontal instead of vertical. The whole form is fish-like, the skin smooth and hairless. It is a remarkable fact that a little four-legged creature the size of a spaniel, and intermediate in character between a hedgehog and a dog, was the common ancestor from which have been derived such widely different creatures as the whale and the bat, the elephant and the man. We can at the present day trace with some certainty the gradual modifications of form by which in the course of many millions of years the change from the primitive, dog-like hedgehog to each of those four living "types" has proceeded.

The whales today are divided into the toothed whales and the whalebone whales. The great cachalot or sperm whale is captured, chiefly in the Southern Ocean, and killed in large numbers for the sake of the "spermaceti," or "sperm oil," which forms the great mass of its head, but he is so fierce and active that he is not easily captured, and is not in immediate danger of extinction. The smaller-toothed whales, the killers, dolphins, and porpoises (though one of them—the bottle-nosed whale—is being killed out), are not as yet seriously threatened by commercial man. But the whalebone whales are in a parlous state. The right whales, as they are called, are the chief of these. They are huge creatures, 60 feet in length, with an enormous head, as much as one-third of the total length in the Greenland whale. Besides the Greenland species, there are four other "right whales," which may be considered as four varieties of one species. The head is not quite so large in them. The Biscay whale is one of them, and was hunted until it was exterminated in the Bay of Biscay, when the whalers, extending their operations further and further north, came upon the Greenland whale, which proved to be even more valuable than the Biscay species. The huge mouth of these two whales has hanging from its sides within the lips a series of long bars or planks, of wonderfully strong, elastic, horny substance—"baleen" or "whalebone"—each plank being as much as eight or even nine feet long. Following close on one another, and having hairy edges, they act as strainers, so as to separate the floating food of the whale from the water which rushes through its mouth when

it swims. The whalebone is of great value commercially, as well as the fat or oil. A hundred years ago it fetched only £25 a ton, now the same quantity fetches more than £1,500. The Rorquals, or "Finners," have smaller heads and mouths; their whalebone is so short as to be valueless, but they grow to even greater size than the right whales, and are found on our own coasts and all over the world. The humpback whale is one of these "Finners," distinguished by its excessively long flippers and huge bulk.

The Biscay whale was the first of these great creatures to be hunted. The Basques began its capture as early as the ninth century. It was exterminated by them in the Bay of Biscay, and only saved from complete extinction elsewhere by the discovery of the more valuable Arctic or Greenland whale. The capture of the Greenland whale began in 1612, and in 200 years, the unceasing pursuit of this species had driven it to the remote places of the Arctic Ocean. It is now so rare that it is not worth while to send a ship out for the purpose of hunting it, and it will probably never recover its numbers. An idea of its value and former abundance may be formed from the fact that between 1669 and 1778 it yielded to 1,400 Dutch vessels about 57,000 individuals, of which the baleen and oil produced a money value of four million pounds sterling. Of late years a single large Greenland whale would bring £900 for its whalebone and £300 for its oil. These two great right whales, having been practically exterminated, the merciless hunt has now been turned on to the wilder and less valuable Finback whales or Finners. In these days of steam and electric light the Arctic night is robbed of its terrors, and the whale chase goes on very fast. The shot harpoon was invented in 1870, by Sven Foyn, a Norwegian, and is the most deadly and extraordinary weapon ever devised by man for the pursuit of helpless animals. It is this invention (a commercial, not a scientific discovery!) which has, in conjunction with swift steamships, rendered the destruction of whales a matter of ease and deadly certainty. It is this which is being used on the Irish as on the Scandinavian coast, resulting in the pollution of the air and water by the carcasses of the slaughtered beasts from which the oil has been extracted. This revolting butchery, without foresight or intelligence, is carried on solely for the satisfaction of human greed, and apparently will be stopped only by the extinction of the yet re-

maining whales. In forty years of the middle of last century the whale fishery of the United States yielded 300,000 whales to 20,000 voyages, and a value of sixty-five million pounds sterling in baleen and oil. It is calculated that in the thousand years during which man has hunted the great whales not less than a million individuals have been captured. Man's skill and capacity have now become such that he will soon have cleared the ocean of these wonderful creatures since, like the bison, the whales cannot persist when harried and interfered with beyond a certain limited degree.

It appears that the curious musk ox which now lives on the fringe of the Arctic circle, and in the glacial period existed in the Thames Valley is doomed. There (as in similar instances in other lands), the comparatively harmless savage race of men (in this case the Eskimo), whose weapons did not enable them seriously to threaten the existence of the animals around them, have now obtained efficient firearms. The musk ox is consequently now between two lines of fire, that of the white hunter on the south, and of the Eskimo on the north.

From regions far remote from the Arctic complaints come of an even more reckless destruction of helpless animals. Perhaps our legislators may feel some personal concern in this case, since it is neither more nor less than the approaching extinction of the turtle, the true green turtle of City fame. Both the green turtles and the tortoiseshell turtles are being destroyed indiscriminately on the coast of Florida and in many West Indian Islands by brutal, careless, "white" beach-combers and idlers. By proper care of the eggs and young the turtles could easily be increased enormously in number, and a regulated capture of them be made to yield a legitimate profit. But neither the United States government nor our own take any steps to restrain promiscuous slaughter of the turtles which come to the shore in order to lay their eggs. Soon the city fathers will have to do without the green "fat" and their wives without tortoise-shell combs. It will serve them right. Such destruction in these and—be it noted—in many other matters will deservedly fall upon those who ignorantly, wilfully, and contentedly neglect to take steps to understand and to control the withering blight created by modern man wherever he sets his foot.—Sir Ray Lancaster, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Japan Disappointing

Lady Westmacott, a traveler of broad views and wide experience, after making the acquaintance of the Japanese at home and in Corea, has formed a very unflattering opinion of her country's allies. Writing to the Pall Mall Gazette of her just finished tour in the East she says:—

"Frankly, I expected Japan to interest me much more than any of the other countries that I should see. I had for years been studying Japanese prints * * * and I may say straight off that there is nothing left in their own country for the tourist to see that in any degree equals the collections of Europe. The English need not go further than the print room of the British Museum of London itself."

On her journey across Siberia, Lady Westmacott made acquaintance with many of her fellow passengers, whom she judged to be for the most part men returning from or going out to their various businesses, and "was surprised to hear them speak always so bitterly of the Japanese. There were Americans, English, French and Belgians that I can recall, but never a good word to be said for the Japanese."

The Coreans.

Before reaching Seoul, she "had come across enough of the genus Japanese (to be stared at and questioned by him in a manner quite Japanese on many subjects which our civilization would consider decidedly intine) to be able to contrast the behaviour of the 'man in the street' in Seoul. There if you took the street car, the Coreans, dressed in immaculate white, with quiet, dignified manners, would either take no notice of you at all, or, of smoking, would move to some other place in the open car, or if the car was crowded would even offer you their place."

"I must confess they looked too gentle a race—much too gentle for one like myself, who wish they were strong enough to rise up and drive out the intruder; but at any rate, they are a well bred straight limbed race, with well bred features and a dignity of manner that gives you the impression that they are a race of men. I suppose those met in the street cars were the people."

"The Japanese, au contraire, would continue to smoke, as he had a perfect right to do, spit and clear his throat after the manner of his kind, keep up a flow of conversation with an acquaintance perhaps several seats off, etc. Against all this I have not a word to say. I travel to study nations as they are and I do not carry any standard of what I think they should be like, but when I hear people talking of the high civilization of the Japanese I repeat that if by that it is meant that they have our western civilization, I protest they have no more idea of it than a set of roughs."

Second Class

"I may say that I have traveled second class to avoid a fortnight's delay from Chemulpo to China with thirteen Japanese in my cabin, who

kept the doors tightly shut, smoked night and day and went through their toilettes naïvely in front of me, to my amusement. When the ship got into dock and I wanted to get up, for I had been prostrate myself all the way, and I asked the Japanese cabin boy to ask the 'gentlemen' if they would mind going out till I got my clothes on, he came back, after various giggles and whisperings with them, to say, 'Japanese gentlemen say too cold outside,' so I dressed with twenty-six eyes fixed on me from the first stocking to the last hook. And pray do not think that I minded if they did not, only do not repeat to me the old 'wheeze' about their being so civilized."

"I left poor unhappy Corea behind me—the Poland of the far east—where the Japanese with their modern arms were shooting down ill armed Coreans (old men, women and children not being exempt) at the lowest rated estimate of about twenty Coreans a day to about two Japanese, the former trying to defend their homesteads against seizure pure and simple, with no payments. Were I to write the half of what I read and saw and heard I should be merely putting down ill-remembered facts, which can be authenticated in the writings of well known authors, any one who wishes to see how much of truth there is in my statements."

Japan Itself.

"I come to Japan. Now, I have often questioned myself why I was so terribly disappointed with it. Had I expected too much? Was I disgusted with the race before I ever reached their country, or is it really overrated?"

"I do not know the answer. The fact remains I think it a most disappointing place, the scenery, to my mind, is so monotonous. If you have seen one place in Japan you seem to have seen every place in Japan. The people are undersized and crooked limbed and indescribably ugly. Talk of having a bad taste in your mouth—I had one in my eyes after weeks of nothing but them, and I felt that I must get away to look at something beautiful again."

"Their way of sprawling themselves out on the seats in the railway trains, exposing much more of their crooked legs than would be considered comme il faut by races who do not lay claim to half the civilization the Japanese do, their way of fixing you with an insolent stare, and spitting and smoking all around you, make me think traveling with Annamites or Cambodians a luxury compared with a journey in a Japanese train. I asked a Japanese car boy why the notice 'No smoking allowed' was hung up in our carriage, considering it was thick with smoke. He smiled and replied: 'Japanese gentlemen always smoke.'

Their Shipyards

"True, I was impressed to pass large dockyards at forenoon on the Inland Sea, where I was told, and am ready to believe, that they were turning out ships for their fleet quite as good as any built in European dockyards. But I got back to my own private impression of them in landing at Onomichi, in the afternoon—where I was so mobbed by all sorts and conditions, fingering me and my clothes as if they

were savages and had never seen a European before."

"Such a noisy, insolent crowd surrounded and followed me up through the town and to the temple that I wanted to see, that in self-defence, or to cool my desire to injure some of them, I had to take refuge on the railway platform to avoid them, and even then they reached over the barrier as far as they could and shouted at me."

TRIUMPH OF MISS MARGARET ANGLIN

It is a Canadian actress who has won the greatest triumph on the New York stage this season. J. J. Dingwall, the dramatic critic of the Bunsy Man's Magazine, writing in the December number says that it is a fact worthy of note that at the present writing the most distinctive and important feature of the dramatic season is that the chief niche of popularity and theatrical excellence is occupied by a Canadian actress in a dramatized novel, all of the success of which is entirely due to feminine ingenuity and skill.

The actress is Miss Margaret Anglin, of Ottawa, but in point of residence of New Brunswick. In her new play, "The Awakening of Helen Ritchie," Miss Anglin has achieved the triumph of her dramatic career. From being hailed as the successor of Clara Morris, with tear-compelling force as her greatest asset, Miss Anglin has risen to far greater heights than even her most devoted admirers dared to prophesy. Miss Anglin's round-the-world tour has been her salvation. It has broadened her art and widened her dramatic horizon of view to an extent that is only appreciated by those who have seen her earlier efforts and now witness her most recent triumph.

Her emotional voice is still potent, but no longer are her tears constantly on tap. She is a new Margaret Anglin, the comedienne, displaying a new volatile grace in her portrayal of this titular heroine. To quote her own words: "My world-beating trip has given me a new view of everything—a bigger view. And I hope it has subdued my acting." "I don't feel the part for long," she continued. "If I did I would be dead."

SEARCH FOR HUGUENOT TREASURE

Great excitement prevails in the village of Montchauvet, near Nantes, about an hour's journey from Paris, where the poet Jean Richepin has a chateau called the Castle of the Three Fountains. The castle was built early in the twelfth century, and it is believed that at the beginning of the seventeenth century a large colony of Huguenots who lived there then, were compelled before leaving the country to bury their treasure. No actual treasure has ever been found, but a little while ago, some swords and daggers of the Huguenot period were dug up, and all this week a gang of eight workmen have been hard at work on M. Richepin's ground. They have dug to a depth of 30

feet, and their operations are guided by several old manuscripts which the poet recently discovered in a disused room of the old castle.

A JAPANESE COMPLIMENT

The Japanese have ever the instinct of politeness. It may happen, however, as in the case recorded below, that their idea of a compliment is not precisely that of the one to whom they wish to show courtesy. The story is told by Inspector General Hornaday.

"I remember a little Japanese who attended one of our banquets," he said, "and a queer compliment that he paid to a colonel's wife. 'I sat between the two, and the lady said across me:'

"Mr. Takashiru, you compress the ladies' feet in your country, don't you?"

"Oh, no, madam; that is a Chinese custom," said Takashiru. "We Japanese allow our ladies' feet to grow to their full size. Not that—"

"And he bowed and hissed in the polite Japanese way:

"Not that they could ever hope to rival yours, madam."

EAGER FOR KNOWLEDGE.

A prominent clergyman who spent the summer in travel, returned home recently with a story of a Western Sunday school class which had received a visit from the bishop. Boys and girls were much impressed by the dignity, and there was a conscious effort to answer all questions promptly. Things moved along very well until the lesson was concluded, when one little boy raised his hand politely. In a manner somewhat shy the lad asked: "Please Mr. Bishop, may I ask you a question?"

"Certainly, certainly, sir," replied the bishop good naturedly, as he fumbled the folds of his official robes.

"It's about them," said the boy, eyeing the bishop's robes. "Is they all you have on, or has you pants under them."

GETTING AHEAD OF THE ADMIRAL.

The story that Sir John Fisher, of the British Admiralty, tells with greatest enjoyment, and he tells many, and all with zest—is of an old boatswain on his flagship, who fell into a little money and retired. One day the admiral visited him at his country box, to find the old sailor possessed of an apparently useless manservant.

"What do you want with him?" asked Fisher.

"He every morning," explained the old sailor, "e comes to me 'ammock and tells me to roll hout. 'The hadmiral wants to see you,' e says to me. Hand I say to 'im, 'Tell the hadmiral to go to 'ell,' says I!'

"Didn't I tell yer that Bill wuz too slow to live?" "Why, what's e bin and done now?" "He's gone and got run over by a hearse."

Europe's Birth Rate

Sir Jervoise A. Baines gave his inaugural address before the Royal Statistical Society, his subject being "The recent growth of population in Western Europe." The population with which he dealt numbered in 1900 about 239,000,000, and his remarkable conclusions will doubtless cause much comment.

He said that the Teutonic element in this population rose from 53 to 58 per cent., and the Latin fell from 44 to 40 per cent., Ireland having an actually decreasing population, the decrease being over 17 per cent. The general increase was just under 31 per cent.

A generation ago the marriage rate was held to be a good barometer of prosperity, but new factors had entered into the case. Statistics indicated, on the whole a slight falling off in the general rate during the last thirty years, more pronounced amongst the already low rates of Scandinavia than elsewhere, and in France and Italy than in the central countries. It was in the south that a woman seemed to have the best chance of a husband, though from Denmark southwards Central Europe was apparently on the upgrade in this line.

Of all the progressive countries Finland presented the greatest falling off. In Ireland there was a decline of nearly 19 per cent., and in the last decade, less than one third of the women were married. The increased avoidance of matrimony was most marked throughout the United Kingdom and North Scandinavia, and this, in the northern aggregate, almost neutralized the growing connubiality of Germany and most of its neighbors, and even of the already much-married Italy.

The decreasing fecundity in Great Britain has been the subject of comment for years past and we need only point out that the rate of decline has been relatively greater even than that in France, and being of later development, the dislocation of the age distribution is more sudden and the increased proportion of the marriageable women more pronounced.

The deliberate limitation of the number of children born into the world is not by any means a new idea, but until the present generation it was in France alone that the systematic adoption of limitation of offspring without abstinence from marriage permeated the whole of society.

The results in that country of the long continuance of this practice are well known, and the English age returns showed only too plainly that we have here in the green state of things we can appreciate in the dry across the Channel—viz., an increasing preponderance of the population in or past its prime over that which is to succeed it.

People married a little more than they did a generation ago, and in most of the countries reviewed they married earlier; but the growth of the relative number of the married had been accompanied by a material decline in their output of children.

Page for the Young Folks



The Grand Trunk Pacific will soon bring out two fine boats to run between Victoria, Seattle and Prince Rupert. One of them, the Prince Rupert, was launched the other day, and another will soon be ready.

You, too, will have a holiday, for school has closed. Make the most of every minute of the time, and be just as happy and jolly as you can be. There will be plenty to do before midsummer, and you will work all the better for a good rest now.

On the Great Lakes this year, there were 121 lives lost and much property. In one storm fifty-nine lives were lost on Lake Erie alone, and \$1,000,000 worth of ships and cargo. To take such risks for the sake of gain is wrong, and this year it has proved useless.

The English statesmen are going to spend their Christmas holidays in taking a rest which will fit them for the great struggle ahead of them. Most of them have country houses where, with their friends and families they will try to forget their troubles and enjoy their Christmas cheer and Christmas delights.

This, as you see, is not your Christmas paper. That will come next week. The editor of the Colonist thought that a whole week before was too soon to talk about Christmas. A number of compositions and drawings have come in, but the editor will be glad to receive more till Tuesday of this week. The next page will be the children's own.

The new chancellor of Germany, whose name is Von Bethmann-Hollweg, says that Germany does not want to make war upon any nation, and that his country and England should be friends if they wanted to prosper. The statements about Germany's wanting to go to war are, this statesman and others believe, doing her harm.

In our own city, W. E. Oliver is asking the people to support him for mayor. This is the first time for many years that Victoria people have been asked to think about the civic elections before Christmas. Alderman Henderson and Alderman Turner also ask the people to elect them. All are said to be good men. It is very important that Victoria shall have a good mayor and council next year, and it is as well to take plenty of time to choose the chief officer.

One of the things spoken of at Kamloops was the need of a hospital for consumptives who cannot recover. Tranquille, at Kamloops, is a place where all can go, whether rich or poor, who have a chance of recovery. But those who are too ill to hope to get better, and who have no one to care for them and nowhere to go. Nothing but the aid of a hospital can help them. The premier promised that the government would provide for such cases. Our province is rich, and every one will be glad to help to prepare places in which proper care can be given to such sick people.

There seems to be no end of the railways which within the next few years are to be built through this province. The Great Northern is calling for tenders for two sections of the road that is to connect Vancouver with the Kootenay country. This road, which is called the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway, has been planned for a long time. But the Hope Mountains, which lie in the way, make it a difficult one to build. But in these days engineers seem to be afraid of no work however difficult, and it is said they will either make an eight mile tunnel or build a road twenty-five miles long over the mountain.

There has been a Conservative Convention in Kamloops. At this meeting it was decided that British Columbia must be kept for white men, and that the province had a right to receive more money, or money's worth from the treasury at Ottawa than it is now receiving. The government was asked to find out whether the province ought to build a hospital where consumptives should be treated, and it was decided that the government ought to own the

telephones, as in some of the other provinces.

The convention agreed that Canada should help to defend the Empire, and showed its confidence in R. L. Borden as leader of the Conservatives and R. H. McBride leader of the party in British Columbia.

The little old buildings that have made many Victorians ashamed of the lower end of Fort Street will soon be all down. Many have been sold this week to people who intend to put up fine business blocks. There will soon be a new Times office on the corner of Fort and Broad streets. Spencer's will make their big store still bigger. Other lots like the big one next the skating rink, that have been empty for years are being bought. The business men of Victoria seem sure that good times are coming, and they ought to know.

A man named Blatchford, who has been in Germany, has written articles to the Daily Mail, in which he states not only that the Germans are preparing for war, but that the German naval officers hate the English. Prince Henry of Prussia has sent a telegram to Blatchford's papers saying that Blatchford's stories are false, and that so far from hating the British officers, the German's are proud to be on friendly terms with them. Any man should be very certain of the truth of what he says before he publishes stories that stir up hatred between two nations.

The people of Victoria feel that there is much to do in the city before it is ready to accommodate the strangers and to do the business that will follow the coming into the city of the Canadian Northern and its branch to Barkley Sound, as well as the many improvements the C.P.R. and Electric Traction company are making. On Government street ever so many old buildings will be torn down and fine new ones will take their places. Business is coming further up town, and in all directions are new dwelling houses are going up on what used to be big fields or rugged rocks.

The government has decided to enlarge the parliament buildings and to make more beautiful gardens. In order to do this they have arranged to buy all property between the parliament buildings and Superior street, including the Drill Hall. When this large area is laid out in gardens, it will be a beautiful place, and both the citizens and strangers will spend many pleasant hours there. Hon. Price Ellison hopes that it will be possible to plant Government square a collection of all the wild flowers and shrubs in British Columbia. It is scarcely to be expected that they will all flourish in Victoria, but enough will grow to add to the beauty of the gardens.

The statesmen of Great Britain are making speeches in all parts of the kingdom. Mr. Asquith is the Liberal leader. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill are his chief supporters. Mr. Balfour is the leader of the Conservatives, and he is supported by the greater number of the peers, of whom Lord Lansdowne is the leader, and by those, who, like Mr. Chamberlain, want to place taxes on goods coming into the country, so as to favor the manufacturers and landowners and the people of the colonies. Many of the English statesmen are very eloquent speakers, as well as able and honest men who think first of their country's good. But the best and wisest men can differ very widely and the people must decide between them. It is this which makes it so necessary that all men in free countries shall study politics.

A great many years ago, when Canada was a small country along the river and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic Ocean, and when this northwest was still a wilderness, there was a party in Canada and a larger party in the United States who believed that Canada should become another state of the union. Just how this was to be done no one knew. But it was believed England would not interfere if Canada chose to join her neighbor. The people who wanted to live under the Stars and Stripes rather than the Union Jack were called annexationists. There are still people who think Can-

ada and the United States should be one nation. The ablest of these is Mr. Goldwin Smith. But he has stated what he believes in is union and not annexation. This is not how Canadians feel. They like the United States as a neighbor and friend, but would rather form a partnership with the mother country than with her. There is room enough between the North Pole and the Gulf of Mexico for two nations, however powerful either may become.

The choice of Burrard Inlet about 25 years ago as a railroad terminus has proved to be a wise one. Already the Great Northern has built a line so as to reach the sea at Vancouver. All last summer the engineers and surveyors employed by the Canadian Northern were seeking a route from the Yellowhead Pass to Vancouver, and thence to Englishman's Bluff, and across to Victoria, and now the Grand Trunk Pacific shows that it has chosen a route to the same city. This G.T.P. road will pass through Cariboo and Lillooet. This branch will leave the main line, which runs from Edmonton to Prince Rupert between Moose Lake and Tete Jaune Cache. It will then run through the mountains to Clearwater River, Bonaparte River, Seaton and Anderson Lakes, and Lillooet River. From there it has not been decided how it will reach Vancouver. This road, it is believed, will open up great deal of valuable land for settlement. The Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific will do for Central British Columbia what the C.P.R. and Great Northern have done for the south. Cities will spring up along their routes, and farmers, fruit growers and cattle ranchers will follow them into the valleys.

While we have been hearing a great deal about the German navy, our neighbors have been working so hard at theirs that the fleet of the United States is nearly as large as that of Germany. Great Britain has more than as many battleships as both put together, and France nearly as many. The numbers are: England 104, the United States 45, Germany 46, and France 46. There are, however, many things to be considered in judging of a navy than the number of ships. The most important of these, in the old days was the men who manned them. Queen Elizabeth's ships were small compared to those of the Spaniards. Armada, and Nelson never wanted to see whether he had as many ships as the enemy before he joined battle. It may be that in these days of torpedo boats and long-firing guns the case will be different. There are many who think that the invention of these terrible man-killing machines will, in the end, do away with war, as the destruction of life would be so great that no nation would dare to face it. While men must still prepare to defend their country, and their homes, we may hope that the time is growing nearer when the people of the world shall no longer need to spend their money and their strength in building navies.

If other railroads are coming into British Columbia, the Canadian Pacific railway company is not idle. Its president, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, went over to England a few days ago to see about buying the Allan Line of steamships. This will make the C.P.R. the only carrier of His Majesty's mails from Great Britain to Canada, and allow one big company to run steamships into Scotland, Ireland and France. It is believed that some of the big ships of the Allan line will be brought here to engage in the Pacific trade.

People who are not yet very old can remember when the first sod of the Canadian Pacific railway was turned, and when Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hugh Allan, Donald Smith and others who promoted the road were thought by many people to be a lot of madmen who would ruin Canada by their foolish scheme. Most of them lived long enough to see their mistake, but even the railroad's warmest advocates did not dream that within forty years the company's flag would fly not only in every port in Canada, but on the coast of Asia, in Great Britain and France. Sir Thomas has been telling the English people that the C.P.R. will prepare land for as many as want it, and will

give them time to pay for it. Lately some little farms were offered for sale in England, and there were twenty applicants for each farm. Sir Thomas says that if all the disappointed ones come to Canada, a farm with a house on it will be ready for him. On this island the C.P.R. has much unoccupied land, and we would like to see it settled by English families.

Mr. Fielding, the Canadian minister of finance, delivered his budget speech on Tuesday. This is a statement of the business standing of the country, and tells what money is to be raised next year, how it will be obtained, and what is to be done with it. This speech will not raise such excitement in Canada as that of Lloyd George did in England a few months ago. Mr. Fielding tells us that Canada received sixteen and a half million dollars last year more than she spent, and that no change will be made in the way of raising the taxes this year. It is rather puzzling to know why, when the country has so much money in the treasury it has added nearly forty-six millions to its debt. Ask your fathers or your teachers to about this, and perhaps after Christmas some of you will be able to explain it.

The country is very prosperous, and nine and a half million dollars more taxes came in this year than last. That means two things, there were more people to buy goods, and each person bought more than was the case the year before. For, you know, most of the income of the Ottawa government is raised by taxing what we eat and drink and wear. When your mother buys you a suit of clothes, your father pays the grocer's bill, part of the money goes to pay the custom's charges on the goods. That is why the grown up people will be surprised to learn that every man, woman and child in Canada pays nearly \$46 in taxes.

The navy is to be built, and Mr. Fielding says that though the ships will cost a great deal of money, there will be no need to raise the taxes. There was something in last Sunday's page about the mill men all joining together to do business. People in other trades, the butchers for example, do the same thing. They save expenses but sometimes, instead of selling cheaper, because they do a very big business, they raise prices. Mr. Fielding promises that a law will be made to prevent any combine from cheating the people by charging too high prices. But this is enough on a hard subject.

"THE OAK'S CHRISTMAS"

By Mrs. Leslie W. Bick.

Many years ago, on an island in the sea, there was born a baby acorn. It was such a tiny thing. Nestled in the great strong arms of its mother oak, it proved the bright sunshine, the soft warm air, and the little birds and breezes who came out to play at times.

So as the summer passed, it grew to be a sturdy little fellow, and the breezes grew into strong little winds. It was such fun to play now, for the little wind could toss him so high; away up in the sky, it seemed, then swing him around and bring him down so fast he could scarcely hold on.

"Toss me up higher," he said and he had ever done before. Then the little acorn got frightened, and couldn't hold on, and he fell down, down, down to the ground.

He wasn't frightened, for he knew his mother and playmates wouldn't leave him. And besides it wasn't so bad to be on the ground.

So he nestled down among the autumn leaves and fell asleep.

It slept on through the cold winter days, and never woke until it heard its playmates calling, and felt the warm spring air and sunshine.

It tried to move, but found it had little legs that had grown down into the ground and held him fast.

It also had little green shoots coming out of its shell, which made it look quite different to the little acorn that had fallen to sleep in the fall.

The sun got hot, and the green shoots stretched up and spread out, and began to enjoy every minute of the warm summer days.

By autumn he found he was a tree. Oh, so tiny, yet straight and strong. So winter came again and once more he fell asleep.

So the years passed, and he grew to be a great oak.

In the summer it stood with its great strong arms outstretched, holding with tender care the tiny nest that held the precious little birds, and often hushing them to sleep in the gentle breeze. It loved the little children who came to play beneath its shade, and often they would climb into its branches, and tie a rope to make a swing.

Sometimes they would gather acorns and string them for beads.

Once they came in the winter. It was near Christmas time and "Daddy" had brought them out to get a Christmas tree.

It watched their happy little faces, and as they passed it, they stopped a moment to touch it, or lay a little warm cheek against its rough bark and whisper "Dear old tree."

It watched them as they cut the evergreen and bore it home in triumph. For once in its life it wanted to be an evergreen. Wanted to know what Christmas was really like. Wanted to join in the merry-making, and make some one happy, instead of standing so lone and bare in the cold.

When the spring time came again, and the children flocked to the woods for the first wild flowers, they were shocked to find that some one had cut down the old oak tree. Had cruelly saved and split it to pieces. There it lay, a great pile, drying in the sun.

The little birds it had sheltered so many years did not recognize it any more.

ted the little heads. Please bring some upstairs now to try it.

Their chubby arms were around it and it was soon crackling in the grate. The children danced about it in glee. Santa Claus comes tonight, and tomorrow will be Christmas, they sang together. Then mamma piled on more oak, and made the fire roar up the chimney.

The Christmas tree was brought, and the old oak crackled and roared in glee as it watched mamma lead the children gently away, and quietly locked the door. It saw old Santa come with his great pack, and load the tree, carefully light the candles and hurry away.

Then the door was opened, and the children danced with delight when papa unloaded the toys.

The Old Oak was so happy it couldn't sleep that night, but shone bright and warm, and made every one happy as they came downstairs Christmas morning. It saw and heard the kind greetings, saw the wonderful table laden with good things. It heard the sweet music and rejoicing.

The Oak was happy. It had at last seen and enjoyed a Christmas. And by its warmth and brightness had made many happy.

HUNTER'S LUCK

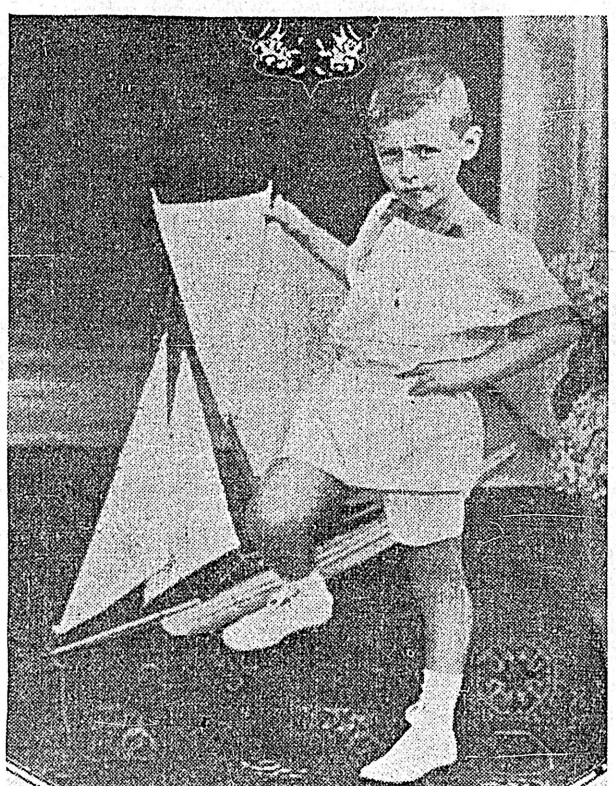
By Frank Stick.

It was the year of the great hunger. A tall, gaunt Indian struggled up the steep slope of Lost Mountain. From cap to moccasins he was clad in heavy furs and the skins of wild animals, but at this high altitude even the furs were little against the cutting blast. When at rare intervals he paused for a breathing spell and to search the

the mountain side, suddenly his eyes lighted upon two black dots high above him. He rolled over upon his stomach and watched them eagerly, his chin propped upon his two fists. He knew at once they were the creatures he had been in search of, for no animal but a mountain-sheep could scale the almost perpendicular side of the cliff as these animals were doing. To intercept their course and obtain a position from which he would have a chance to bring his bow and arrows into play it was necessary to cross a huge expanse of exposed, snow-covered mountain side. Then all at once, he threw himself flat, burrowing under the snow like a frightened rabbit. When he emerged, he was coated from head to foot with the feathery crystals, and at a distance he appeared to be merely another of the numberless snow-capped boulders which protruded from the surface.

Immediately he began to worm himself along the slope, half crawling, half dragging his extended limbs, working gradually higher and higher. After almost an hour of this labor, the Indian found himself in a position some fifty yards below the narrow animal trail the two mountain-sheep were pursuing. Above him reached the sheer face of the cliff; craggy, but yet unmountable. It was entirely too far for a successful shot with his bow, and unless some whim should cause the sheep to seek a lower level, the chances were that his painstaking stalking would prove to have availed him nothing. As he gazed at his quarry, his eyes discerned two other animals still higher up the mountain. Two tawny mountain lions were creeping stealthily, yet with considerable speed, along a ridge that intercepted the trail at a point not far from where the Indian crouched.

As he discovered that these lions also were intent on making a meal off the carcass of a sheep, the Indian's heart gave a great leap, for it was quite possible that his painstaking stalking would prove to have availed him nothing. As he gazed at his quarry, his eyes discerned two other animals still higher up the mountain. Two tawny mountain lions were creeping stealthily, yet with considerable speed, along a ridge that intercepted the trail at a point not far from where the Indian crouched.



PRINCE WILHELM, ELDEST SON OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

white landscape for signs of game he shook and trembled, for he was very weak from want of food. Far below in the valley between the mountains, his squaw and children awaited his home coming, and in the wigwam there was nothing to eat but a few strips of green buckskin.

After a while his tired limbs doubled beneath him, and he sank down upon the snow. He thought there was little use in prolonging this struggle, for the mountain-sheep that at one time had been so plentiful in the region seemed to have disappeared with the rest of the animals. Better to stop now before his strength was entirely exhausted, he thought, and after a while perhaps he could return and fight it out to the end with the others down there in the wigwam. As his gaze wandered over

sible, in fleeing from the great cats, one of the animals might approach close enough for him to venture a shot.

So he waited, the two lions above the trail, the Indian below, while their quarry approached with no knowledge of the danger that lay ahead of them. As the sheep rounded an elbow of the cliff, the mountain-lions started from their concealment, covered the space between them, and were upon them. Surprised as they were, and with no chance whatever of escaping by flight along the path by which they had approached, the sheep halted, then, without turning, seemed to deliberately leap into space. Their keen eyes, however, had discovered several projecting rocks, thirty feet below. Inadequate

HOUSE FURNISHING—A TALE IN TWO CHAPTERS

Two little maids I've heard of, each with a pretty taste. While had two little rooms to fix and not an hour to waste. Eight thousand miles apart they lived, yet on the self-same day, The one in Nikko's narrow streets, the other on Broadway. They started out, each happy maid her heart's desire to find, And her own dear room to furnish just according to her mind.

CHAPTER I.

When Alice went shopping, she bought a bed of brass. A bureau and some chairs and things, and such a lovely glass. To reflect her little figure—with two candle brackets near— And a little dressing-table that she said was simply dear! A book shelf low to hold her books, a little china rack, And then, of course, a bureau set, and lots of bric-a-brac; A dainty little escabeau, with fixings all her own, And just for her convenience, too, a little telephone. Some Oriental rugs she got, and curtains of Madras, With "cunning" ones of lace inside, to go against the glass; And then a couch, a lovely one, with cushions soft to crush, And forty pillows, more or less, of linen, silk, and plush; Of all the ornaments besides I couldn't tell the half, But wherever there was nothing else, she stuck a photograph. And then, when all was finished, she sighed a little sigh, And looked about with just a shade of sadness in her eye; "For it needs a statuette or so—a fern—a silver stork— Oh, something just to fill it up!" said Alice, of New York. (My rhyme is getting longish, but I'm really nearly done, For Chapter Two is shorter, you will see, than Chapter One.)

CHAPTER II.

When little Oumi, of Japan, went shopping, pitapat, She bought a fan of paper, and a little sleeping mat; She set beside the window a lily in a vase, And looked about with more than doubt upon her pretty face; "For, really—don't you think so? with the lily and the fan, It's a little overcrowded!" said Oumi, of Japan.

Margaret Johnson.

though they seemed, they afforded a sufficient foothold, for the clinging hoofs of the fleeing animals. In this way, bounding from rock to rock, with incredible speed, the two sheep safely made their way down the precipitous face of the cliff.

With a snarl of baffled rage, one of the cats had halted on the very brink of the precipice. Her mate, more eager to make a kill or unable to check his rapid charge, shot over the edge and, whirling over and over, clawing at the wall of rock in a futile endeavor to halt his descent, fell at the very foot of the red man, where he was transfixed with two feathered shafts.

It did not take the Indian many seconds to loop his sash over the animals' head and set off down the mountain, dragging the carcasses behind him. It was a long journey, and a perilous one, but it wasn't many hours ere he reached the wigwam. You may be sure his squaw and children were made happy by his return, and they soon had the pot over the fire in preparation for a big meal, which, in Indian language means a feast.—St. Nicholas.

Youthful Courage.

Viscount Hardinge, who did good service in advancing the British dominions into the Punjab, possessed undoubted courage. As a lad, he showed his adventurous spirit by climbing the battlements of Durham cathedral, Durham, England, in search of birds' eggs. An amusing story of his early boyhood is told by G. D. Os- well, in "Sketches of the Rulers of India." His aunt, with whom he was staying, thinking he was too short for his age, tried to increase his height by making him hang by his arms from the top of a door.

His school career was not a long one. At the age of fourteen he was gazetted ensign in a small corps known as The Queen's Rangers, which was in Canada, where he proceeded to join it. He very early displayed that courage which was to be so marked a feature of his character throughout his career.

He was returning from mess one night in Montreal, when he saw three ruffians attacking and robbing a man who was lying on the ground. He at once drew his sword and rushed to the rescue. The three ruffians, after a short show of resistance, fled before his vigorous onset. The man whose life he thus saved, Mr. Edward Ellice, afterward became a cabinet minister and secretary for war, both distinctions which young Hardinge himself was also destined to attain. At seventeen he was promoted lieutenant, and two years later became a captain.

After the Battle of Victoria, where Hardinge had been severely wounded, the quartermaster-general wrote, "I grieve to tell you that our friend Captain Hardinge, was wounded in the hottest part of attack. It is his custom to be foremost in every attack, and an unaffected gallantry of spirits irresistibly carries him. Here he was conspicuous, where all were brave."

The same officer, on noting the fortitude with which Hardinge bore his sufferings, added to his despatch these words: "Highly as I thought of him before, it remained for me to see him in his present state to be aware of all the excellencies of his nature."

Esquimo Dog Justice.

In his voyage of polar explorations, Commander Flank observed among his dogs a sort of government quite independent of that of their keepers, says the Youth's Companion.

They were of the Eskimo variety, and were trained to work in teams. In their general conduct, however, they acted as a community, and their rules had reference to the common good. There was no penalty less than that of death.

During the period of darkness we lost eight dogs; three of them splendid large animals, were killed by their companions. The other five either wandered off on the young ice and were blown away, or were killed by the pack at a distance from camp. Every dog was known by name.

It is a curious fact that when one dog had any right to discover the only way to save him from destruction later on is to chain him; then the other dogs let him alone. Unfortunately for us, the dogs that seemed to incur the enmity of their fellows were the largest, strong animals—the bullies and fighters.

There seemed to be a degree of justice in their judgments. From close observation, I found that the dogs generally forgave a bite on the head or body, but that an attack on the legs seemed to be considered foul play, and must be paid for by the life of the offending canine. The whole pack unfolded in his execution.

The Eskimo Dogs.

While the world waits for positive proof as to the right discovery of the North Pole, and pending a settlement of the controversy between rival claimants, we believe it is time to honor those other hardy Arctic explorers—the Eskimo dogs.

To these four-footed pole-seekers belongs the everlasting credit of making travel and exploration possible in the coldest regions of the earth. Through their power and mobility the icy barriers of the North have been overcome and the efforts of men, who have risked their lives to gain the top of the world, are not less successful.

After many years of hardship, privation, and suffering, the humble dog has dragged his master to the much-coveted goal, and without expectation of reward or hope of glory. The part he took in the long quest may be generally overlooked, but it is certain that he will not whine nor go mad about it. He will jog along in his ever faithful way, until he joins those other silent martyrs of civilization.

"No hope of future glory nerved him to do and dare. No strong ambition lightened the loads he had to bear. And while the brave explorer reaps his plentiful reward Of fame and gold and honor, yielded with one accord, What think has he, the gaunt sledge dog, whose every step was pain, Whose poor feet, cut and bleeding, craved rest and help in vain— Who, worn by toil, and scarred by blows, hungry and tired and lame Dragged his victorious master up the slippery heights of fame?" —Dumb Animals.

Do These Monkeys Provide Missing Link?

When Ravana, the black Rajah of the Demon's, stole Rama's wife, the peerless Sita of the lotus eyes, it was Hanuman, the monkey king, who found her where she was hidden in Ceylon. Bidding all his warriors join hands, he made them into a line which stretched across India; and thus they swept the peninsula from north to south, searching every thicket and ravine as they went. Arriving at the coast, Hanuman saw far off the cloud upon the sea, which marked where Ceylon lay, and leaping across he found the missing one. Then followed the terrific battle in which Rama and his monkey allies ultimately prevailed, and Ravana being slain, Sita was reunited to her lord. So Hanuman, the long-tailed grey langur, became a god; and there is a tradition among natives of India that all Europeans are descended from Hanuman (while he was still a monkey) by a female slave of the demon king. This we may prefer not to believe; but that the main incidents of this gigantic episode are true is proven by the fact that it was in attempting to fire the stronghold of the demons that Hanuman scorched his hands and feet, and black they remain to this day.

And they are better black. However questionable may be the etymology which allies the word monkey with homunculus, or "mannikin," we are compelled to admit a resemblance between ourselves and the

quick-chattering apes

That yet in mockery of anxious men
Wrinkle their brows.

We admit it up to a certain point. But any approach to flesh color in a monkey's skin is going too far. Two smallish monkeys there are in the monkey-house now which have little flesh-colored hands and rosy finger nails, while their palms are as red as if they had been eating strawberries. They are pale-furred creatures, known respectively as Jamrach's and Hamlyn's mangabays; but science does not know whether they are freaks in coloration or whether they represent true species; and it is impossible not to hope that they are only freaks. All our instincts cry out against pink-fingered monkeys. Du Chaillu tells what a shock it was to him when he first saw a baby chimpanzee with its face whiter than his own; and most uncanny of all the inmates of the house, or of the Gardens, is surely "John the Chinaman," the tiny bald-headed hybrid monkey (offspring of a rhesus and a common macaque), with its little white wrinkled face, extraordinarily mobile in expression and shockingly like a miniature human Chinese, not

much over a foot long, but centuries, centuries old. Even the red of the faces of the Japanese apes (of which three, two parents and a baby, are in one of the out-door cages), for all that we are so familiar with the color in Japanese paintings, and though it is too ruddy to be human, has an unpleasantly un-beastlike suggestiveness which compels us to wish that they affected countenances black or grey or even agreeably parti-colored, decorated with sky-blue and vermilion patches, like that of the great mandrill itself.

AEsop's ape, it will be remembered, wept on passing through a human graveyard, overcome with sorrow for its dead ancestors, and that all monkeys are willing enough to be more like us than they are they show by their mimicry. An old authority tells that the easiest way to capture apes is for the hunter to pretend to shave himself, then to wash his face, fill the basin with a sort of bird lime, and leave it for the apes to blind themselves. If the Chinese story is to be believed, the imitative craze is even more fatal in another way; for if you shoot one monkey of a band with a poisoned arrow, its neighbor, jealous of so unusual a decoration, will snatch the arrow from it and stab itself, only to have it torn away by a third, until in succession the whole troop have committed suicide.

Here is these out-door cages by the monkey-house one may see any day a manifestation of human quality which one can admire without reservation or forfeiture of ones human pride; for in the next cage to the Japanese apes is a large female cacma, the dog-faced baboon of South Africa, which has an immense yearning to become possessed of the next-door baby. If a visitor teases the little thing, or if its parents use it roughly, the cacma flies to the wires which separate the cages and, with every indication of anger, tries to get in to protect the helpless one. According to Mr. J. Lockwood Kipling, the parental instinct in langurs sometimes goes to unnecessary extremes, for bereaved mothers have been known to carry about with them the dead and dry bodies of their children for weeks, nursing and petting them as if they were still alive. In their wild life baboons, as well as the langurs and many other monkeys, undoubtedly submit to the authority of recognized leaders. There is co-operation between them to the extent that, when fighting in company, one will go to the help of another which is hard-pressed. In rocky ground they roll down stones upon their enemies; and when making a raid, as on an orchard which they believe to be guarded, the attack is conducted on an organized plan, sentries being posted and scouts thrown out, which gradually feel their way forward to make sure that the coast is clear, while the main body remains in conceal-

ment behind until told that the road is open. From the fact that the sentries stay posted throughout the raid, getting for themselves no share of the plunder, it has been assumed that there must be some sort of division of the proceeds afterwards. Man, again, has been differentiated from all other creatures as being a tool-using animal; but more than one kind of monkey takes a stone in its hand and with it breaks the nuts which are too hard to be cracked with the teeth.

The whole simian family is divided by naturalists into two main groups, one of which is restricted entirely to the Old World, and the other exclusively inhabits the New; and it is worth noting that only in the invigorating, invention-breeding air of the New World have monkeys thought of using their tails as an extra hand. Not all American monkeys are prehensile-tailed, any more than all human Americans invent typewriters or gramophones; but no prehensile-tailed monkeys exist elsewhere. It is only an American monkey, again, one of the sakis, which has learned to use its hand as a drinking cup, to avoid dipping, it is supposed, its luxuriant beard in the water. All the Old World species continue to mess their shins and faces by thrusting their muzzles down into the stream or pool; and a fascinating field of conjecture is opened to the believer in the influence of environment in the relation that may exist between the politer method of drinking of the American saki and the notorious preference of human Americans for taking their drinks through straws rather than put their lips to the liquid. Most of the American monkeys in the Gardens are not just now "at home," the capuchins and marmosets having been removed from the monkey-house to private quarters, where they are not receiving visitors. The only representative of the New World now in the house is a spider monkey, which is in a cage by itself; and, seeing how the Old World powers crowd its frontiers on every hand, it is appropriate that the spider monkey's tail is so extremely prehensile that it has been reputed to have eyes in the tip. Certainly the member seems to have the faculty of letting go of one hold and reaching, of its own foreknowledge, for another, without any need on the monkey's part to turn round to see where the tail is going. Man also finds the spider monkey's tail of use, for when a keeper takes the creature for a walk to lead it from one place to another, he leads it not by a hand, but by its tail, which is vastly more convenient as a handle for the man and seemingly equally agreeable to the monkey. Most notable among the other monkeys which inhabit Central and South America, though for widely different reasons, are the squirrel monkeys and the howlers. The former have a cranial capacity, in proportion to

their size, not only greater than any other monkey, but even greater than man himself. The howlers are perhaps the noisiest of all created things. Being gregarious, they assemble often in troops numbering some hundreds, and when all howl together "nothing can sound more dreadful" says Waterton, and Humboldt mentions having heard the uproar at a distance of over two miles. And while they thus make most noise, it is a fact, which seems to have a wider than merely simian application, that they possess the poorest brains of all the monkeys.

To many people the whole ape-family is represented only by the common roadside species, the associate of organ-grinders (usually what naturalists know as a common macaque), and the one detail universally known about their habits is their persistent fondness for searching, each in its neighbour's fur, for fleas. Like most popular beliefs in natural history, this detail is erroneous—for, in truth, monkeys are very free from fleas, and the object of the patient foraging is not any living thing but a scurf which is thrown off by the skin and is said to have a saltish taste which pleases the monkey palate. It would almost seem, however, as if they loved the search for its own sake; for the writer has been acquainted with one sanguine monkey which never tired of rummaging hopefully in the fur of an old and headless toy rabbit.

There are in all something over 200 species of apes and monkeys; and 40 of these are now represented in the Gardens; and they differ, both in appearance and disposition, almost as much as animals can. Nothing could well be more forbidding in aspect, or in fact more evil tempered, than the great mandrill George (yet, horrific though the beast is, a mandrill has dined with Royalty at Windsor); but, on the other hand, it would be difficult to find any creature more engaging than the baby Mona (one of the large family of guenons) with the beautiful gradation of colors in its fur, its gentle ways, and plaintive voice. Pleasing appearances and gentle tempers, however, do not always go together, even in monkeys, and the vervets, charming to look at, are the most spitefully savage animals in the monkey house. Notable among the macaques is a fine Barbary ape, the famous Capitoline goose of Gibraltar—though as to how the monkeys originally got upon the Rock science has not yet made up its mind. Some believe that they were imported, while others hold that they were there in the days when the Rock was joined to the mainland. A near relation of the Gibraltar ape is the Indian wanderoo, with its black face peering solemnly out from a great grey mane, giving to it a lion-like dignity which makes it the pride of the

travelling menagerie, in which it is commonly known as the King of the Monkeys. Science is less complimentary, having conferred on it the name Silenus. As a matter of fact most monkeys (like the majority of animals) when given the chance show a liking for strong liquor; which is why, according to the old medical doctrine of antipathies, a snail is the best antidote to the effects of drink—"The ape of all things cannot abide a snail; now the ape is a drunken beast. * * * and a snail well-washed is a remedy against drunkenness."

Of the baboons, the dog-faced ones, including the mandrill and chacma already mentioned, there are six kinds now in Regent's Park; and most honorable among them is the sacred baboon of the Egyptians. Thoth himself, the lord of letters—"deification of the abstract idea of the intellect." Sometimes the Egyptians seem to have made haphazard choice of gods; but one needs but to look at Thoth here in his out-door cage to understand why they chose him as the type of wisdom. Hour after hour he does nothing but think, sunk in Diogenes-meditation so profound that no Alexander would dare to interrupt. And what is it that they think about so hard, the apes and monkeys. That their thoughts have no relation to their actions is obvious; for not one of them but will sit for half an hour, graver than Confucius, only to break off suddenly to pick with intensity of concentration a straw to pieces, to leap ridiculously up and down on four stiff legs as if suspended by an elastic in mid-spine, or to pull a neighbour's tail as it hangs from a perch above. It was not of these things that it was thinking—it could not have been of any mere terrestrial thing, for half their contemplation, if directed to the affairs of earth, must long ago have made them wiser than any man, yet they remain less than children and fools. Just as a sage among men is often but an infant in the practical affairs of life, so these folk think too deeply ever to learn anything of use; keeping their thoughts always in the skies, playing with great abstractions, ranging in infinities, they fail to get in touch with every-day affairs, and remain to the last but apes. And one can but regret that in their high thoughts they do not find more cheer, for there is no monkey which even in its wildest romps is not a victim of settled melancholy. It was an old belief that apes were merry when the moon was waxing and moody in the wane. It may be that in this grim climate of ours they have settled to a belief that the moon will never wax again; or is it only that they still bewail the lost opportunity of that day, long ago, when their ancestors took the wrong turning at the parting of the ways and failed to find the road that might have made them men?

Christmas Sideboard

One realizes as the days go on, how near Christmas really is, and that it is high time one began to think of the good things to eat—which always seem to be part and parcel of this festive season.

The housewife who desires her Christmas sideboard to present the gallant front suitable to the season will find the following recipes invaluable, and if strictly followed, even those who have had no previous experience of salting and pickling will find their efforts as successful as the most experienced pickler could possibly desire.

Pickled Ox Tongue.—Great care should be taken when preparing the tongue for pickling, otherwise the slime which is invariably found adhering to flesh tongues will completely spoil the marinade. Take the tongue—which must be absolutely fresh, or when pickled it will not keep—cut off the root, and trim free from every particle of fat, gristle and sinew. Wring out a cloth in vinegar and water, one part vinegar to two of water. Wipe the tongue very carefully with this to remove the slime, and remember that the cloth must be rinsed once or twice during the process. Then wash the tongue well in salted water, and dry it on a clean cloth. Next rub the tongue thoroughly well with salt. Place it in a deep, large and very clean dish. Have ready the following mixture, which must be pounded together until it is incredibly fine. Take four ounces of coarse brown sugar—cane sugar, not beet on any account—add to it four ounces of kitchen salt, three ounces of the best bay-salt, the eighth of an ounce of sal prunella, and the same amount of saltpetre. Rub this thoroughly well into the tongue twice a day, turning the tongue at least once daily for three weeks.

To Boil a Tongue.—If liked very mild, the tongue should be soaked overnight. Then boil very slowly for two hours and a half. When done, plunge at once into cold water, and remove the skin, then place in position on a clean meat board, with a strong, sharp-pronged fork stuck into the top of the tongue to hold it in shape. Leave till perfectly cold. Trim and glaze.

To make the glaze, take a pound of perfectly lean bravy beef, free from every particle of gristle and fat. Cut it up into tiny, neat squares. Add to it a pint of water, and simmer very gently for twelve hours. Strain off the gravy thus made into a little pot, and let it reduce—that is, evaporate—till it is of the thickness of very thick cream. Add pepper and salt to taste, and heat in a saucepan half full of water till melted to the desired consistency. Apply with a delicately cleaned brush, and when set, serve the tongue.

To pickle a ham of fairly large size, allow a pound of coarse brown sugar, a pound of kitchen salt, an ounce and a half of saltpetre, and two ounces of the best bay-salt. Pound and mix very thoroughly, then add a gill of the best malt vinegar, a gill of old ale, and coarse black pepper to taste. Mix well. Rub the ham first very thoroughly with the dry ingredients before adding the liquid, and keep in pickle for at least a month. Six weeks would be better. The ham must be very thoroughly rubbed, basted, and turned every day for the whole of that time. Mutton hams are delicious when pickled after the foregoing recipe, and if you possess a cupboard and can smoke them, they are still further improved, and may be used in exactly the same way as bacon.

To salt a round of beef weighing, say, a little over twelve pounds, you will require the following: Four ounces of coarse black pepper, three ounces of dark brown cane sugar, one ounce of saltpetre, a quarter of a pound of kitchen salt, and a quarter of a pound of the best bay-salt. Rub the meat very thoroughly with this mixture. Put it into a deep, large bowl, or, better still, a proper pickling trough, and turn it at least once or twice a day for four weeks, and it must be thoroughly well basted and rubbed each time it is turned. Take it straight out of the pickle, rub it well over with a split onion, and boil in the usual way. After the first five minutes it must, of course, only simmer very gently till done. Leave in its liquid till it has cooled a little. Then put to press, and when cold, glaze as above directed.

Chicken and ham sausage or turkey and ham sausage is a splendid way of using up the remains of a cold fowl or turkey. Allow a pound of chicken or turkey to half a pound of cold cooked ham. Mince very finely. Add an ounce and a half of fresh butter. Now season highly with salt, white pepper, a tiny dust of nutmeg, and a dash of coralline pepper. Have ready the sausage skins (the colored skins are usually employed for this particular sausage); fill in the ordinary way, steam gently for forty-five minutes, and when cold they are ready for use. A little breadcrumb may also be added, for the sake of economy, if liked, and the flavoring may be varied to suit individual tastes. A most delicious variety of this sausage can be made with cold roast pheasant or cold roast partridge, and either tongue or ham, as liked. Hostesses will find that people who fight shy of the ordinary sausage will eat the home-made variety with avidity. If the tinned skins are used, they should be very carefully washed and soaked before being filled. The best way is to soak them well for at least twenty-four hours, then fix them over the cold-water tap, and let them rinse for ten minutes on end.

Devonshire pie, though delicious, is very

little known outside its own county. It is just the very thing for a cold winter's morning, and if liked, may be made hot in the oven for a few minutes before being served. First make some balls of veal stuffing in the usual way—that is, with minced parsley, suet, breadcrumb, pepper and salt to taste, and bind with the yolk of a large egg. Line an oblong tin which has been well greased with butter with some well-made short paste. Fill the pie with layers of thin slices of pork, bacon, and apples, seasoning each layer well with chopped onion, pepper and salt. Fill up all the interstices with quartered hard-boiled eggs and the forcemeat balls. Pour in a little good, strong gravy. Cover the top with the paste, pinch it up and round, and decorate it with leaves of the paste. Cut a hole from out the centre as large as the top of an egg-cup. Round this put a little coronet of leaves of paste. Brush over the pie with beaten egg, and bake for an hour and a half, or a little longer. To be really worthy of its name, the crust of this pie should be a rich one, and made as follows: To a pound of fine flour allow half an ounce of salt, the yolks of two large eggs, half a pound of butter, and a gill and a half of water. As short-paste is so well known, I do not give directions for making it; but note that it should be a firm, smooth paste when finished. Two pounds of this paste should be allowed for a pie of average size.

To revert for a moment to the subject of pickling. Will the novice in this art kindly note that a wooden trough is always best and safest for pickling, but that unglazed stoneware may take its place? On no account should glazed ware be used.

Britain's Young Peers

The recent tragic death of Lord de Clifford has resulted in the adding of one more to the list of boys of tender years who have inherited ancient titles and many acres. The late Lord de Clifford—who married that popular actress Miss Eva Carrington three years ago—is succeeded by his son who was born in 1907, and who thus at two years of age becomes the proud possessor of about 13,000 acres and is the youngest living peer.

Perhaps the most interesting boy peer in the kingdom, however, is Lord Donegal, whose mother enjoys the distinction of being the only Canadian marchioness in the peerage. Her marriage to the Marquis was one of the sensations of 1902, for she was only 23, while her husband was 81. The latter lived for only seven months to enjoy the society of his heir, who was born in 1903, and thus before he was twelve months old the young Marquis not only inherited his father's title, but became hereditary Lord High Admiral of Lough

Neagh—the largest lake in the United Kingdom—a naval command dating back to the reign of Elizabeth.

The little Admiral derives no pay or emoluments from his office, but he has several notable perquisites, including the right to wear the uniform of an Admiral of the fleet and to receive an Admiral's salute. In addition he is hereditary Governor of Carrick-Fergus Castle, and is at all times entitled to free quarters in that fortress.

The tragic circumstances connected with the succession of the very youthful Lord de Clifford reminded one of the tragic death two years ago of Lord Chesham, one of the most popular men in England, who was killed in the hunting field. He was succeeded by his son, who at that time was only 13 years old.

The present Lord Bolingbroke attained his thirteenth birthday last March, and a romance story is attached to his inheritance. Everybody thought that the late Lord Bolingbroke, the fifth viscount, who died ten years ago at the age of 79, was a bachelor. As a matter of fact he had been married six years previously, and the present peer is his son.

Lord Airie, whose mother is one of the ladies-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales, inherited his earldom when he was seven years old, his gallant father being one of the many for whose untimely death the Boer War was responsible. Another boy peer who inherited title and lands at seven years of age is Lord Lisburne, who succeeded his father ten years ago.

Lord Congleton, who recently celebrated his nineteenth birthday, succeeded his father some three years ago. Lord St. Leonards likewise sees his nineteenth birthday this year and succeeded his uncle, the second baron, in 1908. Lord Vernon, who achieved his majority at the end of September, has held his barony since he was 10. He is the head of the family of which Lewis Harcourt is a member, and can trace his descent from Plantagenet kings, although the barony is less than a century and a half old.

Other peers whose majority is still well ahead are Lord Carbery, Lord Shannon, who will be twelve years old in November, and Lord Exmouth, who is 19 next month.—Tit-bits.

"Your prejudice against Mr. Rakeley is entirely unreasonable, pa," protested the dear girl. "There is a great deal in that young man." "Yes," replied old Wiseman, "and sometimes I'm afraid it's a great deal of the stuff I smelled on his breath this evening."

Let our young men study to make themselves familiar with the real blood and bone human heroism which the select pages of biography present.—John Stuart Blackie.

Women Athletes

Croquet began it. The popularity of lawn tennis was the crisis of the revolution. From that to golf, to boating, to hockey, to all the strenuous games in which the youthful fair now strive to obey the ancient precept, "Quit ye like men; be strong," was a swift and easy translation.

Now we see every day girls, fearfully and wonderfully arrayed, going forth to do battle with their sisters and their brothers and other people's brothers, in all weathers; we see them, wild of hair and flushed of face, spattered with mud, and panting; we tremble before the bare, brawny arms that grip the punt-pole, we gaze with horror at the muscular contortions of the innocent maid, as she outdrives her plump papa on the links.

The conversation of the boudoir is as thoroughly athletic as in the junior common-room. Middle-aged respectable persons trip and tumble amid the slang of games which falls from the rosy lips of the fair.

It is easy to jibe. It is possible to argue that the last state of womanhood is worse than the first. Just as we have come to the conclusion that too much athletics is not very good training for boys, we find the same disease attacking girls.

Symptoms of alarm are visible. Vigorous lads, who enjoy their own share in a hard game, tremble before the weather-beaten maidens with arms like the village blacksmith. They have no use for replicas of themselves in petticoats. If anything can safely be predicted concerning the attraction of the sexes—which cautious people may doubt—it is certain that the female athlete will not command a large court of admirers. Hear the words of Miss Sutton: "Any athletic girl, American or English, is not so apt to marry as young as the typical society girl."

So far as the cult of athletics offers her other matter for attention and provides for her wholesome recreation and the means of healthy development, it is a good thing.

We do not want to bring back the days when every woman regarded herself as a tender, delicate creature made for fancy work and fainting. But it is not necessary to leap to the other extreme and become hard, half-masculine athletes.—London Telegraph.

THE NORTH IN WAR TIME

An interesting contribution by Professor E. D. Fite, of Yale, to American social and economic history is announced by The Macmillan Company for early publication. The title of the new work is to be Social and Industrial Conditions in the North During the Civil War.